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Title	The archaeology of coastal shell middens in Ireland
Authors	Howle Outlaw, Carolyn E.
Publication date	2023
Original Citation	Howle Outlaw, C. E. 2023. The archaeology of coastal shell middens in Ireland. PhD Thesis, University College Cork.
Type of publication	Doctoral thesis
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Download date	2026-11-01 13:56:48
Item downloaded from	https://hdl.handle.net/10468/14588



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The Archaeology of Coastal Shell Middens in Ireland

Volume 2 of 2

Catalogue of Irish Shell Middens

Thesis presented by

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for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

University College Cork

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2023

Catalogue of Irish Shell Middens

This is a catalogue of all currently known shells middens in Ireland. The sites are presented alphabetically by county. Each site has been given a unique catalogue number which includes two letters denoting the county followed by three numbers denoting the site number within the county (i.e. AN004 is the fourth site listed in County Antrim). This number is followed by an asterisk if the author surveyed the site. The Sites and Monuments Record number is then given if applicable.

The first section includes townland, parish, barony, and Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) coordinates. If the exact location of the site is unknown, the coordinates are estimated based on the townland and published descriptions. This is indicated next to the ITM coordinates. Geological information under the subheading 'Landscape' is given based on published descriptions, maps of the area, and the Geological Survey of Ireland (2018). 'Exposure' is based upon published information for sites that have not been visited by the author.

The next section breaks down information for the different deposits with the shell midden site. The categories presented indicate presence/absence of different inclusions. 'Shells' indicates whether or not shell species is known. If radiocarbon dates have been obtained, these dates are given in the following format: *Uncalibrated; 2σ Calibrated (Lab number) Sample type* (i.e. 2000±50 bp; 200 BC–30 AD (Beta 155385) oyster shell). If any of the data is not known, it is excluded.

County Antrim

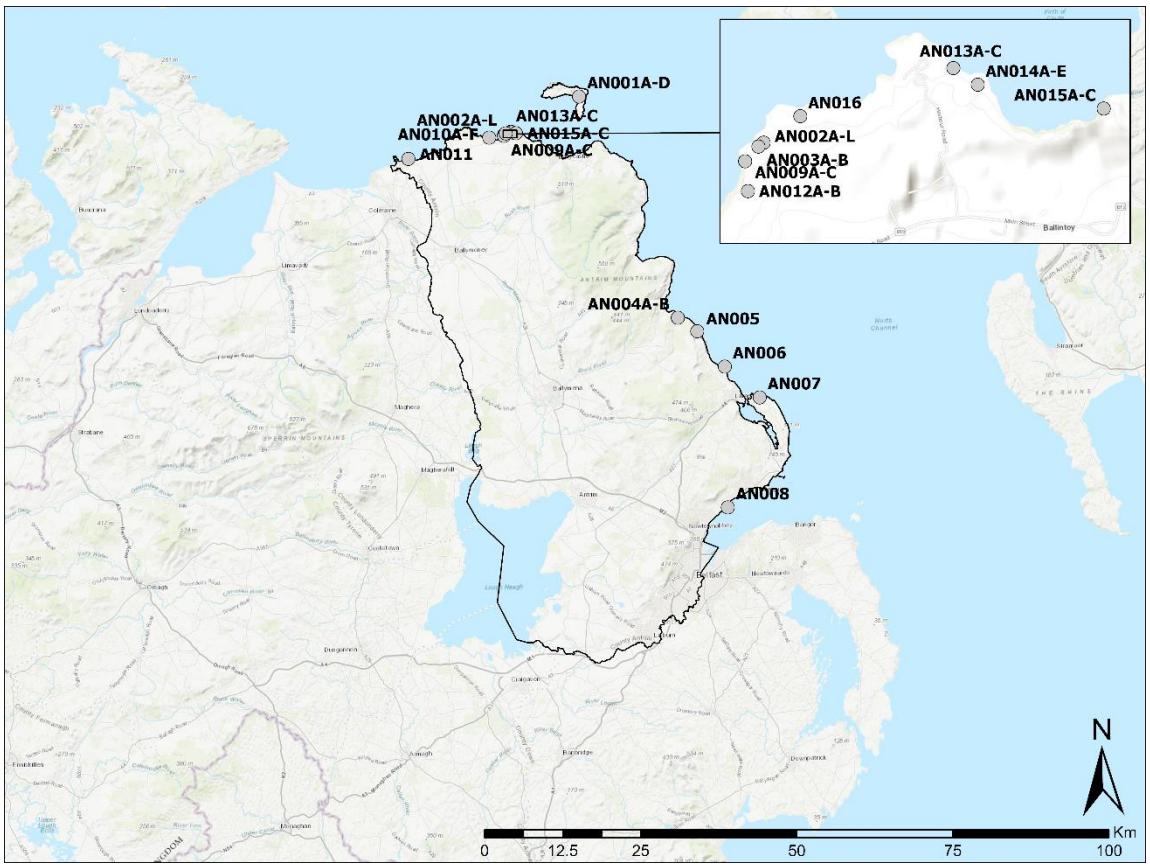


Figure AN.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Antrim.

Catalogue ID: AN001A-D
Site: Church Bay, Demesne, Rathlin Island, Cary

SMR: ANT001:092 **ITM:** 714867, 950960 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Local Survey 2003; Excavation 2009
License Numbers: AE/09/069
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: This site lies in Church Bay, which forms the inner curve of Rathlin Island. Rathlin Island is an inverted L-shaped island off of the northern coast of County Antrim, making it the northernmost point of Northern Ireland. The land rises sharply beyond the site towards a central ridge. The geology of the area is that of chalk.

Exposure: The site was fully excavated in 2009.

AN001A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN001B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN001C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	12.4m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	0.48m
Area:	$62m^2$	**Volume:**	$29.76m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN001D

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	12.45m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	0.32m
Area:	37.35m^2	**Volume:**	11.95m^3		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site was discovered during an archaeological survey of Rathlin Island by Wes Forsythe and Rosemary McConkey (2012). The site was again visited by Forsythe and McConkey with Hurl in 2003. On examination of the exposed section face, they noted a natural layer of chalk and flint nodules above another layer with a similar matrix, though with larger nodules. The upper part of this lower layer included bones and shells (Hurl 2003). The bones were primarily that of pig with some cattle. Indications of butchery were evident (Forsythe and McConkey 2012).



Figure AN.2: Section face photographed in 2003 (Hurl 2003).

As part of the planning application for construction at the site, topsoil stripping was carried out. This revealed four charcoal-flecked midden deposits (Middens A–D). Midden C (AN001C) measured approximately 12.4m long, 5m wide, and 0.48m thick. Midden D (AN001D) measured 12.45m long, 3m wide, and 0.32m thick. The middens contained bone fragments and shells within a matrix of dark, silty sand and large stones. Some of the bone fragments showed evidence of butchery. A shallow hearth was noted at the base of Midden C (Gilmore 2009).

Catalogue ID: AN002A-L
Site: Potter's Cave, Ballintoy Demesne, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT004:014 **ITM:** 702934, 944919 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1933–4; Re-analysis 2015
License Numbers: 1933-4
Number of Deposits: 11

Landscape: This site, also known as Potters' Cave, is a natural cave located at the northeast edge of White Park Bay. It is part of the Ballintoy cave system in an area of chalk geology. The cave opens to the northwest at the base of a chalk cliff which turns to the south and west of the cave to form a natural barrier. The cave overlooks Elephant Rock in the North Channel.

Exposure: Midden evidence outside of the cave was fully excavated by 1936. The interior of the cave, however, was untouched archaeologically and may still hold *in situ* midden deposits. No remains are currently visible (Department for Communities 2019).

AN002A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002C

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002D

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Artefact		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002E

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Artefact		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002F

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Artefact		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

AN002G

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Artefact		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002H

Period:	Bronze Age/Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	786 BC–402 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (bone), Artefact				
C14:	2502±35 BP; 786–490 BC (UB-6707) charcoal 2454±34 BP; 756–413 BC (UB-6708) pig bone 1747±33 BP; 241–402 AD (UB-6709) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002I

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN002J

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN002K

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1834, James Bryce and Thomas Andrews reported on the Ballintoy Cave system. In 1895, R. M. Young further examined these sites. The caves were then visited by

members of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club for many years. The interest shown by these members in the human history of the area led to the 1933 excavation of the site of Potters' Cave and Park Cave (AN009) (Jackson 1933, 230). The last known examination of the site was undergone by Marion Dowd prior to her 2015 publication, *The Archaeology of Caves in Ireland*. The cave itself was still visible at this time (Dowd 2015).

The outside of the cave was primarily excavated in 1933 and 1934 by John Wilfred Jackson (Jackson 1933; 1934). He again visited the site for a smaller investigation in 1935 (Jackson 1936). In 1933, an area of 24ft (7.32m) by 7ft (2.13m) was opened running north of the cave entrance (Jackson 1933, 232). By the end of 1934, this area was further extended by approximately 13ft (3.96m) west with an extra 2ft (0.61m) extended from that point closer to the cliff edge. A trench measuring 8ft (2.44m) by 8ft (2.44m) was opened in 1935 along this same cliff edge to investigate a kiln feature (kiln OX) (Jackson 1936, 41).

Jackson uncovered four primary occupation layers which he labelled OX (AN002A), O1 (AN002B), O2 (AN002C), and O3 (AN002H) (Jackson 1933, 232–3; Jackson 1934, 104). Further exploration led to twelve other occupation layers being identified that were not tied into these primary layers — based on depth alone, this number could be reduced to eight (Jackson 1934; 1936). The first occupation layer identified was a thin charcoal filled layer containing bones of horse, cattle, and sheep/goat and shells of winkles and limpets (Jackson 1933, 232). This is most likely the same layer that was labelled OX in the next year of excavation. OX is described as 3in (0.08m) thick containing charcoal and charred grain; bone of cod, horse, cattle, sheep/goat, and pig; shells of primarily limpet; and pottery sherds (Jackson 1934, 105; 1936, 41). It rested upon a partially roofed, double-walled, dry-stone structure which Jackson interpreted as a kiln (Jackson 1936, 41).

Beneath the kiln, nine alternating layers of charcoal and rubble were identified, but were not linked to other occupation layers. Three of the five charcoal layers contained other cultural material. The second charcoal layer (AN002E), measuring 6in (0.15m) thick, contained limpets and winkles, antlers, pig bones, and worked bone. The fourth charcoal layer (AN002G) contained dog whelks, burnt stones, pig bones, and flint flakes. The final charcoal (AN002I) layer contained limpet shells. The uppermost of the four rubble layers (AN002L), measuring up to 1ft (0.3m) thick, also contained cultural material including worked antler and shells of limpet and

winkle with a few dog whelks (Jackson 1936, 41). These alternating layers may relate to the four charcoal layers which alternated between rubble found in the 1934 exploratory trench, labelled A–D by Jackson (AN002D–G). These all contained flint, shells, and bone. Jackson's charcoal layer C (AN002F) measuring 9–10in (0.23–0.25m) thick and the others were noted to be thinner. The shells were primarily of limpet and the bones were recognised as that of horse, cattle, and pig (Jackson 1934, 107).

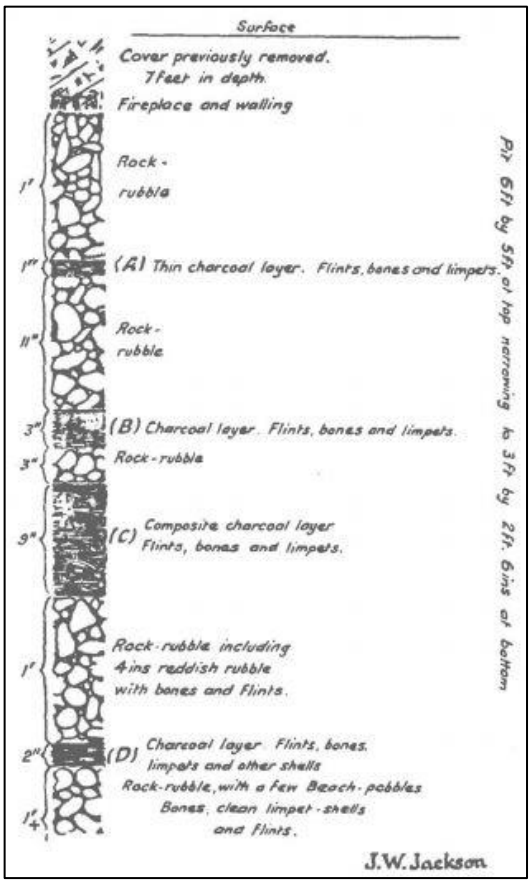


Figure AN.3: Section of trial pit with Jackson's charcoal layers A-D (Jackson 1936, 34).

Further from the cave itself, the other primary occupation layers were noted. These all seemed to thin towards the cave entrance. The chalk-filled cliff debris above the first layer, O1, contained horse bones (Jackson 1933, 232). O1 itself contained limpet shells, bones including fish, flint, pottery sherds, and worked bone. It also contained a stone wall or bench feature. O2 had similar inclusions along with a crab claw, a scallop shell, antler, worked cattle bones, and other fired clay artefacts. An oven-like structure was uncovered within this layer (*ibid.* 233). The fired clay

was interpreted as waste material from Early Medieval pottery production. A clay female figurine was also found within this layer (Jackson 1934, 105; Dowd 2015). Layers O1 and O2 both measured up to 1ft (0.3m) thick (Jackson 1934, 106). O3 contained a few animal bones and a fireplace (*ibid.*; Jackson 1933, 233). Beneath the fireplace were bones of cattle, pig, and dog; limpets shells; flint artefacts; and worked bone (Jackson 1934, 107). Two thin charcoal layers were found 9–10ft (2.74–3.04m) below datum, closer to the cave. The uppermost of these layers (AN002J) contained bone splinters and limpet shells. The bottom (AN002K) only contained limpets. Beneath these was a clay deposit containing flints. Rubble just inside of the cave was investigated which contained cultural material including a thin section of occupation layer O2 (Jackson 1933, 234). This material included a whetstone, a flint knife, ocean quahog shells, and worked cattle bone (Jackson 1934, 106).

The primary pottery style found at Potters' Cave was Souterrain Ware. Approximately 2000 sherds were found consisting of at least 152 vessels. Everted rim ware and glazed sherds were also identified. Flint found at the site included examples of Mesolithic knapping techniques. These have been interpreted as intrusive finds most likely brought in due to natural formation processes such as the mid-Holocene marine transgression. Other flints appear Bronze Age in date (Dowd 2015).

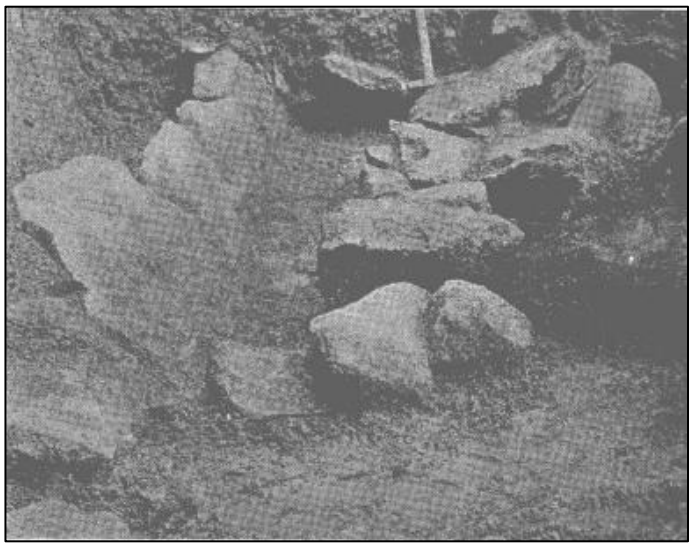


Figure AN.4: Rock-lined fireplace within O3 (Jackson 1934, 107).

Catalogue ID: AN003A-B
Site: masked rock shelter, Ballintoy Demesne, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT004:127 **ITM:** 702906, 944899 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1934; Re-analysis 2015
License Numbers: 1934
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is defined by a natural rock alcove, known in the literature as simply the masked rock shelter. It is located in an area of chalk geology beneath a chalk buttress, which was jutting out at the time of Jackson's 1934 excavation. It is part of the Ballintoy caves system to the west of Potters' Cave (AN002). The alcove open**s** out to the North Channel.

Exposure: The current exposure of this site is unknown. The excavation of the site left part of the material *in situ.*

AN003A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN003B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

During his second season of investigations of the Ballintoy caves in 1934, Jackson partially excavated this site. He uncovered two natural layers and two occupation layers. The uppermost layer consisted of wind-blown sand and cliff fall. The top occupation layer (AN003A) was found beneath this accumulation. This contained charcoal, shells of limpet and winkle, bones of domesticates and fish, and Souterrain

Ware sherds. A second natural layer consisting of dark earth and rubble with occasional charcoal was then encountered. The final occupation layer (AN003B) contained charcoal, shells of limpet and winkle, bones including that of fish, Souterrain Ware sherds, a single worked bone, and a flint blade. This layer also contained the only structural feature at the site: a semi-circular hearth (Jackson 1934, 108; Dowd 2015).

Catalogue ID: AN004A-B
Site: Glenarm 1 & 2, Cloney, Tickmacrevan, Glenarm Lower

SMR: ANT029:048 **ITM:** 730674, 915547 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1891; Excavation 1934, 1966
License Numbers: 1934
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is located along a raised beach deposit to the southwest of Glenarm Bay. The local geology consists of basalt and chalk; though red glacial till and boulder clay covers the valley in which the Glenarm River runs to the east.

Exposure: The area had been denuded by quarrying, agriculture, and construction by the early 20th century. No visible remains were recorded in 1985 (*Anon*. 1985).

AN004A

Period:	Mesolithic		**Date Grade:**	A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	52m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	1.5m
Area:	156m^2	**Volume:**	234m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN004B

Period:	Neolithic		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	52m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	156m^2	**Volume:**	78m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This may be the site that William Knowles noted in 1891 as containing cores and lithic flakes. He also noted that slab-lined graves had been noted in the area (Knowles and Newton 1891, 614). The Keiller-Knowles collection does, in fact, contain unique hollow scrapers similar to those found by Hallam Movius at this site (Woodman *et al.* 2006, 166). While excavating a foundation at the site in the early

20th century, Mr C. Blake Whelan and Mr St Clair Dawson also uncovered flint tools and other artefacts. Whelan stressed the importance of this site to Hallam Movius, which led to the first excavations at the site in 1934 (Movius *et al.* 1937, 182–3). The second excavations at the site were conducted by Peter Woodman in 1966 as a check on the first and as part of a series of excavations exploring the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition (Woodman 1966).

Movius, assisted by Mr Amory Goddard of Harvard and under the direction of Dr H. O'Neill Hencken, excavated the site in 1934 for the Third Harvard Archaeological Mission. The excavation consisted of a 52m long, 3m wide trench. This was divided into 3m squared pits, leaving sections between each pit. In the southwestern portion of the site, the intervening pits were excavated. Three small 'sounding' pits were opened to the west of the primary excavation. Spits of 0.1m were used to excavate the material (Movius *et al.* 1937, 183–4).

Three general stratigraphic layers were recognised: heavily disturbed surface humus, raised beach, and glacial drift (Movius *et al.* 1937, 185). The raised beach deposit contained distinct material from that found within the surface humus: Glenarm 1 (raised beach; AN004A) and 2 (surface humus; AN004B). Glenarm 1 was defined as containing a lithic industry of unretouched flakes. This included 585 lithic artefacts such as flakes, knives, scrapers, leaf-shaped points, perforators, and one core (*ibid.* 190). This layer, measuring 1.5m thick, also contained one definite worked bone and another possible example (*ibid.* 188, 198). Shells in the layer included winkle, ocean quahog, and rayed artemis. Bones included that of red deer and cattle. The shells were fragmentary and limited in number due to obvious erosion of the raised beach itself (*ibid.* 213). Glenarm 2, in contrast contained many retouched Early Neolithic tools. This included 570 lithic artefacts such as Bann flakes, knives, scrapers, choppers, picks, gravers, perforators, and numerous cores (*ibid.* 190). Animal bones within this layer were often split and consisted of cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. Shells associated with Glenarm 2 included limpet, winkle, and oyster (*ibid.* 213, 219). This layer averaged 0.5m thick (*ibid.* 185). Within the disturbed surface there were also modern intrusions of glass, iron, pottery, and coins (*ibid.*).

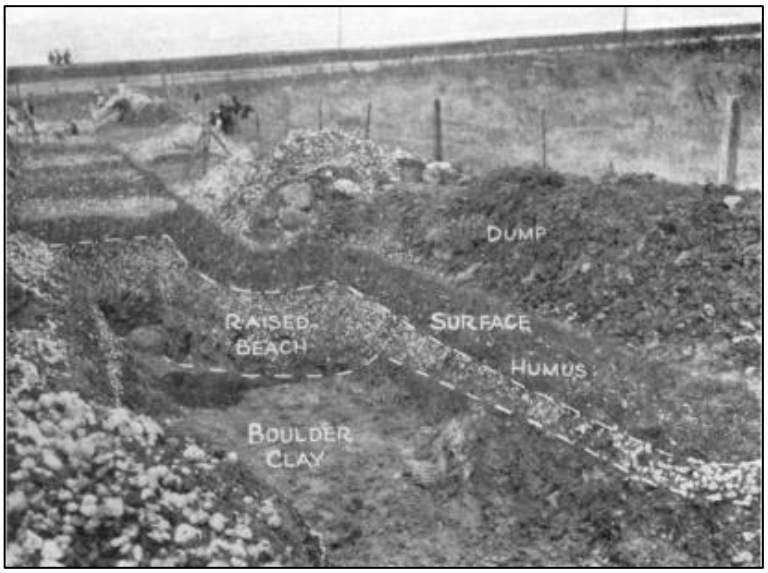


Figure AN.5: Annotated photograph of excavation layers (Movius *et al.* 1937, 187).

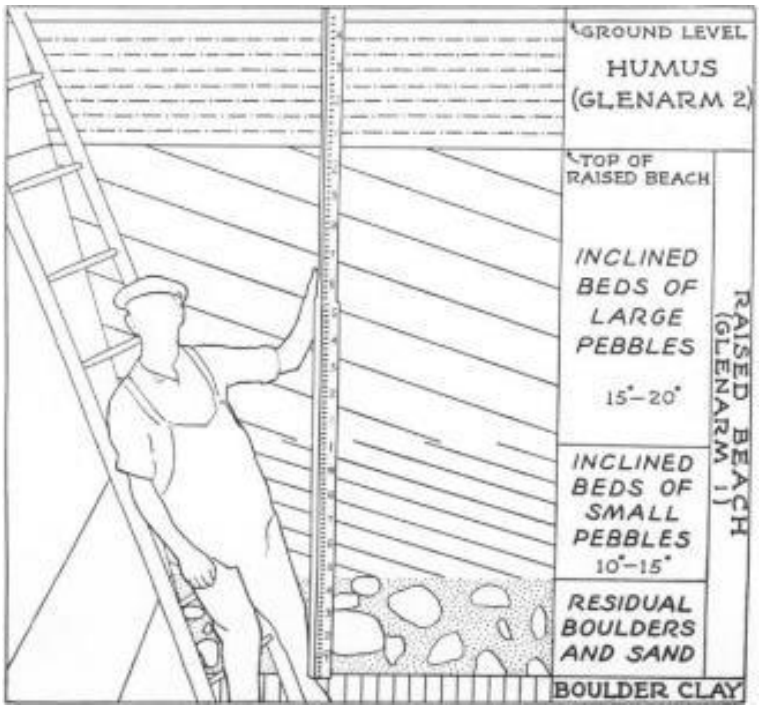


Figure AN.6: Section drawing with man for scale (Movius *et al.* 1937, 187).

In 1966, Woodman opened his primary trench on the slope of the raised beach as the gravels were too compact to cut a section through the beach feature. In the uppermost layer of hill-wash, he uncovered flint flakes and some pottery. At the bottom of the slope and deeper than this first layer, he excavated some of the raised beach deposits which produced waste flakes. In an area further up the slope, there

was evidence that the gravel had been cut and the spoil had slipped back into the cutting. This cut contained more flint flakes and pottery. The cut seemed to follow a natural clay seam. The pottery was identified as Western Neolithic and Sandhills Ware sherds. Another three excavation trenches were opened by Woodman which produced nothing of archaeological interest (Woodman 1966).

Catalogue ID: AN005
Site: The Moat, Minnis North, Carncastle, Glenarm Upper

SMR: ANT030:013 **ITM:** 733793, 913388 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1991; Excavation 1991
License Numbers: 1991
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site, known locally as 'The Moat,' is located 3km south of Glenarm (AN004). The midden is found at the top of a soft cliff over basalt and limestone geology. Two earthen banks are present to the east and west of the site with the exposed midden face opening to the northeast towards the ocean.

Exposure: Most of the midden was fully excavated during a rescue investigation in 1991.

AN005

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	660–941 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Artefact				
C14:	1244±55 BP; 660–941 AD (UB-3537) human bone				
Length:	6.9m	**Width:**	4m	**Thickness:**	0.34m
Area:	27.6m^2	**Volume:**	9.38m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

A local fossil collector reported shells eroding from the cliff face to Sinead McCartan. McCartan visited the site in June 1991. She reported winkle and oyster shells with flint artefacts and a cattle bone (McCartan 1991). The site was again visited in later June by B. B. Williams. At this time the site measured 0.3m thick and 5m long. It was said to contain limpet and winkle shells along with a cattle tooth, several flint flakes, and two coarse pottery sherds (Williams 1991). On visiting again in August, Williams and Dr C. J. Lynn noted Souterrain Ware and Everted Rim Ware sherds and further animal bone within a slump of midden material. This led to excavation of the site (Simpson *et al.* 1993, 114).

A rescue excavation was carried out in September 1991 by D. D. A. Simpson, M. G. Conway, and D. Moore after the inspection by Lynn and Williams. The exposed section face contained three primary layers: (1) topsoil, (2) compact rubble

containing flint flakes and nodules in which the midden (2a) was located, and (3) a clay layer with basalt stones and flint nodules overlying natural limestone. The midden layer measured 6.9m long and up to 0.34m thick. Three bulk samples were taken from the midden section itself and another was taken from slump material (Simpson *et al.* 1993, 114). This revealed three terrestrial shell species within the midden: *Discus rotundus, Trichia lispida,* and *Oxychilus cellarius* (*ibid.* 118). The bones from the midden samples included six cattle bones and a dog bone. Three human bones and a bone pin was also found within the slump material. The human individual was female and most likely no older than forty years of age (*ibid.* 114, 117).

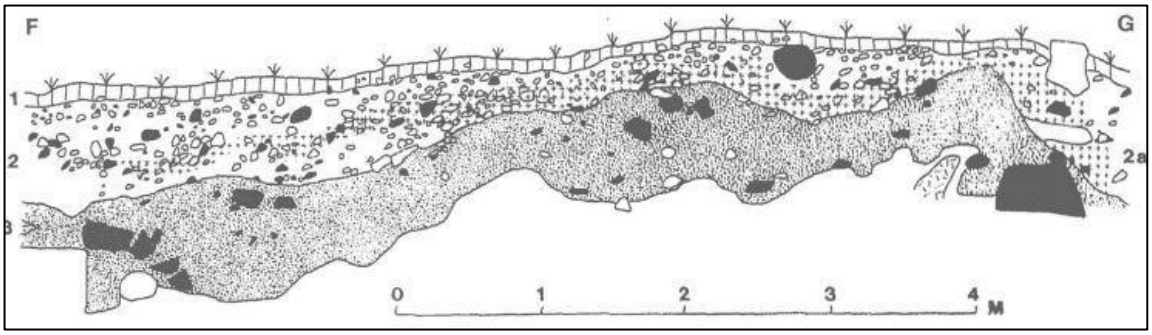


Figure AN.7: Section drawing of the exposed cliff face (Simpson *et al.* 1993, 118)

The excavation opened a 4m by 4m trench 4m south of the exposed section. Only a small number of animal bone and shells were discovered here. The stratigraphy was similar to that revealed in the section face with (1) topsoil, (2) compact rubble, and (3) a clay layer (Simpson *et al.* 1993, 114). Layer 1 contained four retouched flints, 12 flakes, and three cores. Layer 2b contained eight retouched flints, 13 flakes, and two cores. Layer 3 contained seven retouched flints, ten flakes, and five cores. This layer was the only layer with shells, including two winkles and a few shell fragments. It also contained a deer tine and a piece of corroded iron (*ibid.* 115, 117). Layer 4 contained ten retouched flints, seven flakes, and one core. All the cores were polyhedral in form (*ibid.* 117). In the southeast of the trench, within the compact rubble (2), another layer of soil with basalt stones (2b) was identified (*ibid.* 115). Layer 2b contained a horse tooth, three cattle bones, and a fish bone (*ibid.* 117). In the southern end of the trench, two new layers were identified: (4) between layers 2b and 2 and (5) a basal deposit (*ibid.* 115).

Catalogue ID: AN006

Site: Ballygalley, Carncastle, Glenarm Upper

SMR: ANT035:017 **ITM:** 738192, 907739 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: North

Research Methods: Excavation 1957

License Numbers: 1957

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: Ballygalley Hill is a raised promontory located on the eastern coast of Co. Antrim. The promontory contains two summits. The bedrock geology is of volcanic dolerite.

Exposure: The area is now kept landscaped for a golf course (Robinson 1998).

AN006

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The first recorded investigation of the site was a 1957 excavation. A. Paite noted the bank and ditch of the Ballygalley promontory fort in 1963. In 1989, an entrance to a flint mine was noted at the southeast of Ballygalley Hill, extending northward. In 1998, the site was visited by R. Robinson for consideration of scheduling. The entire area was within the Cairn Dhu Golf Course and had been heavily landscaped. In 2009, the promontory fort was again visited by James Bamford and Andrew Gault. The earthworks were still visible at this time, though denuded from the landscaping (*ibid.*; Bamford and Gault 2009).

Excavation of the site was undertaken in 1957 after topsoil stripping for new golf greens by the Larne Golf Club revealed ten plain Neolithic pottery sherds and Neolithic flints. A local grammar schoolteacher reported these finds which led Prof. Estyn Evans to examine the site. Evans noted a multivallate earthwork enclosure to the southwest of the stripped area. A promontory fort structure was also noted, cutting off Ballygalley Hill from the mainland. The goals of the excavation were to

establish the dating of both earthworks and investigate any relationship between them and the artefact scatters (Collins 1978, 15).

The southeast quadrant of the rath's interior was excavated in Cutting 1. This was extended into Cutting 2 which cut through the inner bank (Collins 1978, 18). Cutting 3 investigated all three banks and ditches and Cutting 6 excavated a further section in the outer bank. Cutting 4 was opened to section the southeast of the promontory fort and was extended with Cuttings 9, 10, and 11 to investigate the northern interior of the site. Cutting 7 sectioned the southwestern area of the promontory fort. Cutting 5 was opened between the two earthworks and Cutting 8 was opened to the west of the rath where a stone outcrop was thought to supply adequate occupation shelter (*ibid.* 17, 20).

An Observer Corps hut was located within Cutting 1, preventing the entire area from being investigated. The centre of the rath had already been landscaped as a golf teeing area and was not excavated. Loose stones, interpreted as footings of a house, were noted scattered along the bedrock surface. This bedrock contained fissures which contained pre-rath occupation evidence including lithic debitage. Within such a natural cavity to the north, sherds making up a third of an Early Bronze Age vase type food-vessel were found which may have been part of a funerary deposit. A layer of cobbling covered the fissure to level the area. An occupation layer overlay this and was revealed to extend beneath the inner bank in Cutting 2. A souterrain was identified within this deposit and Souterrain Ware sherds were found within the layer. This was again covered by a level of gravel and another occupation layer. Above this, at the northern end of the cutting, lay a layer of burnt material over which boulders had fallen. This again was topped by a final occupation layer (Collins 1978, 18–20).

Cutting 3 revealed an occupation layer beneath the ramparts containing Neolithic pottery sherds and a hearth. In Cutting 5, another hearth was identified which cut into the bedrock (Collins 1978, 20). Cutting 8 contained an accumulation of stones above a burnt layer with pottery sherds and flint flakes (*ibid.* 20–1). Cutting 4 and 7 revealed the bank and ditch of the promontory fort (*ibid.* 20).

Within Cutting 4, two features were found cutting the bank. One of these cuttings contained a black soil with charcoal and a large amount winkle and limpet shells. This cut into a mass of chalk rubble which contained evidence of Neolithic flint flakes and pottery sherds. The shell deposit, therefore, must post-date this Neolithic

evidence. The second cut contained more chalk rubble fill and flint flakes. The extensions of Cutting 4, Cuttings 9–11, revealed that the bedrock had been cut into, revealing *in situ* flint nodules and bands. An occupation layer was found above the boulder clay. This layer contained evidence of flint knapping including debitage, flakes, and cores. In the northern end of Cutting 4, a burnt area with Neolithic pottery sherds was revealed. This area was interpreted as a flint mining and knapping site (Collins 1978, 20–1).

Neolithic flint flakes were considered ubiquitous at the site and were identified in almost every layer. The majority of these are assumed to be redeposited. The tools found included axes, scrapers, and javelin heads. Sixteen pieces of porcellanite were also uncovered at the site. Two were polished; one of which was a broken polished stone axe head. One pitchstone core and two small quartz flakes were also uncovered (Collins 1978, 23–9).

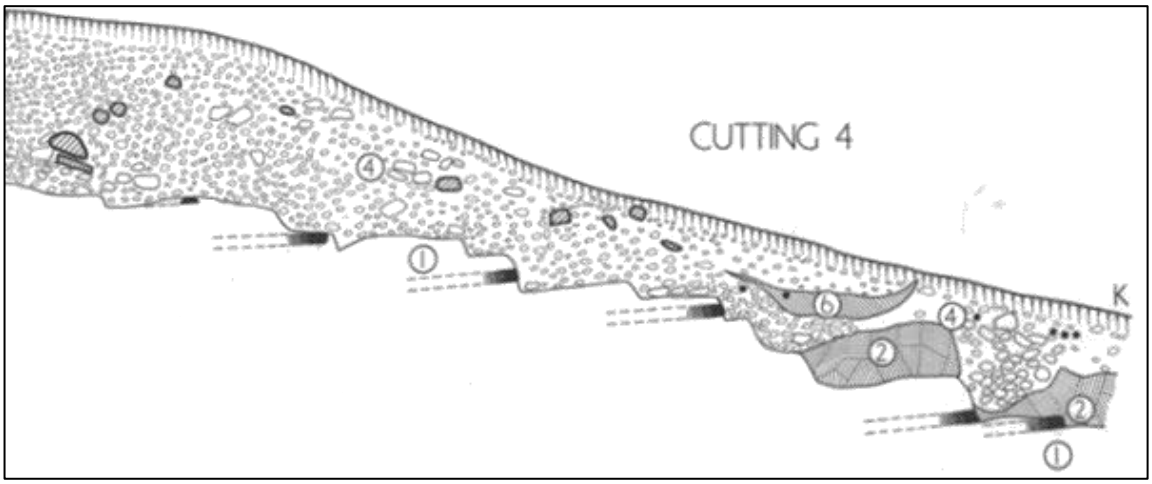


Figure AN.8: Section drawing of Cutting 4 showing the shell-bearing cut feature (6) (Collins 1978, 20)

Catalogue ID: AN007
Site: Ballyprior Beg, Islandmaggee, Belfast Lower

SMR: ANT041:033 **ITM:** 743781, 902800 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1952
License Numbers: 1952
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Islandmagee overlooking Brown's Bay to the northwest. Higher ground wraps around the site on the northeast and west sides. The bedrock geology in the area is of mudstone.
Exposure: The shell midden evidence was removed by excavation in 1952.

AN007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Dixon Donaldson, on recording the history of Islandmagee, noted a holy well at Brown's Bay. He also discussed the discovery of human remains in the area (Donaldson 1927, 30–1). In 1952, the digging of foundations revealed three almost complete extended inhumations and the remains of at least four more individuals. Following this discovery, Collins and Waterman excavated the site to reveal an Early Medieval settlement with a later graveyard (*Anon.* 1994). In 1964, another skeleton was uncovered by a farmer in the area as he was digging further foundation trenches (*Anon.* 1964).

Collins and Waterman undertook a three-week excavation at the site in 1952 after the identification of seven extended inhumations. They found evidence of an Early Medieval settlement site which stratigraphically dated the burials to a later period. The only recorded find was an enamelled bronze buckle. In 1994, the current owner of the site spoke about the excavation and recalled a shell midden being uncovered containing 'flint implements' to remove the fish from their shells (*Anon.* 1994).

The ‘flint implements’ recalled by the landowner in 1994 may be what is referred to in the literature as ‘limpet scoops.’ If so, limpets may have been uncovered in the shell midden, but no indication of the shell species is given.

Catalogue ID: AN008
Site: Greenisland, West Division, Carrickfergus, Carrickfergus, St Nicholas

SMR: ANT052:065 **ITM:** 738692, 885194 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1932, 1935
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is on Greenisland, a small island near the Antrim side of Belfast Lough. The local geology is made up of mudstone and dolerite.
Exposure: No visible midden remains were noted in 1980 (Williams 1980).

AN008

Period:	Mesolithic			**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1932, wave action exposed a layer of dark sediment with charcoal, worked flint, shells, and crab remains. In 1935, a similar deposit was noted by Nora Fisher McMillan after further erosion. The deposit measured 2–6in (0.05–0.15m) thick. Shells within this deposit were identified as limpet, oyster, and razor shell (McMillan 1938, 226). The crab remains were that of *Cancer pagurus* and *Carcinus moenas*. McMillan also found a side-scraper and a retouched flint microlith (*ibid.* 227). These tools were recognised as Mesolithic in form (Williams 1980).

Catalogue ID: AN009A-C
Site: Park Cave, White Park, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: MRA001:035 **ITM:** 702835, 944820 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1933; Re-analysis 2015
License Numbers: 1933
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site, also known as Park Cave, is a natural cave located at the eastern end of White Park Bay. It is part of the Ballintoy cave system in an area of mudstone and limestone geology. The cave opens to the northwest overlooking the North Channel.

Exposure: Midden evidence was primarily removed through excavation by 1933.

AN009A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN009B

Period:	Early Medieval		**Date Grade:**	C	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN009C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1834, James Bryce and Thomas Andrews reported on the Ballintoy Cave system. In 1895, R. M. Young further examined these sites. The caves were then visited by members of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club for many years. The interest shown by these members in the human history of the area led to the 1933 excavation of the site of Park Cave and Potters' Cave (AN002) (Jackson 1933, 230).

The 1933 investigation of the cave began with a plan drawing of the cave's interior and just outside of its entrance. The area was then divided into a 4ft (1.22m) square grid for recording. Approximately 12ft (3.66m) out from the entrance, a 2ft 6in (0.76m) wide trench was dug to the right of the cave's central point. This trench was then extended into the cave to a point approximately 16ft (4.88m) within. The interior excavation section was widened to reach the right wall of the cave. The investigation ended with a trial trench being dug at the back of the cave (Jackson 1933, 31–2).

The first layer uncovered outside of the cave, beneath the topsoil, was a dark sediment containing charcoal, split bones, and shells (AN009A). The bones were identified as cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. The shells were that of limpet and winkle. Towards the cave's entrance, four primary layers were revealed: 1) the modern ground surface with matted seaweed; 2) blown sand with Souterrain Ware sherds and shells of limpet and winkle near the base (AN009B); 3) the old occupation surface containing similar shells, a worked bone, and pottery sherds (AN009C); 4) beach-pebbles. One worked bone, a horse bone, a flint knife, and rough pottery sherds were found within the blown sand layer closer to the cave mouth (Jackson 1933, 231). Within the cave, the layers were similar, though no more shells were encountered. There were, however, areas of burning within the old occupation surface. Sherds of a cooking pot along with other pottery sherds and bone fragments were found within this layer. The bones included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and horse. Worked flint artefacts were found within the raised beach deposit inside the cave. A stone wall was identified running out from the cave entrance. The trial trench at the back of the cave only revealed natural layers (*ibid.* 232). The only artefacts that pre-dated the mid Holocene marine transgression from the site included a Late Mesolithic flint butt-trimmed flake and a Late Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blade (Dowd 2015).

Catalogue ID: AN010A-F
Site: Portbradden Cave, Templastragh, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT003:034 **ITM:** 700483, 944382 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1931, 1935–9; Re-analysis 2015
License Numbers: 1931, 1935-9
Number of Deposits: 6

Landscape: This site, also known as Portbradden Cave or 'Skull Cave', is a natural cave within a basalt cliff formation located at the western end of White Park Bay. It is part of the Ballintoy cave system in an area of chalk geology. The cave opens to the north overlooking the North Channel.

Exposure: Little occupation evidence was noted during a 1993 site visit (*Anon.* 1993).

AN010A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN010B

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN010C

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN010D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	yes		

AN010E

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

AN010F

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was originally recorded in the 1838 OS Memoirs for the Parish of Ballintoy. This noted that several human bones had been found at the site. So many, in fact, that it was locally known as ‘Skull Cave.’ The cave had also been used for smuggling for years. After the excavations in 1931 and 1935–9, the site was again visited for the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record in 1993. This found that little occupation evidence remained (*Anon.* 1993).

A. McL. May first visited Portbraddon Cave in 1931 in order to determine if the cave was of archaeological interest. This visit included digging a trench 10ft (3.05m) from the entrance and 5ft (1.52m) from the west wall. The trench measured 5ft

(1.52m) wide at the top. All sediment was taken out of the cave to be examined in the sun. The trench revealed extensive layers containing bone, shells, human remains, charcoal, lithics, and three hearth features (May 1934, 56–7).

The first layer contained two horse bones. The second layer contained cattle and sheep/goat bones. The third layer contained one horse bone. The fourth contained sheep/goat, cattle, and pig bone along with two worked flints. The fifth (AN010D) contained evidence of fires and human bone along with shells of limpet, winkle, and top shell. The sixth layer contained cattle, pig, and cod bone. The seventh (AN010E) contained further fire evidence along with shells of limpet, winkle, and top shell. Another human bone and a horse bone were found in the eighth layer. This was followed by a layer of natural material which capped two more occupation layers. The uppermost of these (AN010F) contained further fire evidence along with limpet shells and bones of pig and sheep/goat. The final layer contained a sheep/goat bone (May 1934, 57–8).

This extensive occupation debris led May to further investigate the site in 1935–9. To facilitate this work, a passage was dug through a mass of material that was blocking the entrance to the cave. The passage measured 8ft (2.44m) wide and 6ft (1.83m) deep (May 1943, 39). Again, all sediment was moved out of the cave for analysis. The entire width of the cave was investigated for a length of 23ft (7.01m). The western half of the cave was further examined with an additional 19ft (5.79m) of excavation (*ibid.* 40).

During the clearance of the passage into the cave, a rough stone wall was identified just outside of the cave entrance. Eight layers were identified during excavation. The top layer beneath the initial floor debris, layer H, consisted of a cobbled floor and contained iron and a quern stone. Layer G (AN010A) was a shell-rich layer containing pottery. The shells were identified as primarily limpet and winkle. Layer F contained ash, iron particles and slag, a bone tool, pottery, lithic flakes, and a carved stone interpreted as a figurine or idol. Layer E contained ash, pottery, and eleven bone tools including a bone comb. Layer D contained ash, pottery, charred barley, rye, and wheat grains, and nine human bones from two adult females. This layer also contained three flakes and a blade of flint. Layer C contained two hand axes, seven bone tools including a bone receptacle containing iron debris, and four human bones from an adolescent female. Layer B (AN010B) contained a thick deposit of shell with charcoal, bone, and lithics. The lithics included a leaf-

shaped flint, a small core axe, and a hammer stone. Layer A (AN010C) was the original beach layer containing fireplaces, shells, and bone (May 1943, 41–4, 46–58).

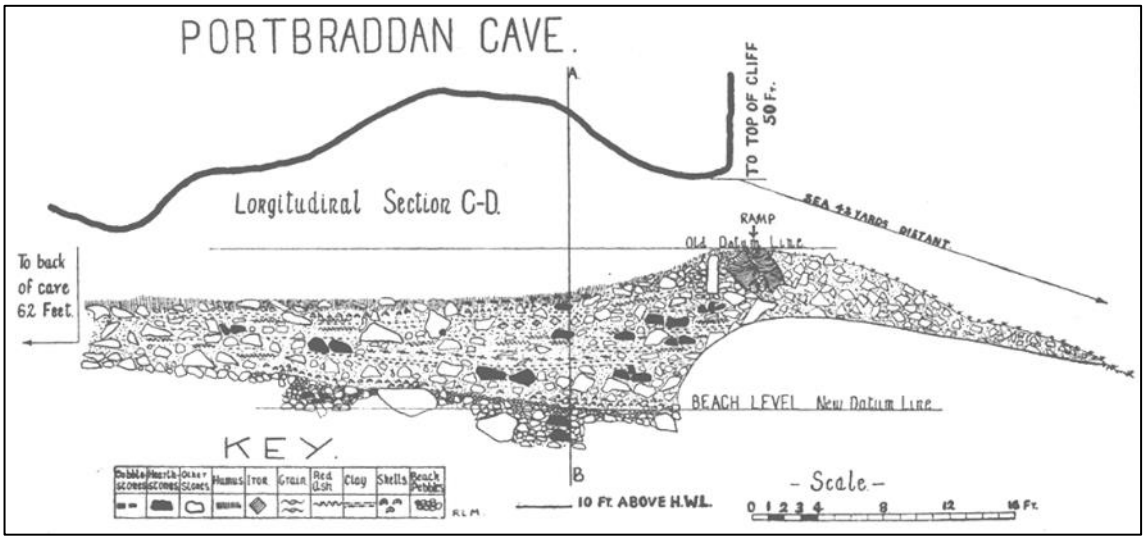


Figure AN.9: Section 5ft (1.52m) below the roof at the cave entrance (May1943, 42).

Bones at the site were identified together for the 1935–9 excavation. These included bird, deer, fish, horse, cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. The fish were recognised as primarily that of cod. Many of the bones were split for marrow and some showed signs of gnawing (May 1943, 44). The shells were similarly identified together. These included limpet, winkle, top shells, flat winkle, mussel, dog whelk, and scallop. One heath snail (*Xerophila itala*) was the only land snail in the sample. Some of the shells showed evidence of burning (*ibid.* 44–5).

Seventy-two flints were found during the primary excavation at the site. These included hand axes, leaf flakes, borers, and scrapers. They were primarily nondiagnostic, but six have been identified as Neolithic blades and flakes. The pottery sherds found were primarily Souterrain Ware. Few sherds of Everted Rim Ware and glazed pottery were also identified (Dowd 2015).

A large portion of the occupation strata on the site has been dated to the Early Medieval based on finds including the bone comb dating to the 8th–10th century, the whetstone, and the Souterrain Ware (Dowd 2015).

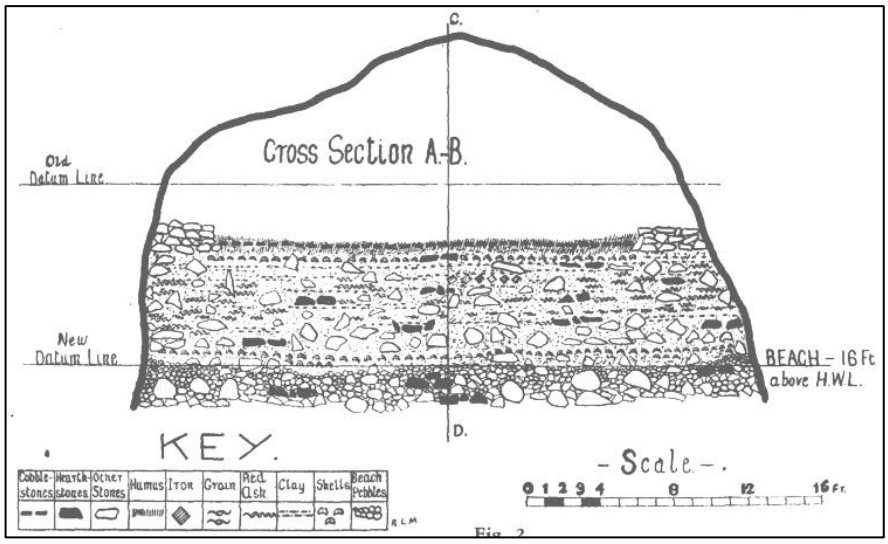


Figure AN.10: Cross section of the deposits excavated inside of the cave (May 1943, 43).

Catalogue ID: AN011
Site: Portrush, Ballymacrea Lower, Ballywillin, Dunluce, Dunluce Lower

SMR: ANT002:017 **ITM:** 687533, 940982 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: OS Memoirs 1838; Antiquarian 1889
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: William Knowles reported that this site was located on the beach at Portrush. Based on the locational information given in his 1889 report, however, the site was most likely located on Curran Strand in Ballymacrea Lower. This is an area of sand hills along the northern coast of Antrim. The local geology was made up of chalk and basalt.

Exposure: No trace of archaeological remains was noted on a 1993 visit to the strand (McC 1993).

AN011

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

Several OS Memoir sites are reported in this area consisting of small cairns made of stones and shells along with human remains. The memoirs also note artefacts including ‘weapons of defence’ (Fagan 1838a), metal balls, and silver coins (Fagan 1838b). William Knowles published on the area in 1889 concerning finds previously made there, most likely including those referenced by the memoirs (Knowles 1889, 177).

Knowles noted lithics, bone, and shell within two pits near the chalk quarries (perhaps related to the Craigahulliar Quarry). He also found lithics accompanied by teeth and shells along the shoreline at various times. He recounts an old occupation layer being identified during the process of quarrying sand from the south end of the beach. This surface laid above what was most likely bedrock. After noting this surface, a workman, James Gallagher, dug into it to find further lithic artefacts. These finds led many antiquarians to visit the site and dig for further discoveries,

including Knowles. Reported finds included lithic axes, spearheads, cores, flakes, scrapers, and an anvil stone (Knowles 1889, 177).

Catalogue ID: AN012A-B

Site: White Park, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT004:008 **ITM:** 702850, 944661 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1871; Excavation 1885, 1889–91, 1927
License Numbers: 1885, 1889-91, 1927
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: White Park Bay is a crescent shaped, sandy beach with bedrock of bedded mudstone and limestone. It is surrounded by chalk cliffs containing natural flint nodules. The bay opens to the north out to the North Channel.

Exposure: No visible remains of occupation evidence was noted in 1993 (Auley 1993a, 1993b).

AN012A

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

AN012B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The OS Memoirs reported ruins of a stone enclosure almost completely destroyed by 1838 (Fagan 1838). This may relate to the structures later reported by William Knowles in 1885–91. Knowle's first visit to the site took place in 1871. He noted small pits containing flints and bone along with a dark floor layer measuring 3–12in (0.08–0.3m) thick. At this time, he noted up to 2000 total implements being found between this site, Portstewart (DY088), and Castlerock (Knowles 1880, 322).

Artefacts reported other than lithics included worked bones such as pins and needles and pottery sherds which he notes as similar to burial urns (*ibid.* 327). Bones identified at these three sites were those of cattle, horse, pig, dog, fox, and deer, many of which were split for marrow and some of which were burnt. Human bones were also identified (*ibid.* 326–8). Shells at these sites were primarily of limpet and winkle with oyster, mussel, ocean quahog, and prickly limpet also present (*ibid.* 327). He noted several distinct mounds of limpets along with scatters of shells throughout the black layer along with charcoal (*ibid.* 328).

William Gray described the site in 1883. Gray noted urns with burnt bones along the slopes of the talus between sand dunes. Within the sand dunes he discusses the discovery of many lithics and pottery sherds. In the bay itself, he noted a burial within a rude stone circle (Gray 1883, 17).

By 1889, Knowles reported that some 3000 to 4000 artefacts had been gathered from White Park Bay since 1874. These were all from an old occupation layer which had been revealed after the grassy sands above were removed (either naturally or through human interference). The finds included lithics, saddle querns, pottery sherds, bone tools, bones, and shells (Knowles 1889, 174–6). Rev. Leonard Hassé recovered a bronze pin from the surface of the site during this time (*ibid.* 184). Several years later, Rev. W. A. Adams recovered an early Bronze Age axe mould from the surface and a later Bronze Age sword and spear mould from the occupation layer (Knowles 1901, 385).

In 1911, Sir Bertram Windle reported on further finds at the site including lithics, pottery, bones, and a broken human humerus. The bones were of the same species reported previously by Knowles. Lithics included scrapers and flint knives. The pottery included an ornamented urn (Windle 1911, 4). In 1917, pottery from the site was used by H. C. Lawlor as an example of early crude pottery similar to Souterrain Ware (Lawlor 1918).

Knowles reported on his excavations of White Park Bay in 1885 after he had spent approximately ten years digging and collecting artefacts from hut sites and the old, black occupation layer (AN012A) (Knowles 1885, 106). One such hut was said to have been perfectly circular and defined by an outline of stone. Within this hut there were few finds, but just outside of the structure, Knowles reported lithics, pottery sherds, bone tools, shells, bones, human remains, and charcoal (*ibid.* 107). The shells were found in heaps and thin scatters throughout the occupation layer. The

shells were primarily that of limpet with winkle also common. Oyster and cockle were present as well. The bones were identified as cattle, deer, sheep/goat, pig, dog, fox, great auk, goose, gull, and fish including cod (*ibid.* 122–3). Ornamented and plain Bronze Age pottery, bone needles and pins, worked horn, a saddle quern, and lithics were also reported (*ibid.* 110–22). The lithics consisted of hammer stones, flakes, corers, arrowheads, spear heads, knives, and scrapers (*ibid.* 110–9). This occupation layer was noted to have an average thickness of 3in (0.08m) — a somewhat smaller estimation that that made in his first report (Knowles 1880, 322; 1885, 107) — and was interspersed with layers of blown sand (Knowles 1885, 107–8). Though the black layer and hut sites were exposed on the surface during Knowles' investigations, he reports that 20–30ft (6.1–9.14m) of sand had previously covered the site (*ibid.* 108). Elizabethan coins have been found throughout these sands (*ibid.* 109).

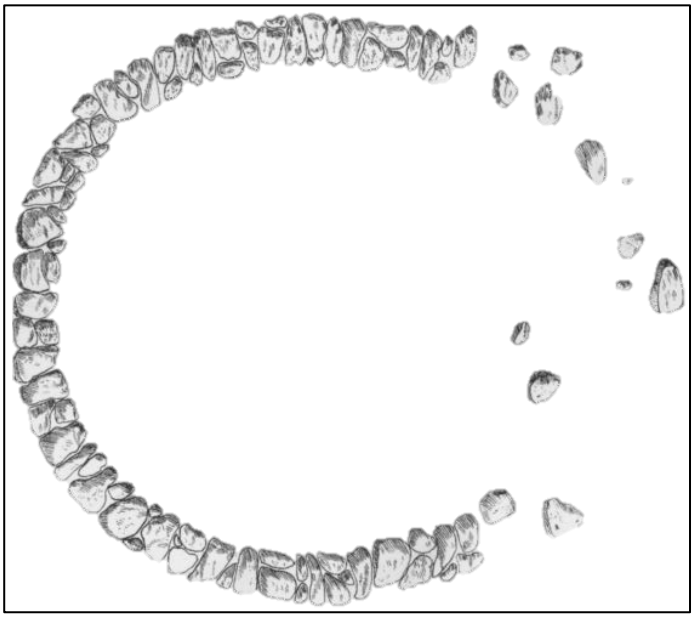


Figure AN.11: Foundation of Knowles' hut site (Knowles 1885, 106).

Knowles returned to the site in 1889–91 and excavated an area of 80ft^2 (7.43m^2). From this investigation he reported more lithics, bone tools, bones, and shells (Knowles and Newton 1891, 616–7). He again dug the site in 1891–5 to find similar artefacts and ecofacts (Knowles 1895, 654). In 1897, after the site had been inspected and excavated by a number of other interested antiquarians, Knowles returned with a group of twelve for a six-day investigation including excavation, photography, and survey. Pottery sherds, over 500 lithics, bone tools, bones, and shells were identified.

Within one of the many hut sites reported, the remains of an adult male were identified in a crouched position (Knowles 1901, 331–6).

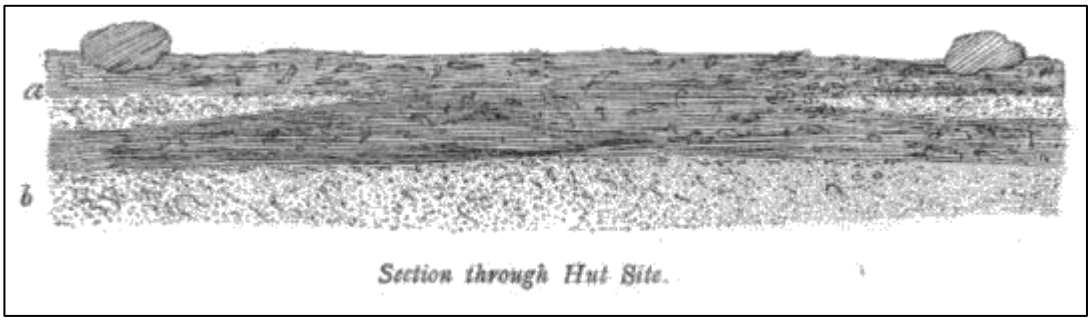


Figure AN.12: Section through Knowles' hut site (Knowles 1885, 106).

The last investigation reported for this site was undertaken by Alex. H. Davison in 1927. This excavation took place over three days. Trial cuttings were made at random at the site and two sections were cut, one on the western end and one near the eastern. He reported considerable erosion at the site but was able to identify five distinct black layers. Each layer was divided by sterile sand (Davison *et al.* 1927, 280). The first four black layers contained cultural material while the fifth, much thinner layer, contained no reported cultural evidence. Layer 1 (AN012B) consisted of a shell layer containing charcoal, flint flakes, pottery sherds, and bone of hare, pig, and cattle. The shells were primarily that of winkles with dog whelks also present (*ibid.* 280–1). Layer 2 contained flint flakes, hammerstones, charcoal, pottery sherds, and bones of dog, pig, and cattle. Layer 3 was similar, containing flint flakes, charcoal, pottery sherds, and bone. Layer 4 was found to contain more of the same with bones of pig and cattle (*ibid.* 281).

The Sites and Monuments Record records this site as a Neolithic occupation. Knowles referred to the site and finds therein as Stone Age. Most of the evidence presented, however, is suggestive of Bronze Age activity. Neither Windle nor Davison assigned a date to their finds.

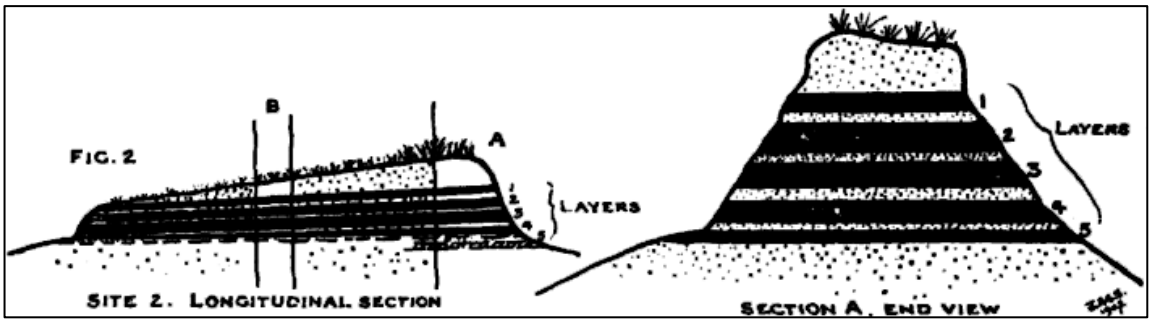


Figure AN.13: Sections of the site as investigated by Davison (Davison *et al.* 1927, 280).

Catalogue ID: AN013A-C
Site: Boat Cave, Ballintoy Demesne, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT004:125 **ITM:** 703947, 945317 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1936; Re-analysis 2015
License Numbers: 1936
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site, also known as Boat Cave, is a natural cave located at the western edge of White Park Bay. It is part of the Ballintoy cave system in an area of chalk geology. The cave opens to the north overlooking the North Channel.

Exposure: In 2015, Dowd reported that the cave site had most likely been destroyed (Dowd 2015).

AN013A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.08m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN013B

Period:	Iron Age		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	86–306 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone)				
C14:	1854±32 BP; 86–306 AD (UBA-6710) human bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

AN013C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1936, John Wilfrid Jackson investigated this site. He began by clearing a small alcove on the western side of the cave which had been previously filled with stones. He dug into the disturbed floor to find pottery sherds, iron slag, a hammer stone, an iron bar, bones, and a piece of glass. Trenches were then dug just inside the cave on the east, west, and centre. Throughout these trenches he found four primary layers: (a) 9in (0.23m) of 'matted earth and stones,' (b) a burnt layer measuring 3in (0.08m) thick (AN013A), (c) a possible rough floor made up of limestone and basalt slabs, (d) burnt layers ranging from 2–3ft (0.61–0.91m) thick (AN013B). These were found to rest on a raised beach deposit. In the centre of the cave, another occupation layer (AN013C) was found 12in (0.3m) into the raised beach deposit. This consisted of charcoal, limpet shells, bones, and flints (Jackson 1936, 36).

Layer b contained shells, a quern stone, lithics, charcoal, bone, two wooden knife handles with iron rivets, iron tools including a fishhook and harpoon head, Souterrain Ware sherds, iron slag, and worked bone including an ornamented bone pin and a spindle whorl. The shells were identified as primarily limpet with some broken clam shells. The bones were that of cod, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, cat, otter, and fox (*ibid.* 36–7). Layer c contained bones of mammals and fish within the rough pavement (*ibid.* 37). Layer d consisted of charcoal and ash beds containing shells, bones, iron slag, worked bone and antler including a double-edged bone comb, lithics, and pottery sherds. The shells were identified as limpet and the bones included cod, gurnett, seabirds, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and fox (*ibid.* 37–8). In the middle of this layer, the majority of a neonate or infant skull was found directly beneath a charcoal spread (*ibid.* 40).

Catalogue ID: AN014A-E
Site: Chimney Cave, Ballintoy Demesne, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: MRA002:005 **ITM:** 704077, 945229 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1934; Re-analysis 2015
License Numbers: 1934
Number of Deposits: 5

Landscape: This site, also known as Chimney Cave, is a natural cave located within the chalk cliffs east of Ballintoy harbour. It is part of the Ballintoy cave system in an area of chalk geology. The cave opens to the north overlooking the North Channel. The cave gets its name from a natural chimney that opens near the back of the cave onto the surface.

Exposure: In 2015, the site was listed as most likely destroyed (Dowd 2015).

AN014A

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN014B

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN014C

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN014D

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN014E

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.76m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site was excavated in 1934 by John Wilfrid Jackson. The investigation began by clearing debris away from the front of the cave followed by an excavation of this area. Six layers were identified: blown sand, a layer of flat stones, dark soil with broken chalk, blown sand, a dark occupation layer (AN014E), and a raised beach deposit. The blown sand on the surface was much disturbed. The dark occupation layer, measuring 2ft 6in (0.76m) thick, contained shells, animal bone, and pottery. The raised beach showed evidence of fires being built against it (Jackson 1936, 31).

Jackson then excavated within the cave. Thirteen layers were identified which remained relatively consistent throughout. These included: (1) blown sand, (2) brown sand with charcoal, (3) a charcoal layer (AN014A), (4) brown sand with shells (AN014B), (5) a cobble pavement, (6) brown sand with charcoal, (7) dark sandy clay with charcoal, (8) a layer containing burnt clay deposits, (9) a limpet layer with fragments of chalk (AN014C), (10) a thin charcoal layer, (11) sandy clay with charcoal, (12) a burnt layer with charcoal, and (13) a raised beach deposit (AN014D) (Jackson 1936, 32).

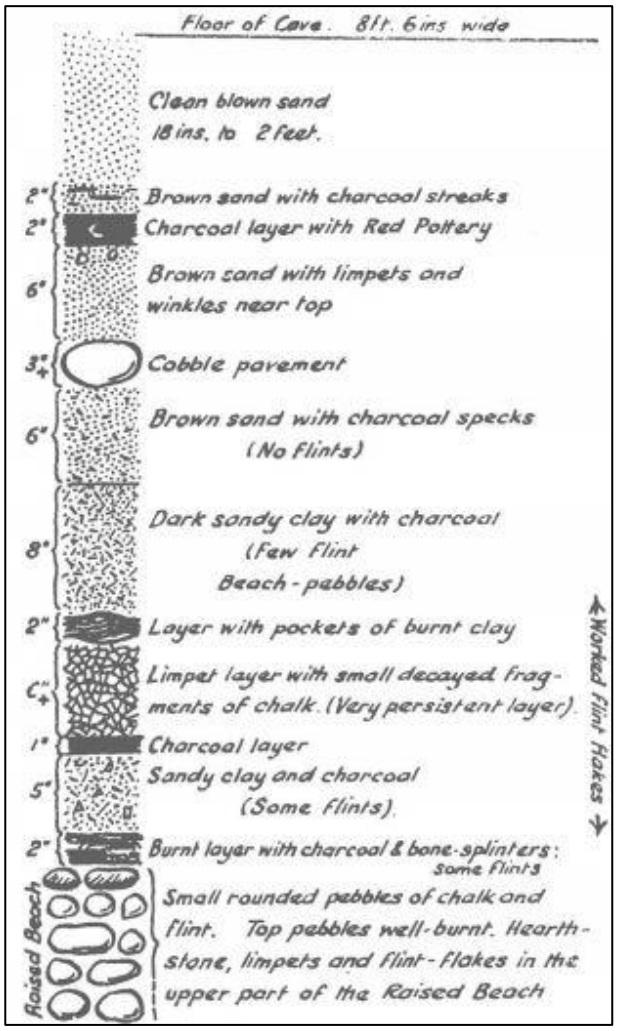


Figure AN.14: Section of cave 3-4ft (0.91-1.22m) inside the cave mouth (Jackson 1936, 32).

Layer 3, measuring 2in (0.05m) thick, contained limpet and winkle shells along with bones of cattle, sheep/goat, and cod. A few flint flakes and a large core were identified along with red and brown pottery with sandy paste (Jackson 1936, 32–3). Layer 4, measuring 6in (0.15m) thick, contained limpets and winkles near the top (*ibid.* 32). Within layer 5, a shallow cooking vessel was identified near the back of the cave. Further pottery sherds and a dog bone were found within layer 6 beneath the pavement. In layer 7, a seal tooth, an antler, and cod bones were identified along with a flint flake and bronze nodules (*ibid.* 33–4). Layer 9, the limpet layer, measuring approximately 6in (0.15m) thick, contained the most finds. The shells, though predominately limpet, also included winkle. Animal bones included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, bird, and cod. A hammerstone, four rubbers, and two anvil stones were identified along with a large number of flint flakes and cores. Bone tools

were found including three awls, a spindle whorl, a handle, two pins, and an unknown bone tool fragment (*ibid.* 33). Near the base of the excavation, in an unknown layer, the remains of seal, horse, cattle, and fox were found along with a bone spatula and two pottery sherds (*ibid.* 34). The raised beach, layer 13, showed evidence of fires with a burnt hearthstone near the entrance. Near the hearthstone, shells of limpets and winkles were found along with a deer bone and lithics. The lithics in this layer included flakes, a rough axe, and cores (*ibid.* 35).

Dowd suggests that the lithics found in Chimney Cave are consistent with Bronze Age technology. The fires and middens may relate to the Bronze Age, but she warns against this conclusion without further investigation (Dowd 2015).

Catalogue ID: AN015A-C
Site: Larrybane Head, Knocksoghey, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT004:005 **ITM:** 704749, 945101 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1935
License Numbers: 1935
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site lies on the promontory known as Larrybane Head. This is a sheer chalk headland which projects northeast into the Atlantic Ocean. It overlooks Sheep Island to the north and Rathlin Island to the northeast.

Exposure: The 1954 excavation reports no evidence of midden material (Proudfoot et al. 1961). Little remains of the promontory fort associated with the midden by 1994 (Auley 1994).

AN015A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN015B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

AN015C

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	yes	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas Fagan reported the Larrybane promontory fort to the Ordinance Survey in 1838. Quarrying at the site then destroyed the entrance and sections of the fort's ramparts. A section left by this quarrying allowed for Blake Whelan to identify portions of a possible kiln feature. Whelan suggested that Prof. Gordon Childe excavate the site and trial excavation took place in 1935 (Childe 1936, 179). After this excavation, no quarrying took place on the site until permission to resume was granted in 1954. Prior to the renewed quarrying, excavations were undertaken by B. C. S. Wilson and V. B. Proudfoot (Proudfoot *et al.* 1961, 91–2).

Childe's 1935 excavations used the top of the visible rampart as a base line. Following this, he opened two 12ft (3.66m) wide trenches next to the quarrying site. One trench measured 30ft (9.14m) long and the other was extended to 54ft (16.46m). A third section was cut near the cliff and areas of the outer face were stripped (Childe 1936, 179–80). While cleaning the section face of the cliff, a wooden vessel with a hoop and two or three staves was identified (*ibid.* 194).

The area within the fort sloped into the centre with an increase in human occupation evidence. Occupation evidence was noted on top of, within, and beneath the rubble from the fallen fort (Childe 1936, 182). Childe noted four phases of occupation at the site. Just beneath the sod layer, phase IV was seen to include limestone rubble within a black sediment containing bone, worked bone, a rotary quern fragment, and pottery sherds. The worked bone included a pin and a double-edged comb. A structure, house A was noted in this phase. Hearth evidence including ash may be attributed to phase III, but there was no clear distinction between it and phase IV (*ibid.* 182–4).

Phase II included hearths and pavements approximately 1ft (0.3m) lower than phase IV occupation. Iron slag was found near one of the hearths. Other finds from phase II included a bronze plate with iron rivets and a glass bangle. A kerb of limestone was found to define the edges of the pavement beyond which a heap of limpet shells (AN015A) was identified (Childe 1936, 184–5). Between the pavement and the quarry to the east was another limpet shell heap (AN015B) which also contained bones and pottery sherds. Beneath some of the paving slabs was a similar midden deposit (AN015C) (*ibid.* 185). A continuity between phases II and I was

identified due to reuse of the areas, though the pavement and one of the middens (AN015A) within phase II covered an abandoned wall from phase I (*ibid.* 186). Four possible post holes were also attributed to phase I (*ibid.* 187).

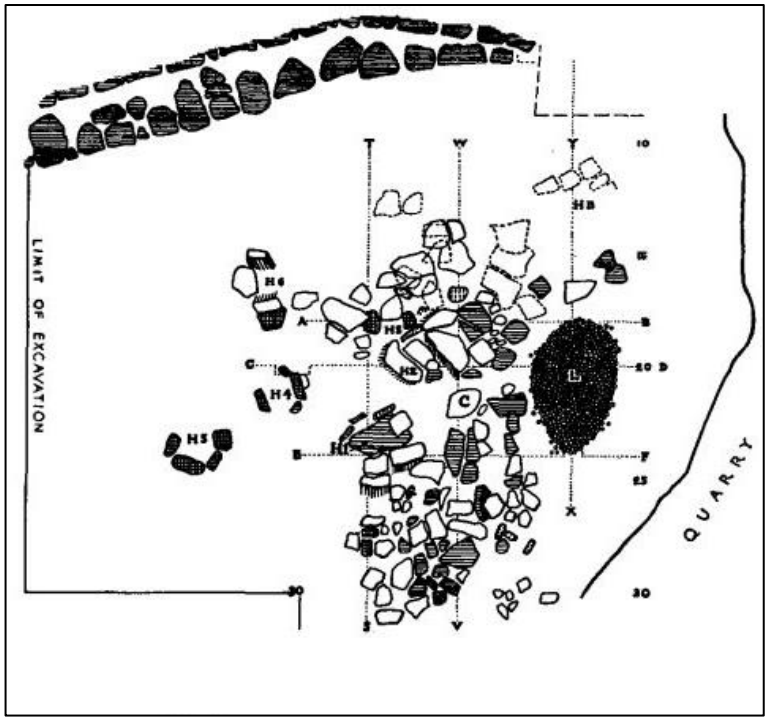


Figure AN.15: Plan of Phase II with one of the limpet shell heaps (labelled L) (AN015B) (Childe 1936, 185).

Many of the finds from the excavation were not directly associated with any of the described phases. This included worked bones such as a pin, two awls, a double-pointed socketed tool, two disc beads, and a pendant all from lower levels. An end scraper, the only clear lithic identified, was identified within an early level. Iron including a nail and a ring along with unidentifiable fragments were found throughout the layers. A small iron sickle was found just beneath the sod. A thin bronze ribbon and an amber bead were found in relation to a secondary face of the rampart. Throughout the excavation, Childe mentions finding fire cracked rocks, hammerstones, and rubbers. Bones and shells were also said to have been left 'untidily' throughout the site. The bones were identified together as cattle, pig, sheep/goat, horse, fox, red deer, cormorant, shag, puffin, curlew, cod, saithe, pollack, whiting, and wrasse. Shells included limpet, winkle, and one oyster (*ibid.* 188–98).

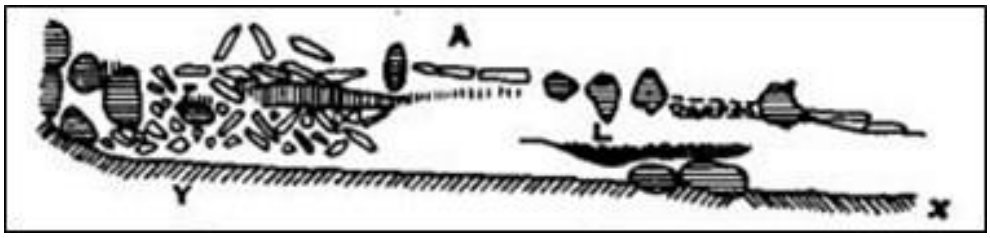


Figure AN.16: Sections through one of the limpet shell heaps (labelled L) (AN015B) (Childe 1936, 185).

The 1954 excavations by Proudfoot and Wilson opened a grid of 12.5ft (3.81m) squares alongside Childe's old trenches. This was then extended towards the edge of the promontory with a 3ft (0.91m) wide trench. This cut through the bank and ditch (Proudfoot *et al.* 1961, 92). The section face examined by Childe was also cleaned for reanalysis. A sterile blue clay layer, which Childe had interpreted as an artificial floor, was again noted though it was now interpreted as a natural deposit overlaying sections of the boulder clay along with areas of dark brown soil (*ibid.* 93). This dark brown soil contained most of the pottery sherds and bones. Three hearths were also identified in this layer (*ibid.* 93–4). The middens were not encountered.

Wilson and Proudfoot found approximately 1500 sherds of pottery (at least 60 total vessels) which were all described as souterrain ware (*ibid.* 97). Three nondescript pieces of worked flint were identified during the excavation and a ground stone axe was reported by a previous worker at the site (*ibid.* 103–4). Two double sided comb plates, a pointed bone tool, and a burnt bone tool were also found. A small iron horseshoe was identified near the surface of the excavation (*ibid.* 104). Animal bones found during the excavation included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, red deer, horse, dog, cat, hare, domestic fowl, starling, shag, gull, cod, and pollack. A single human bone was also identified. The shellfish identified during this excavation was limited to one limpet shell (*ibid.* 115).

Childe suggested a relative date of 800 AD for the lower levels (phases I and II) of the for occupation (Childe 1936, 197). Proudfoot and Wilson suggest an occupation between the mid-seventh century until the late tenth century, which does not contradict Childe's assessment (Proudfoot *et al.* 1961, 107).

Catalogue ID: AN016
Site: Dunshammer, Ballintoy Demesne, Ballintoy, Cary

SMR: ANT004:096 **ITM:** 703130, 945061 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1934
License Numbers: 1934
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the northeast edge of White Park Bay. It lies opposite Potters' Cave (AN002) in an area of chalk geology. The site was located on a raised beach sea-stack which was surrounded by water at its base on all sides barring the southeast.

Exposure: No visible archaeological features were noted at the site in 1993 (*Anon.* 2008).

AN016

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

John Wilfrid Jackson performed a preliminary investigation at Dunshammer fort in 1934 (Jackson 1934, 108). A newspaper reported the findings from the site including pottery, a bone comb, quern fragments, bones, and limpet shells (*Anon.* 2008). In his own report, Jackson mentions the quern stones, the bone comb, and describes the pottery sherds as highly ornamented (Jackson 1934, 108). He later described the pottery here as identical to that found in Boat Cave (AN013), which were identified as Souterrain Ware (Jackson 1936, 38).

County Clare

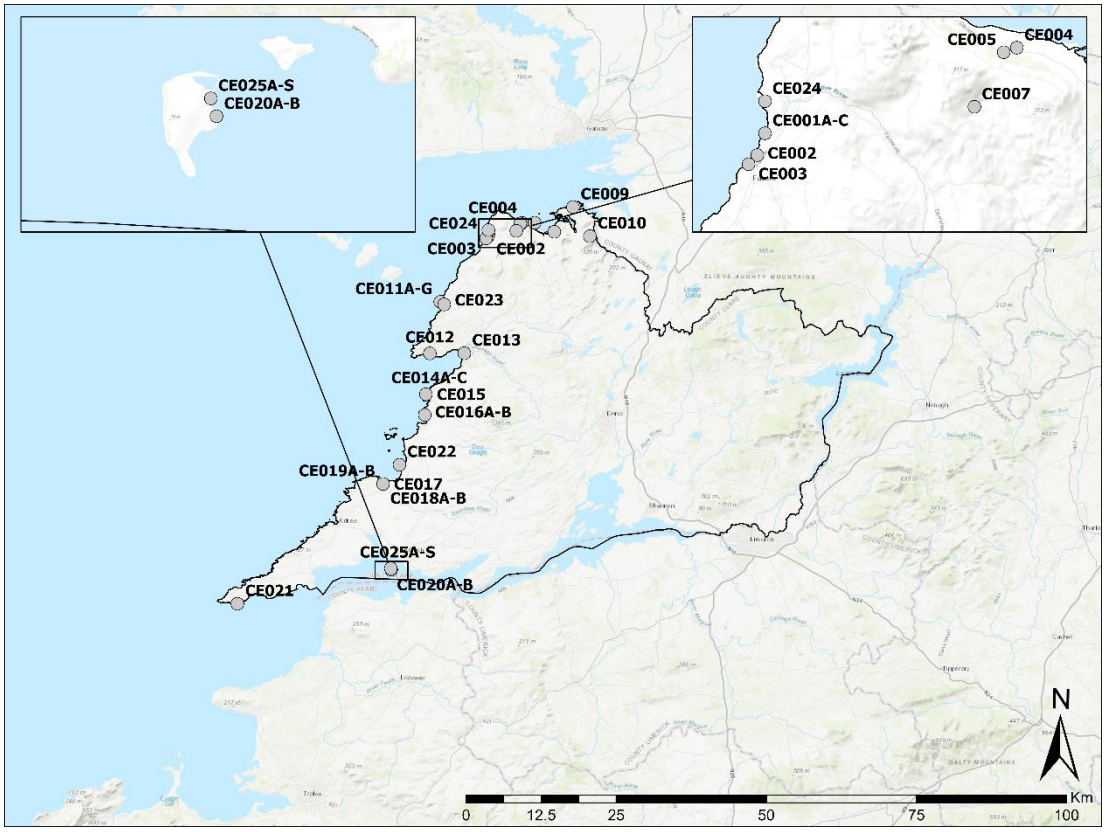


Figure CE.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Clare.

Catalogue ID: CE001A-C
Site: Fanore Beg, Fanore More, Killonaghan, Burren

SMR: CL001-014 **ITM:** 513700, 708200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 1899, 1901
License Numbers: 1899, 1901
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site was recorded north of Fanore Beach, near Black Head. It is in an area of dolomitised limestone and shale geology. A few patches of sandy shore can be seen in this area, but the shoreline is primarily made up of rock outcrops jutting into the ocean.

Exposure: The site was unlocated during a field survey in 1997 (Conroy 1997).

CE001A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE001B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE001C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1900 and 1901, Matilda Cullen Knowles reported on discoveries made at Fanore in 1899–91 (Knowles, M. 1900, 1901). Her father, William Knowles, also reported the finds in 1901 (Knowles, W. 1901). The finds were said to come from within and around midden deposits. In 1899, M. C. Knowles and others found pottery sherds and lithics of flint and chert including axe fragments. By digging into the 'black layer' (CE001A), they uncovered a hammerstone, a pottery sherd, and shells of limpet, mussel, and winkle. Outside of the black layer, a small heap of dog whelks (CE001B) was reported from within a pit next to a small heap of limpets and winkles (CE001C) (Knowles, M. 1900, 35; Knowles, W. 1901, 353–5). In 1901, they returned to dig further at the site and found flakes of chert and flint, two hammerstones, pottery sherds, bones, and shells of limpet, oyster, winkle, and mussel. Bones were identified as red deer, cattle, and pig. Surface finds included further hammerstones and a stone axe (Knowles, M. 1901, 35–8).

Catalogue ID: CE002*
Site: Fanore More, Killonaghan, Burren

SMR: CL001-019 **ITM:** 513525, 707715 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 2009, 2011
License Numbers: 09E0400, 11E0124
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the south side of Trawvealacalaha Beach, 500m south of Fanore Beach. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of dolomitised limestone with shale. The site now lies at the top of a rocky outcrop overlooking a small section of sandy shoreline.

Exposure: The midden deposit was fully excavated in 2009–12.

CE002

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	4336–3511 BC				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (hazelnut), Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	4966±30; 3890-3650 BC (UBA-24385) hazelnut 5043±34; 3954-3714 BC (UBA-24389) hazelnut 5061±36; 3961-3769 BC (UBA-24380) hazelnut 5105±32; 3976-3798 BC (UBA-24388) hazelnut 5106±32; 3976-3799 BC (UBA-24379) hazelnut 5108±42; 3986-3791 BC hazelnut 5115±37; 3986-3797 BC (UBA-24383) hazelnut 5139±32; 4041-3804 BC (UBA-24381) hazelnut 5151±30; 4044-3809 BC (UBA-24384) hazelnut 5187±33; 4157-3949 BC (UBA-24378) hazelnut 5217±36; 4224-3957 BC (UBA-24387) hazelnut 5242±37; 4229-3971 BC (UBA-24382) hazelnut 5386±37; 4338-4058 BC (UBA-24386) hazelnut 5449±53; 4025-3641 BC limpet 5511±44; 4107-3699 BC winkle				
Length:	7m	**Width:**	2m	**Thickness:**	0.13m
Area:	$14m^2$	**Volume:**	$1.82m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was discovered after a storm in October 2008. It measured approximately 7m in length (Lynch 2009). This led to a rescue excavation which was extended over three seasons.

Two trenches were opened in 2009. These measured 3 x 1.5m and 1.5 x 0.6m. The first trench was placed in an area with a large quantity of exposed shell. The second trench was placed in an area with less exposed shell, but more fire cracked rocks. Within the first trench, the shell midden was found to extend at least 1m north beyond the eroded surface. It had an average thickness of approximately 0.13m. The shell content was primarily made up of winkle, limpet, and dog whelk. Samples were taken from this context for radiocarbon-dating. The second trench revealed a black organic layer covering a deposit of fire cracked rocks. This deposit contained lithic artefacts including stone axes, roughouts, debitage, and flakes of shale and chert. Hammerstones, polishing stones, and pebbles were also found (Lynch 2009).

A further five trenches were opened in 2011. Trench 3, measuring 6 x 2.1m, was excavated to connect trenches 1 and 2. Trench 4, measuring 3.5 x 1.7m was opened to the south of trench 2 to explore the southern extent left in question in the previous season. Trench 5 was limited to topsoil stripping and measured 3.5 x 1.5m. Test trench A was located to the east of the area and test trench B was located approximately 10m south. Within the midden deposit in trench 3, discrete areas of crushed limpet and charred hazelnut shells were identified. Samples for radiocarbon dating were taken from these deposits. Evidence of a circular stone-built structure was found at the east end of this trench postdating the midden. Another rectangular stone structure was identified at the southern end of trench 4 (Lynch 2011).

The site was completed with a further excavation of five trenches in 2012. Trench 4 was extended north by 0.7m to meet up with Trench 3. Trench 6, measuring 2.5 x 1.5m, was opened on the eroding northwest edge. Trench 7, measuring 4.6 x 2.5m, was opened to the south of Trench 4 to examine the rectangular building. Trench 8 investigated the eastern extent of the midden and measured 11m x 6.2m; this included trench 5 from the previous season. Trench 9 connected trenches 7 and 4 with trench 8 and measured 3.5 x 2m. Trench 7 confirmed that the structure previously identified post-dated the midden. The dimensions of the midden were approximately 2m wide and 6–7m long, though the north and west of the site showed severe erosional evidence. The midden was found to be surrounded by a clay deposit filled with fire cracked rocks and lithics (Lynch 2012).

Catalogue ID: CE003*
Site: Fanore More, Killonaghan, Burren

SMR: CL001-021 **ITM:** 513332, 707512 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2011; Excavation 2012
License Numbers: 12E0095
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was identified to the approximately 300m southwest of midden CE002 on Trawvealacalaha Beach, half a kilometre south of Fanore Beach. It is in an area of dolomitised limestone and shale geology. The site lies above a rocky outcrop jutting into the Atlantic Ocean.

Exposure: No trace of the midden was noted during the author's field survey in June 2019.

CE003

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	4869–4425 BC				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	6294±33; 4945-4560 BC winkle 6305±35; 4850-4661 BC winkle 6314±37; 4976-4586 BC limpet				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	400m^2	**Volume:**	100m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was discovered during fieldwalking associated with excavations at CE002 in 2011. Erosion had revealed and spread the site across 20m^2. There were still areas of compact shells and fire cracked rocks in situ beneath large boulders of the storm beach. The shells were primarily that of winkle and limpet. Stone axes and roughouts were found on the surface which indicated a possible chronological contemporaneity with CE002 (Lynch 2013, 8–9; Tunney 2014).

Three test trenches were opened at the site where the midden was seen *in situ*. Dating samples were obtained (Lynch 2013, 9). The site contained a small cache of chert flakes including clear diagnostic forms of the Late Mesolithic. Lithics of sandstone, shale, and flint were also uncovered including broad blades and ground stone axes. Environmental evidence suggests an abundance of pine forests nearby, though some of the charcoal analysed were also identified as birch and willow or

poplar. Fruits and hazelnuts were also identified on the site. Both freshwater and marine fish were also being exploited at the site, indicating a nearby freshwater source. Shellfish on the site were primarily inter-tidal species which prefer hard substrates such as winkle and limpet along with some dog whelks, top shells, and mussels. The presence of oyster, scallop, and carpet shells, however, indicate some shallow to deep water harvesting from softer substrates as well.



Figure CE.2: Shells eroding from beneath the storm beach (Tunney 2014).

Catalogue ID: CE004*

Site: Gleninagh North, Gleninagh, Burren

SMR: CL002-008005 **ITM:** 519292, 710103 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Map 1994; Survey 1997
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on relatively flat land approximately 400m south of the modern shoreline. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of limestone and dolomite.

Exposure: Little trace of the midden was noted during the author's field survey in June 2019. No in situ material was noted.

CE004

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.2m	**Width:**	7m	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	22.4m^2	**Volume:**	17.92m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1994, Coffey indicated two shells midden (CE004 and CE005) within the area of ecclesiastical remains in Gleninagh North on an annotated map of the area (Coffey 1994). This midden was found beneath the graveyard wall approximately 6m east of the southwestern most grave within the graveyard (CL002-008003-). An exposed area of the midden measured 3.2m long and 0.8m thick. It was composed primarily of cockle shells with a very few winkle and oyster shells also present. The midden was estimated to extend 7m beneath the wall (Conroy 1997).

Survey

Little midden evidence is present at the site. The only traces of the midden were a very few limpets and winkles along with a piece of cockle and a piece of scallop within cattle-trampled topsoil. The total number of shells identified numbered less than 10 in an area approximately 5m^2. No *in situ* material was noted. A possible burnt long bone fragment was noted in the cattle-trampled topsoil. One pottery sherd

near the noted shells and one south of the proposed midden site were recorded. These were both post-medieval body sherds.

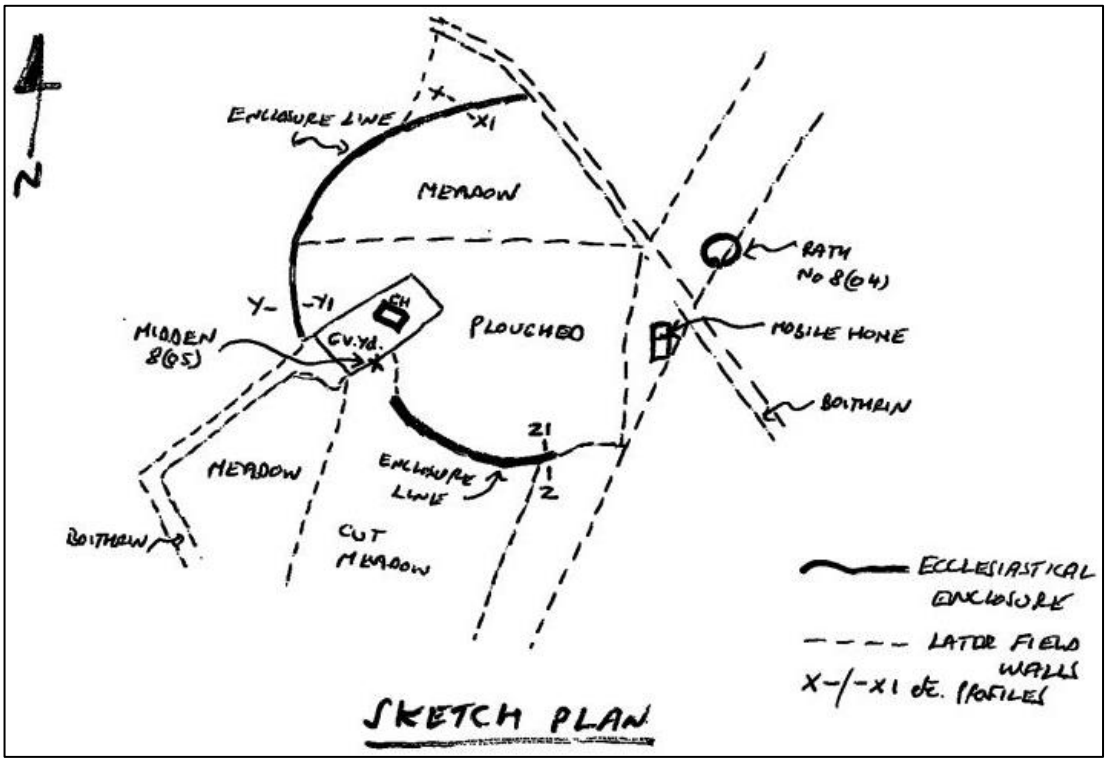


Figure CE.3: Sketch plan of the Ecclesiastical site (CL002-008) noting the midden (Conroy 1997, 5)

Catalogue ID: CE005
Site: Gleninagh North, Gleninagh, Burren

SMR: CL002-008006 **ITM:** 519000, 710000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Map 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on relatively flat land approximately 400m south of the modern shoreline. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of limestone and dolomite.

Exposure: The site was not located during a survey of the area in 1997 (NMS: CL00047).

CE005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1994, Coffey indicated two shells midden (CE004 and CE005) within the area of ecclesiastical remains in Gleninagh North on an annotated map of the area (Coffey 1994).

Catalogue ID: CE006*
Site: Bishopsquarter, Drumcreehy, Burren

SMR: CL002-014004 **ITM:** 524687, 708645 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2007, 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies approximately 550m southeast of the modern shoreline. It was identified 1.1m west-southwest of the western gable of a church (CL002-014002-). It is in a relatively flat area with limestone and dolomite geology.

Exposure: The midden is revealed in an eroding section face.

CE006

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5.1m	**Width:**	0.2m	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	1.02m^2	**Volume:**	0.82m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Field survey in 2007 revealed this midden site 1.1m west-southwest of the western gable of a church (CL002-014002-). A foot path cut into the section face revealing the deposit which measured up to 0.8m thick and 2.6m long. The midden was made up of oyster and winkle shells. A possible wall footing made up of three stone courses and mortar was also seen cutting into the exposed section face at its northern end (NMS: CL08016).



Figure CE.4: Shell deposit as seen in 2007 (NMS: CL08016).



Figure CE.5: Detail of shell deposit as seen in 2007 (NMS: CL08016).

Survey

The midden is exposed in section facing west (CE006_Fogure 5). A small section of the midden was undercut. The shell layer measured approximately 5.1m long north to south, 0.2m thick, and had a small area of exposed width measuring 0.2m. The layer sits just beneath the current topsoil layer with grass roots growing down to the shells. The matrix of the shell deposit is made up of a dark grey silt with stone inclusions. There is a wall face in the section just behind the midden which may have cut through or abut the midden. The midden consisted primarily of oyster with some winkle and limpet also present.



Figure CE.6: Full midden extent in 2019.



Figure CE.7: 1m sample section of midden in 2019.

Catalogue ID: CE007

Site: Gleninagh South, Gleninagh, Burren

SMR: CL002-030003 **ITM:** 518348, 708789 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods: Map 1994; Survey 1997

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located within a ringfort (CL002-030002-) approximately 1700m south of the modern coastline. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of fossiliferous limestone.

Exposure: The site was unlocated during survey in 1997 (NMS: CL00078).

CE007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1994, Coffey noted a midden within an archaeological complex including three phases of field systems (CL002-030001-), a ringfort (CL002-03002-), and two house sites (CL002-030004-; CL002-030005-) (Coffey 1994).

Catalogue ID: CE008*
Site: Gleninagh North, Gleninagh, Burren

SMR: CL002-079 **ITM:** 521404, 710138 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2010; Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a thin, sandy spit surrounded by and sitting upon rock outcrops. The spit extends east from the mainland into Ballyvaughan Bay. It is in an area of limestone and dolomite geology.
Exposure: In 2019, the author's survey revealed that little of the midden deposit is still *in situ*. There is, however, a large area of erosional spread.

CE008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	156m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	0.03m
Area:	3120m^2	**Volume:**	93.6m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Christine Grant reported a shell midden at this site in 2010. This deposit contained oyster, scallop, limpet, razor, and mussel shells. It measured 80–100m in length (NMS: CL08458).

Survey

The eroding section is exposed facing north towards the sea. There is a large spread of shells along the beach which is most likely a mixture of midden erosion and natural deposition. Based on the location of the *in situ* midden, the shell deposit measured approximately 156m long east to west and 0.03m thick. The width north to south of the midden was estimated to be 20m based on shells visible just below the grass cover to the south. The matrix of the midden within the exposed section was made up of highly fragmented shelly sand. It lay just beneath the grass layer and was partly covered by the shoreline. The midden was primarily made up of limpets. Other shells present included flat winkle, winkle, dog cockle, grey top shell, mussel,

cockle, razor shell, sting winkle, whelk, shingle shell, needle whelk, and otter shell in decreasing order of frequency.

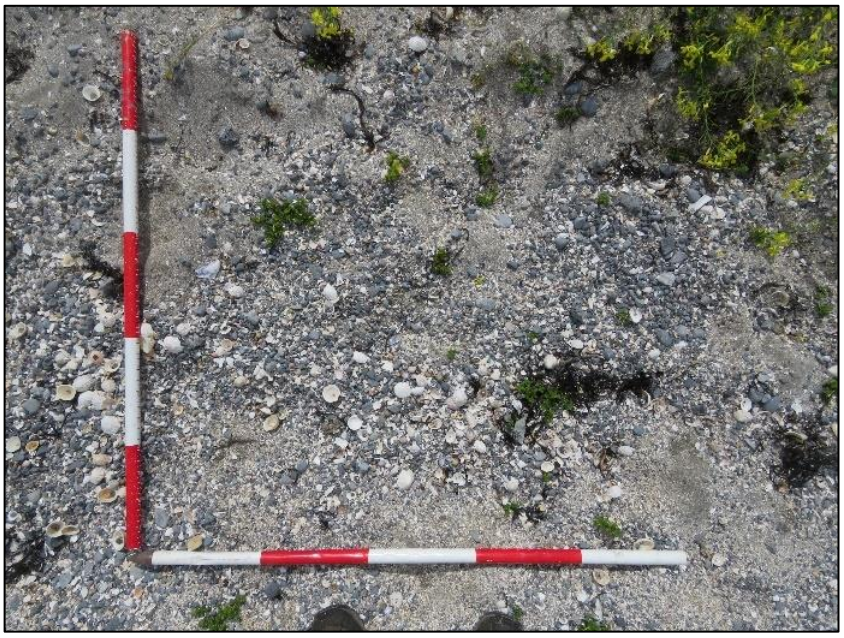


Figure CE.8: 1 square metre sample selection of spread.



Figure CE.9: 1m sample section of *in situ* material.

Catalogue ID: CE009*
Site: Aughinish, Oughtmama, Burren

SMR: CL003-010003 **ITM:** 527767, 712758 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Information 2014; Survey 2014, 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This midden is found to the west of the Aughinish church (CL003-010) on the southwest coastline of Auginish Island. The island is attached to the mainland by a thin land bridge on its east. The site is in an area of cherty limestone and dolomite geology.

Exposure: The author's surveys of the site in 2019 recorded the deposit eroding in section beneath the sod.

CE009

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	80.9m	**Width:**	0.2m	**Thickness:**	0.47m
Area:	16.18m^2	**Volume:**	7.6m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was identified after severe storms in the beginning of 2014. At this time, the midden extended 10m west from the western gable of the church (CL003-010) (NMS: CL08594). In 2019, Mary Tunney noted that further erosion had revealed the midden to a length of 40m. She noted that the shell content seemed sparse and suggested that it may be a natural deposit (Tunney 2019).



Figure CE.10: Detail of midden section (NMS: CL08594).

Survey

The eroding section face is exposed facing roughly south. On the western end of the midden, a large area of the section face has eroded or been dug away. This may truncate the original midden extent. Some undercutting of the deposit was noted. The midden measured approximately 80.9m in length running east to west. It was then cut by a 28.5m hollow followed by a possible continuation of the midden for nearly 2.9m. The maximum thickness was 0.47m with an exposed undercut width of 0.2m.

The midden deposit lay directly beneath the modern sod layer and overlay a seemingly sterile clay layer resting above the present shoreline. It abutted the northern wall of the church (CL003-010). The matrix of the midden was primarily made up of a highly compacted dark grey-brown coarse sand. The possible 2.9m extension on the western end was contained in an almost concreted yellow-brown coarse sand. Stone inclusions were common throughout all stratigraphic layers with occasional boulders present above and below the midden. Charcoal flecks were also noted within the midden layer.

Winkle and oyster were the primary shell species identified. Limpet, dog cockle, and cockle were also seen with some frequency. Other shells noted included otter shell, whelk, quahog clam, flat winkle, dog whelk, mussel, grey top shell, *Paphia* sp., and land snails. Nineteen bones and bone fragments were noted during the survey including a large mammal vertebra, two cattle phalanges, a pig bone, a large mammal tooth, and a cattle tooth. An unidentifiable bone fragment showed evidence

of burning. A post-medieval pottery sherd was also identified just below the sod layer which had a soft paste and blue decorated glaze.

The midden was found to abut the 17th century church (CL003-010) and contained a post-medieval pottery sherd, suggesting a post-17th century date to the deposit. Though some of the shell deposit may be natural, the finds suggest that the majority of the deposit is anthropogenic.



Figure CE.11: 1m sample at 9.5m west of church with winkle concentration.



Figure CE.12: 1m sample at 49.5m west of church with oyster concentration.



Figure CE.13: Left: Cattle left first phalanx *in situ*. Right: Pottery sherd *in situ.*

Catalogue ID: CE010
Site: Oughtmama, Oughtmama, Burren

SMR: CL003-032010 **ITM:** 530600, 707900 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is approximately 1.5km east-south-east from Pouldoody Bay in the valley between Slieve Oughtmama and Turlough Hill. The site is within field systems bordering rock outcrops to the south and east. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of fossiliferous limestone.

Exposure: No visible remains of the midden was noted in a 1992 survey (NMS: CL00199).

CE010

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In May 1983, Thomas Coffey visited the churches at Oughtmama. He discovered the midden through examination of a rabbit burrow within a mound near the horizontal water mill (CL003-032008-). The midden was made up of oyster and winkle shells (Coffey 1985, 30).

Catalogue ID: CE011A-G
Site: Doolin Pier, Ballaghaline, Killilagh, Corcomroe

SMR: CL008A006 **ITM:** 505685, 696944 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2012-4
License Numbers: 11E0353
Number of Deposits: 7

Landscape: This site is located in the village of Doolin. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of cherty limestone. At this location, the limestone juts west into the ocean, forming a wide headland feature known as Ballaghaline Point.

Exposure: The midden was fully excavated by 2014 (O'Hara 2014).

CE011A

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1450–1650 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	6.57m	**Width:**	2.73m	**Thickness:**	0.19m
Area:	17.94m^2	**Volume:**	3.34m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE011B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.9m	**Width:**	2.25m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	11.02m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE011C

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.9m	**Width:**	0.8m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	3.12m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	yes		

CE011D

Period:	Iron Age		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	260–430 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone)				
Length:	5.25m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	26.25m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

CE011E

Period:	Bronze Age/Iron Age		**Date Grade:**	C	
Date:	754–413 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
C14:	2451±29; 754–413 BC (SUERC-61188) barley 2554±29; 803–533 BC (SUERC-61189) barley				
Length:	1.07m	**Width:**	0.62m	**Thickness:**	0.12m
Area:	0.66m^2	**Volume:**	0.08m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE011F

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.75m	**Width:**	1.5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	2.62m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE011G

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	15m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Erosion of a potential archaeological site in the summer of 1996 caused this site to come under investigation. A ring of slabs filled by earth and stones was reported. The potential site was not found during a survey in October, but eroded clays on the fore-shore revealed bone fragments and a decorated cylindrical bone bead. These finds led to a small excavation in December (Lynch 1996).

The reporting of a possible midden from the 1996 excavation was the only recorded archaeological site in the area of a proposed development in 2010. The site walkover for the maritime cultural heritage impact assessment found no traces of the site, but excavation was recommended in case subterranean features were still present (Kieran 2010). Further survey assessments of the site located a bronze pin near the suggested midden location. Additional archaeological material was seen eroding from the section face including animal bone, human bone, lithics, copper, and bronze (O'Hara 2012). The photographed animal bone was identified by Róisín Nic Cnáimhín in 2020 as primarily that of cattle with some pig. These bones were said to predominate at the western end of the approximately 15m long midden while shells predominated in the east (NMS: CL07855).

The 1996 excavation revealed approximately 2m of eroded clay with outwash spreading for approximately 18m west. Close to the revealed section face, *in situ* deposits of organic clay with charcoal flecks were seen. Bone and possible human teeth were reported (Lynch 1996).

In early 2012, excavations took place prior to the Doolin pier development. An area of $10m^2$ was excavated, centred on the reported location of the site. Ten $1m^2$ trial holes were dug to the south and west. The trial holes were sterile. Within the primary excavation, four stratigraphic phases were identified: the basal layers within grykes (CE011A), deposits directly resting on bedrock, the midden deposits, and evidence of modern activity (O'Hara 2012).

The primary gryke containing the basal layers was on the northwest side of the excavation trench. It contained charcoal, plant remains, animal bone, and shells. Two other grykes contained similar evidence. Further plant remains, animal bones, and shells were found within an irregular hearth deposit directly overlying the bedrock (CE011B). Deposits outside of the hearth but within the same layer sitting on the bedrock contained some charcoal, animal bone, and shell (O'Hara 2012).

There were two primary midden deposits (CE011C–D). They both contained charcoal and plant remains. The largest amount of animal bones and shells on the site were found within these deposits. Two human teeth and a human ulna fragment were also recorded. Two flint flakes and fire cracked rocks were identified within the deposits. Another midden (CE011F) was found separate from the primary middens. This contained charcoal, plant and animal remains, shell, and a flint core. Plant remains throughout the site included hulled barley, oat, bread/club wheat, rye, cereal chaff, and wild taxa (O'Hara 2012).

Modern evidence consisted of redeposited topsoil beneath a limestone aggregate caused by the creation of a gravel carpark to the east of the trench. Mixing of deposits throughout the site was evident as a Late Medieval date was found in the lowest layer and an Iron Age date with lithics was found above (O'Hara 2012).

Further erosion due to storms in the spring of 2014 revealed more of the middens to the south-west of the 2012 trench. This led to the complete excavation of the site. A trench was opened measuring 20m x 10m. This revealed further animal bones and shells within the midden deposits and a possible structure. The structure was defined by stones organized in a curvilinear form at the east and south of the midden mound. Further deposits within grykes were revealed to the north. Finds on the site included two lithics, a glass fragment, two clay pipe fragments, two bone objects, a pottery sherd, and three metal objects. Eight adult human bones were also identified (O'Hara 2014).

Lithics recovered on the site during all seasons included Neolithic or Early Bronze Age examples of flint cores, siltstone and flint flakes, split flint pebbles, and a chert blade. A limestone hone stone was also found, which is most likely from the Early Medieval Period. Animal bones included fish, birds, and mammals such as pig and deer (O'Hara 2014).

Catalogue ID: CE012
Site: Kineilty, Kilmacrehy, Corcomroe

SMR: CL014-035 **ITM:** 503941, 688367 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2016; Survey 2017
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the north-western end of a crescent shaped beach. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Exposure: The midden was exposed in section as of January 2017 (NMS: CL09023).

CE012

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6.45m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	3.22m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was reported in June 2016 after an American geologist, Andrew Phillips, noted a lens of shells while studying the local geology in May. The site was then visited by Mary Tunney and Margaret Keane in January 2017. The midden had a maximum thickness of 0.5m which tapered to the northeast and southwest for a total length of 6.45m. The midden consisted of a dense shell deposit predominately made up of limpet shells with occasional winkles and mussels (NMS: CL09023).



Figure CE.14: Top Left: Full midden in May 2016 (NMS: CL09023); Top Right: Full midden in January 2017 (NMS: CL09023); Bottom Left: Field sketch of midden in January 2017 (NMS: CL09023); Bottom Right: Detail of midden in January 2017 (NMS: CL09023).

Catalogue ID: CE013
Site: Lahinch, Dough, Kilmacrehy, Corcomroe

SMR: CL015-118 **ITM:** 509700, 688400 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1899; Excavation 1900
License Numbers: 1900
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Lahinch Beach in an area surrounded by the Inagh River to the north and east and Liscannor Bay to the west. Three ringforts (CL015-091----, -092----, and -093----) border the southern extent of the site. Dough Castle (CL015-089002-) is located to the north. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Exposure: The site has been primarily grassed over as a golf course since 1900 (Knowles 1901, 38).

CE013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A group of antiquarians including Matilda Cullen Knowles visited Lahinch, Dough in 1900 after Mr. R. D. O'Brien reported the existence of middens on the site in September 1899. He sent Knowles bones of primarily pig and horse, shells, and split pebbles (Knowles 1901, 38). During her visit to the site, Knowles dug into the black layer where she found further bones, shells of primarily limpet, pottery sherds, and lithics. The lithics were made from a quartzite-like stone and included rough flakes. Hammerstones were also noted (Knowles 1901, 40).

Catalogue ID: CE014A-C
Site: Freaghcastle, Kilfarboy, Ibrickane

SMR: CL030-002004 **ITM:** 503286, 681566 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2012
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site was recorded west of midden CE015 and northwest of Freagh Caste (CL030-002003-). These sites are clustered near the point at which Freagh Point juts westward into the ocean. To the west, this rocky promontory almost connects to Freagh Island. The area is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone geology.

Exposure: This site was exposed in 2012 (NMS: CL08557).

CE014A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE014B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE014C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site (CE014A) was reported in 2012 by Eamon Doyle along with one other large area of midden material (CE015). Bones were seen within the shell matrix. Two other small areas of potential midden material (CE014B–C) were visible a week after this initial report (NMS: CL08557).



Figure CE.15: Photograph of midden in section by Eamon Doyle in 2012 (NMS: CL08557)

Catalogue ID: CE015
Site: Freaghcastle, Kilfarboy, Ibrickane

SMR: CL030-002005 **ITM:** 503293, 681564 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2012
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was recorded east of midden CE014 and north of Freagh Caste (CL030-002003-). These sites are clustered near the point at which Freagh Point juts westward into the ocean. To the west, this rocky promontory almost connects to Freagh Island. The area is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone geology.

Exposure: This site was exposed in 2012 (NMS: CL08558).

CE015

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in 2012 by Eamon Doyle along with one other large area of midden material (CE014). A photograph reveals limpet shells primarily made up the deposit. Two other small areas of potential midden material were visible a week after this initial report (included as CE014B–C) (NMS: CL08558).



Figure CE.16: Photograph of midden by Eamon Doyle (NMS: CL08558).

Catalogue ID: CE016A-B
Site: Leagard South, Kilfarboy, Ibrickane

SMR: CL030-031 **ITM:** 503100, 678100 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1900, 1911
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site was located in the sandhills to the west of the Atlantic Hotel, now the site of the Armada Hotel. The site may have included most of the southern extent of the Spanish Point promontory which projects west into Mal Bay. The bedrock geology is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Exposure: The last recording of exposure was made in 1911 (Westropp 1911, 134).

CE016A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE016B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Matilda Cullin Knowles travelled to Clare with a group of other interested antiquarians to investigate possible old surfaces along the coastline of Leagard South. They stayed at the Atlantic Hotel at the southeastern edge of Spanish Point. Here, they explored the sandhills to the west and found hearths and shell heaps. Finds within these deposits included hammerstones, bones, and flakes and cores of a dark sandstone. The shell heaps were primarily made up of limpets with some

winkles. The bones were identified as cattle, pig, and deer (Knowles, M. 1900, 34; Knowles, W. 1901, 352).

Thomas Westropp reported early settlement evidence behind the sandhills at Leagard South in 1911. He noted thin layers of limpet and winkle shells, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal (CE016A). A few dog whelk shells were also seen. Just under the sod, a distinct limpet layer was evident (CE016B). Few *in situ* finds were made, though fire cracked rocks were seen throughout the sandhills (Westropp 1911, 134).

Catalogue ID: CE017
Site: Doonmore, Killard, Ibrickane

SMR: CL046-038 **ITM:** 496152, 666610 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2008, 2014, 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern edge of a triangular headland situated on the western side of Doonbeg Bay. The deposit was noted with two other shell deposits (CE018 and CE019). The bedrock geology of the area is made up of grey siltstone and mudstone.

Exposure: The midden was exposed in section as of 2014–15 (NMS: CL08628).

CE017

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.77m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.09m
Area:	0.16m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 2008, middens (CE017, CE018, CE019) were noted along with nearby banks prior to a proposed development at Doonbeg pier. The banks had previously been interpreted as a possible promontory fort but were re-interpreted as part of a bawn for Doonmore castle (CL046-019002-) (Coyne *et al.* 2008, 25–7). John Tracey visited the midden again in 2014 after severe storms and Mary Tunney visited the site in 2015 for further recording. At this time, the compact shell midden extended for 1.77m and was 0.09m thick. Shells at the site included dog whelk and some limpet. Photographs also revealed fire cracked rocks (NMS: CL08628).



Figure CE.17: Midden in 2015 with scale (NMS: CL08628).

Catalogue ID: CE018A-B
Site: Doonmore, Killard, Ibrickane

SMR: CL046-040 **ITM:** 496146, 666613 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2008, 2014, 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on the northern edge of a triangular headland situated on the western side of Doonbeg Bay. The deposit was noted with two other shell deposits (CE017 and CE019). The bedrock geology of the area is made up of grey siltstone and mudstone.

Exposure: The midden was exposed in section as of 2014–15 (NMS: CL046-038/40).

CE018A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.95m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.22m
Area:	0.65m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE018B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 2008, middens (CE017, CE018, CE019) were noted along with nearby banks prior to a proposed development at Doonbeg pier. The banks had previously been interpreted as a possible promontory fort but were re-interpreted as part of a bawn for Doonmore castle (CL046-019002-) (Coyne *et al.* 2008, 25–7). John Tracey visited the midden again in 2014 after severe storms and Mary Tunney visited the site in 2015 for further recording. At this time, the shell midden (CE018A) extended for

2.95m and was 0.12–0.22m thick. Shells at the site included limpet with occasional dog whelk and oyster. Further oyster shells were found below the primary midden deposit (CE018B). Photographs also revealed fire cracked rocks (NMS: CL046-038/40).



Figure CE.18: Midden in 2014 showing fire cracked rocks with phone for scale (NMS: CL046-038/40).



Figure CE.19: Midden in 2015 with scale (NMS: CL046-038/40).

Catalogue ID: CE019A-B
Site: Doonmore, Killard, Ibrickane

SMR: CL046-041 **ITM:** 496140, 666613 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2008, 2014, 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on the northern edge of a triangular headland situated on the western side of Doonbeg Bay. The deposit was noted with two other shell deposits (CE017 and CE018). The bedrock geology of the area is made up of grey siltstone and mudstone.

Exposure: The midden was exposed in section as of 2014–15 (NMS: CL08738).

CE019A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.18m
Area:	0.59m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE019B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 2008, middens (CE017, CE018, CE019) were noted along with nearby banks prior to a proposed development at Doonbeg pier. The banks had previously been interpreted as a possible promontory fort but were re-interpreted as part of a bawn for Doonmore castle (CL046-019002-) (Coyne *et al.* 2008, 25–7). John Tracey visited the midden again in 2014 after severe storms and Mary Tunney visited the site in 2015 for further recording. At this time, the shell midden (CE019A) extended for 3.3m and was 0.05–0.18m thick. Shells at the site included primarily limpet at the

western end and primarily dog whelks at the eastern end. Directly west of this deposit, a sparse spread of dog whelks was recorded (CE019B). This extended 2.8m in length and up to 0.28m thick (NMS: CL08738).



Figure CE.20: Sparse dog whelk spread west of the shell midden (Tunney 2015b).



Figure CE.21: Western section of midden (CE019A) with primarily limpets (NMS: CL08738).



Figure CE.22: Eastern section of midden (CE019A) with primarily dog whelks (NMS: CL08738).

Catalogue ID: CE020A-B
Site: Scattery Island, Kilrush, Moyarta

SMR: CL067-024020 **ITM:** 497522, 652313 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2001; Commercial Excavation 2001
License Numbers: 00E0281; 01E0660
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern sandy shore of Scattery Island. This island sits on the north side of the River Shannon. The bedrock of the area is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Exposure: In 2001, test trenches were excavated through the midden and dredged material was dumped against the deposit (Dunne 2001; Dunne and Ryan 2001, 11).

CE020A

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	35m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	10.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE020B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during dredging to the east of Scattery Island. An archaeological impact assessment was undertaken on the shoreline at the same time to understand potential damage due to mechanical activity. The features observed during this assessment included a trackway, a shell midden (CE020A), three walls, two stone lined drains, two slip ways, a stone mound, a sea wall, a pit, human remains, and a vernacular cottage (Dunne and Ryan 2001, ii). The shell midden extended 35m in length and had an average thickness of 0.3m. It was

overlain by topsoil and a stone paving. A possible cut feature measuring 2.2m in length and 0.3m deep contained the densest concentration of shells. The shells were identified as oyster, limpet, and cockle. It also contained animal bones (*ibid.* 11).



Figure CE.23: Midden in section (Dunne and Ryan 2001, 36).

Another archaeological impact assessment was carried out in order to find a permanent dump for the dredged material. This located twenty features including the trackway, two walls, a landing place, a stone alignment, three stone-lined drains, the stone mound, the sea wall, the pit, the human remains, four slipways, a vernacular cottage, and two shell middens. One of the middens was thin, containing shells and animal bones within a dark organic fill (CE020B). The shells were identified as oyster, limpet, and winkle. Test excavations were carried out at the shell midden first identified and at one of the slipways (Dunne 2001).

In 2001, test excavations took place to better understand the shell midden originally identified at the site (CE020A) along with one of the slipways. The midden investigation revealed a stone paving overlying an oyster layer which itself overlay a winkle layer. A Post-Medieval pottery sherd was found in an upper level (Dunne 2001).

There has been confusion within the site archives for this area. In Dunne and Ryan 2001, an addendum was attached to indicate the cancellation of dredging and, therefore, the lack of any necessary mitigation. Further reports for this site from the same year, however, indicate that the mitigation did occur including test excavations of the site. This information is found under the licence number 01E0660 (Dunne

2001). Mary Tunney notes that this licence number cannot apply to this site, because it is registered for the N22 project in Co. Kerry (NMS: CL08155). It is unclear how much of these referencing errors has affected the information presented here.

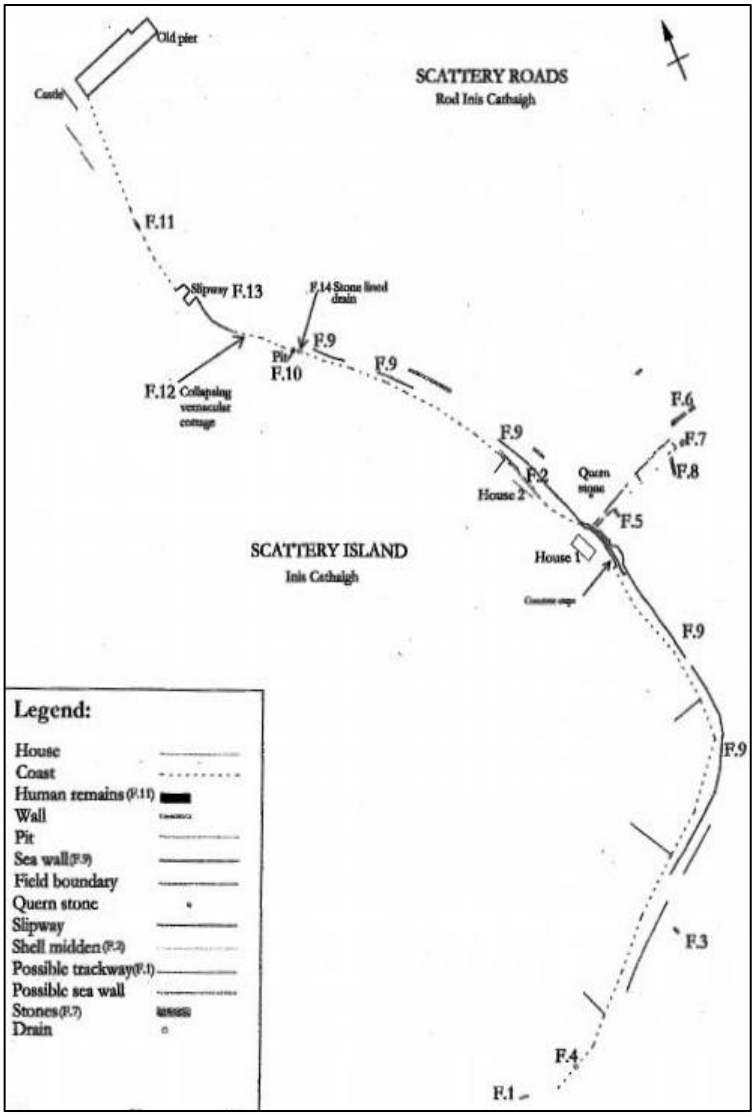


Figure CE.24: Survey of assessment area with archaeological features labelled. Shell midden is F.2 (Dunne and Ryan 2001, 27).

Catalogue ID: CE021
Site: Dunmore Head, Horse Island, Kilbaha South, Kilballyowen, Moyarta

SMR: CL071-014001 **ITM:** 471906, 646645 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 2006
License Numbers: 06E0260
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is found on the western side of a promontory fort (CL071-014) ditch located along the narrow piece of land which connects Horse Island to the mainland. This promontory juts into the mouth of the River Shannon from the north. Sandstone makes up the bedrock geology of the area.

Exposure: The material was evident in section, though unsteady, in 2006.

CE021

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Three trenches were excavated to investigate the promontory fort (CL071-014----) in 2006. Trench A was excavated over the inner defences, trench B ran across the outer defences, and trench C investigated an area of the outer defences revealed in trench B. The original plan was to extend trench A from the wall through the ditch, but due to erosion, this was deemed unsafe. The fills of the ditch, were exposed on the cliff face and recorded. The fills included charcoal, animal bone, and limpet shells. Eroded iron was also found on the site (Lynch and Jones 2006).



Figure CE.25: Midden in section in 2005 (CL08706).

Catalogue ID: CE022
Site: Carrowmore Point, Carrowmore North, Killard, Ibrickane

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 498900, 669800 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Carrowmore Point, a rocky, triangular headland jutting west into the ocean. To its north and south are crescent shaped sandy shorelines. The bedrock geology of the Point is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Exposure: The last known recording of the site was made in 1900 (Knowles 1900, 34–5).

CE022

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Matilda Cullin Knowles travelled to Clare with a group of other interested antiquarians to investigate possible old surfaces at Carrowmore Point after Mr R. D. O'Brien sent flakes, cores, bones, and shells from the area in 1898 (Knowles 1900, 34). By digging into 'the old surface or black layers,' they found further flakes, cores, bones, shells, and hammerstones. The bones were identified as pig, horse, cattle, deer, and skate. The lithics were all of sandstone (*ibid.* 34-5).

Catalogue ID: CE023
Site: Doolin Stone Axe Factory, Ballaghaline, Killilagh, Corcomroe

SMR: CL008A010 **ITM:** 506342, 696532 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1899-1900
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site, in the village of Fisher Street, is located on the western bank of the River Aille. This area contains sandhills approximately 410m east of the mouth of the river. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of cherty limestone.

Exposure: The last known recording of the site was made in 1901 (Knowles 1901, 40–2).

CE023

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Matilda Cullin Knowles travelled to Clare with a group of other interested antiquarians to investigate possible old surfaces in 1899 and 1900. On their first visit to Fisherstreet, or Fisher Street, they noted lithics, heaps of shell, and bone. Their second visit revealed an area which they interpreted as a stone axe factory. They identified flakes, hammerstones, broken axes, and complete axes made of a fine-grained flagstone (Knowles 1901, 40–2).

Catalogue ID: CE024*
Site: Murrooghtoohy South, Gleninagh, Burren

SMR: CL001-023 **ITM:** 513699, 708914 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located within the sand dunes above a rocky coastline, 426.9m north of a hut site (CL001-001) and 1208.3m north of the Fanore More midden (CE002). The bedrock geology of the area is made up of limestone and dolomite.

Exposure: The deposit was exposed in section in 2019.

CE024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	0.43m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Slump material was noted to the west of the exposed section face indicating active erosion. The midden deposit measured approximately 8.5m long north to south and 0.05m thick. Wind-blown sand similar to the surrounding dunes was seen above and below the deposit. The sand matrix of the deposit itself was slightly darker in colour, but similar in composition. A total of 39 limpet shells were counted. Thirty-two of these shells were clustered in the centre over a distance of approximately 1m. The others marked the end of the deposit to the north and south. Land snails were also evident throughout the section face, but not within the limpet cluster. Three fire cracked rocks were noted in the slump material west of the section face.



Figure CE.26: Limpet cluster at centre of midden.



Figure CE.27: Two fire-cracked rocks west of the section face.

Catalogue ID: CE025A-S
Site: Scattery Island, Kilrush, Moyarta

SMR: CL067-024024 **ITM:** 497442, 652562 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 2001-8
License Numbers: 01E0662
Number of Deposits: 19

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern sandy shore of Scattery Island. It is 264m north of CE020, directly beside and behind castle ruins (CL067-024009-), and approximately 10m south of the lagoon on the north-eastern point of the island. This island sits on the north side of the River Shannon. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.

Exposure: This site was extensively excavated and developed between 2001 and 2008.

CE025A

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE025B

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE025C

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE025D

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE025E

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE025F

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CE025G

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025H

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025I

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025J

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025K

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025L

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025M

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A		
Method:	N/A		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025N

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A		
Method:	N/A		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025O

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A		
Method:	N/A		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025P

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A		
Method:	N/A		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025Q

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025R

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CE025S

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Prior to the granting of planning permission to convert a roofless cottage to a visitor centre, construct a toilet block, and install a wastewater treatment area, an archaeological impact assessment including small excavations took place in the summer of 2001 (Pollock 2001, 1). Eight trenches were opened. Trenches 1 and 2 were opened within the cottage proposed for conversion. Trenches 3 and 6 were respectively excavated on the north and south walls of the proposed toilet block. Trench 4 was opened at the proposed septic tank drain angle. Trench 5 cut into the area of the proposed water treatment tank. Trench 7 and 8 were opened in the proposed percolation area (*ibid.* 4–10).

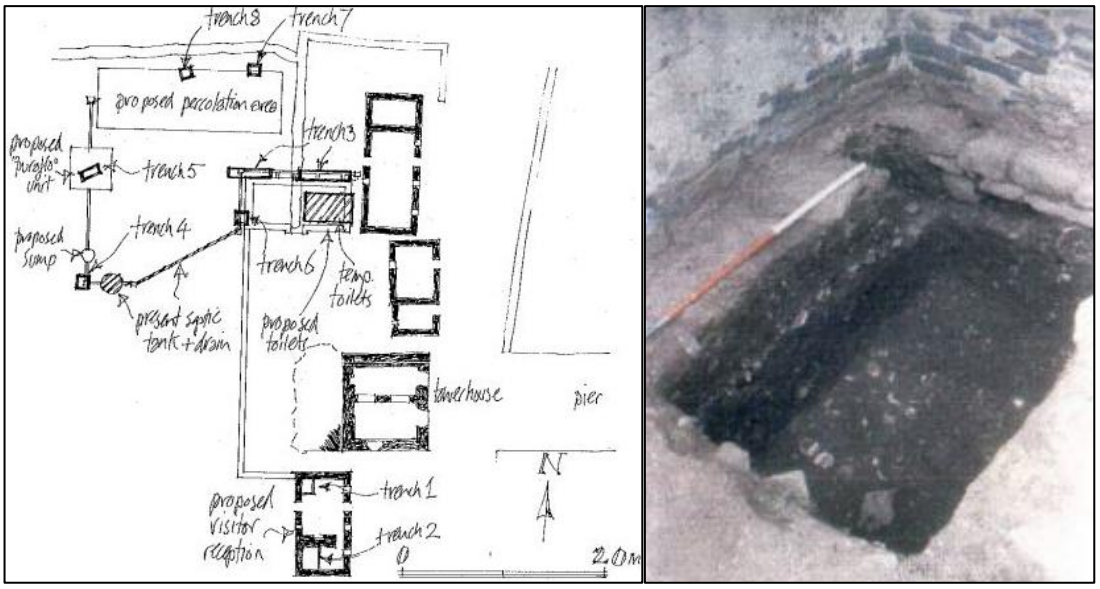


Figure CE.28: Left: Plan of trenches 1-8 (Pollock 2001, 10). Right: Trench 1 with midden CE025B at base (Pollock 2001, 14).

A substantial layer of garden soil containing midden material was identified in trench 1 (C. 007). This overlay a thin midden layer primarily made up of oyster shells (C. 008). Pottery sherds within the garden soil dated this layer to between the 17th and early 19th centuries. The oyster midden layer and building debris that was also noted below the garden soil were interpreted as contemporary to the construction of the late 16th century tower house (CL067-024009-). A similar oyster layer (C. 013), which may have been a continuation, was noted within trench 2. This contained a single sherd of French Medieval pottery (Pollock 2001, 4–5). Below the late 16th century layers, another cultivation soil with midden material (C. 010) was identified overlaying another thin layer of oysters (C. 011). A Medieval pottery sherd were identified within this oyster midden (*ibid.* 5).

Within trench 3, the garden soil was rich in winkle and oyster shells near its base (C. 052). This overlay a patch of clay containing charcoal. Trench 4, which only measured approximately $1m^2$, uncovered another shell lens (C. 069) beneath a deep cultivation soil (C. 068). This lens overlay a stonier cultivation soil which overlay a clay layer containing charcoal which overlay another shell midden deposit within a grey silt matrix (C. 072) (Pollock 2001, 7). In Trench 5, the cultivation soil with its shelly base (C. 073) sat directly on sterile subsoil (*ibid.* 8). Trench 6 was again only $1m^2$. This revealed a collapsed stone wall below the cultivation soil which in turn

overlay an oyster layer (C. 065). This was separated from a grey clay midden layer (C. 067) by a sterile clay. Trenches 7 and 8 both measured $1m^2$. In trench 7, this revealed a shell midden (C. 075) below the cultivation soil overlaying a grey clay with crushed shell containing a furnace lining (C. 057). Trench 8 revealed another shell midden layer (C. 077) beneath the cultivation soil, most likely the same midden deposit as seen in Trench 7 (*ibid.* 9).

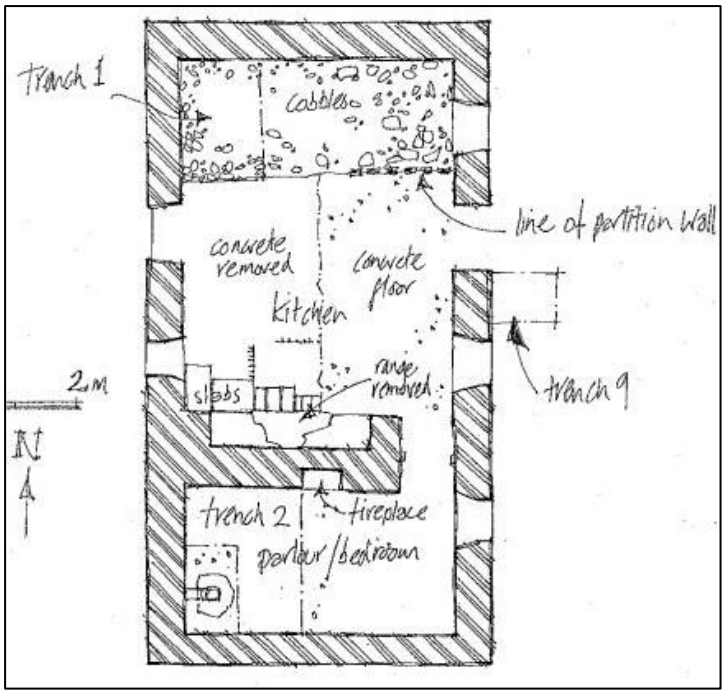


Figure CE.29: Plan of visitor centre cottage with Trench 9 (Pollack 2002a, 7).

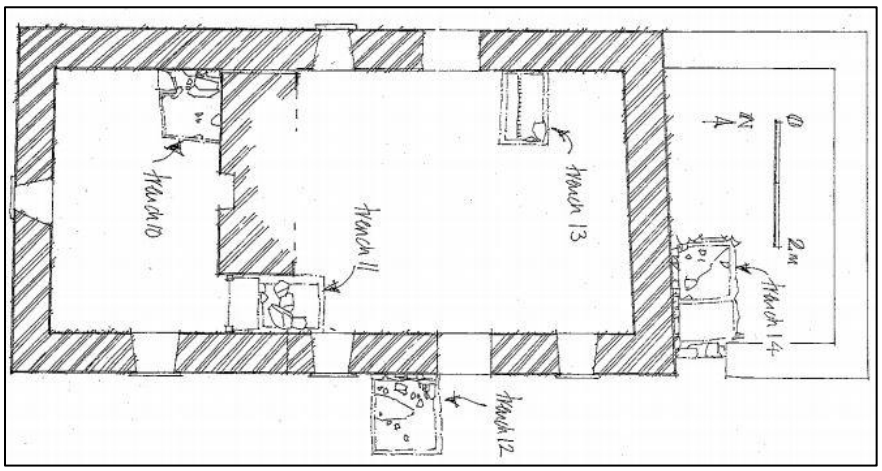


Figure CE.30: Plan of trenches 10-14 (Pollock 2002a, 6).

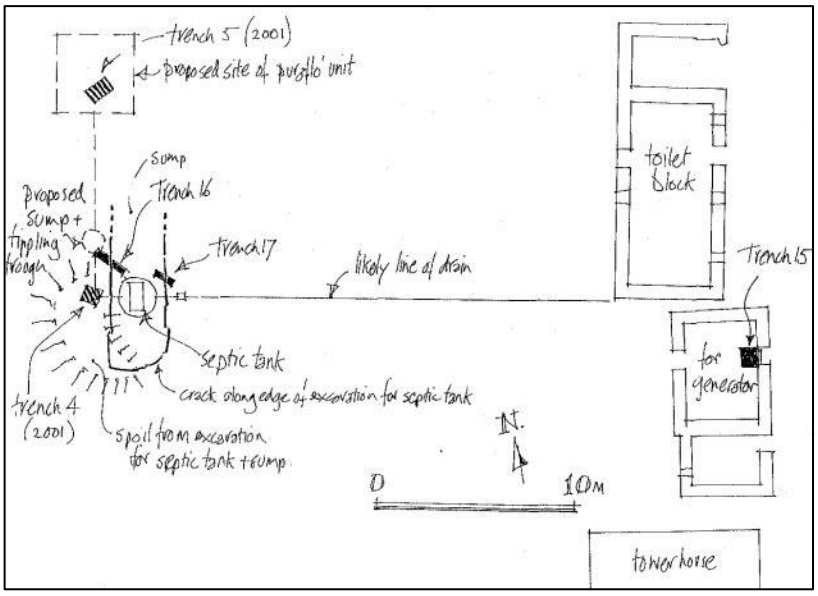


Figure CE.31: Plan of trenches 15-17 (Pollock 2002b, 2).

In the winter of 2001, further excavation took place to facilitate the conversion of another cottage into the toilet block instead of the creation of a new structure (Pollock 2002a, 1). Six test pits were excavated during this investigation. Trench 9 was cut outside of the proposed visitor centre and trenches 10–14 were cut around the proposed toilet facilities (*ibid.* 6). In trench 9, several layers of stony surfaces were uncovered overlying midden material including bone within a cultivation soil (C. 1107). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from this material which were dated to the 17th century (*ibid.* 7 and 16). Trench 10 revealed a layer of decaying thatch, floorboards, and joists supported by slabs placed on patches of grey clay (C. 1005a) and dark silt containing shell midden evidence (C. 1005b). This patchy layer overlay another layer of grey clay with shells (C. 1005c). Trench 11 contained a similar decaying layer overlying slabs imbedded in clay. This clay overlay a dark soil with midden material including bone (C. 1063) above a paler soil with shells (C. 1064) above a shell midden (C. 1065). The midden overlay stones above a pale silt with more shells (C. 1066). The shell midden deposit contained a Medieval pottery sherd (*ibid.* 9). Trench 12 began similarly with decaying thatch above flagstones and cobbles. This overlay a well-mixed stony soil with shells, bones, and Post Medieval pottery sherds (C. 1024) above an undisturbed midden layer containing a large sherd of Medieval pottery, oyster shells, and bones (C. 1025). Trench 13 contained more decaying debris with further building debris including two wall remains overlying a

grey silty soil with pebbles and shells (C. 1090). A clay floor next to the wall overlay a dark soil with midden material (C. 1087) which overlay a context similar to the grey silt (C. 1088) (*ibid.* 10 and 16). Beneath the layers of building debris in trench 14, a deep cultivation soil was found to overlay a midden (C. 1046) above a gravelly surface (*ibid.* 11).

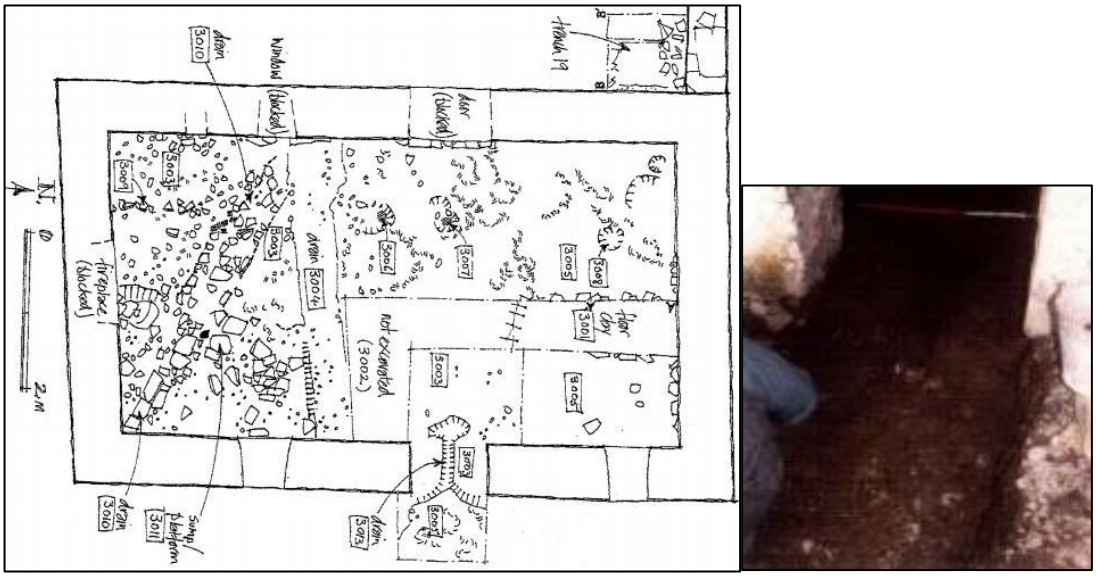


Figure CE.32: Left: Plan of trenches 18 and 19 (Pollock 2003, 4). Right: Midden at door (Pollock 2003, 8).

Further excavation took place in the summer of 2002 to investigate the area meant to house the generator and the area beside the present septic tank (Pollock 2002b, 1). Trench 15 cut into the generator house and identified a midden-rich dark soil (C. 1202) beneath stone slabs imbedded in clay. This in turn lay above a rough stony surface and compacted midden deposit (C. 1203). The midden contained several unglazed red roof tiles, most likely dating to the early 19th century (*ibid.* 2). Trenches 16 and 17 revealed that the recent backfill revealed a crack in the ground around the edge of the original cut between the interface between the backfill and the dark cultivation soil. Part of the backfill appeared to be accidental disturbance (*ibid.* 3).

Another cottage proposed for use as a staff canteen was investigated in February 2003 (Pollock 2003, 2). The current concrete floor was removed and most of the inside floor area was excavated in trench 18. Trench 19 was cut into a bank of material seen against the outside of the building to investigate the build-up (*ibid.* 3). At the north end of trench 18, the modern concrete overlay a clay floor which lay

above a thin midden deposit with stones (C. 3012). This in turn overlay a partly laminated silt above a shell midden layer just outside the door (C. 3005). The thin midden deposit dated to the use of the cottage. The shell midden surrounded three postholes and a fence line (*ibid.* 5). Trench 19 revealed the bank of material to be made up of a garden soil with midden material and Post Medieval pottery overlaying a bank of stones within a similar soil matrix (*ibid.* 7).



Figure CE.33: Paving slab with burnt or decaying oysters (Pollock 2004, 7).

A gas pipe and electric cable were put in with archaeological monitoring in 2004 (Pollock 2004, 1). The trench cut into garden soil (C. 4001) with a midden rich base containing bone and shell (C. 4002). The midden deposit was interpreted as Late Medieval domestic debris. At the northern end of the trench, the garden soil overlay a grey brown soil containing further midden material (C. 4007). Part of this midden material was beneath the southern extent of a clay floor containing charcoal. This midden was again interpreted as Late Medieval. At the section of the trench behind the generator house, an oyster midden within a yellow grey silt (C. 4011) was encountered beneath the garden wall. Closer to the tower house, the trench cut into further garden soil overlaying midden rich soils (C. 4015). Within this layer, a paving slab was encountered with a patch of ash containing burnt or decaying oyster

shells (C. 4013) on one side and an orangey clay/ ash deposit on the other. Around these deposits, the midden rich soils were even more rich in midden evidence (C. 4014) (*ibid.* 4).

In 2008, monitoring of a new sewerage system was undertaken including the excavation of the pit for the new septic tank (Pollock 2008, 1). Four parallel trenches were opened by machine for the percolation area. This cut though a dark cultivation soil and disturbed shell midden (C. 801). Medieval and Post Medieval pottery sherds were found within these trenches (*ibid.* 3). The cut for a new drain revealed a revetment wall cutting into charcoal and clay which overlay a shell midden (C. 855). Further west in the trench, a fine silt was seen beneath a dark shell midden deposit (C. 863). The trench was cut deeper towards the current septic tank which revealed another shell midden (C. 867). The trench for the new septic tank, trench 20, was excavated by machine down to a midden deposit (C. 803 and 804). This and a rough cobbling were excavated and sampled by hand. The midden contained Late Medieval pottery sherds, shell, and bone (*ibid.* 6). The midden and cobbling overlay a patch of black silt, patched of yellow silt and gravelly clay, further midden and cobbling (C. 810), and midden-like soils (C. 813, 815, and 816) (*ibid.* 7).

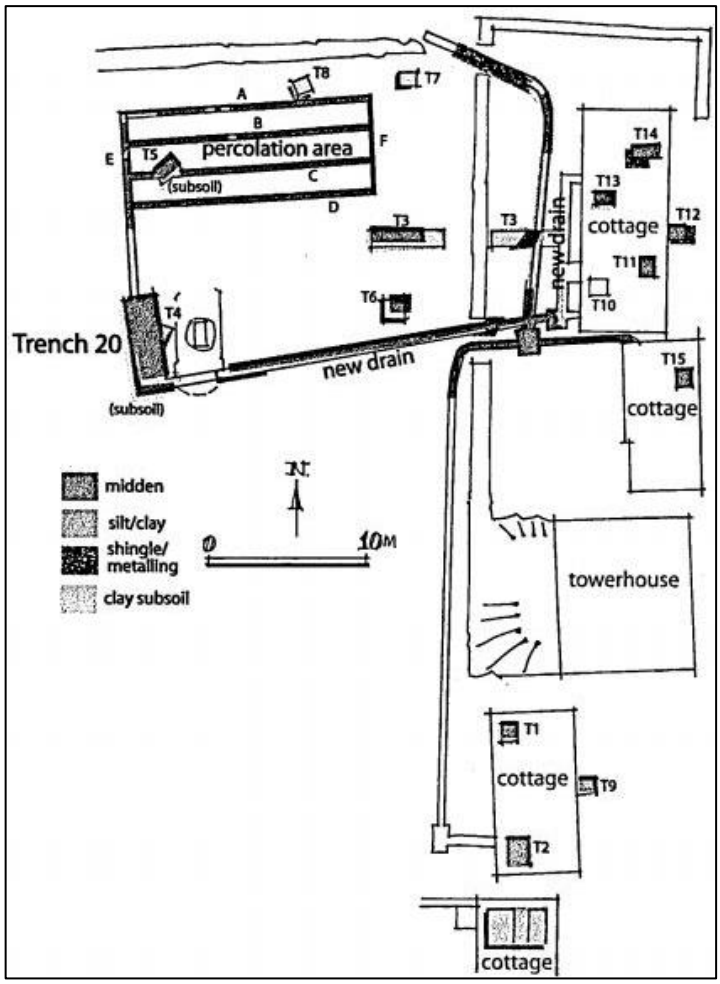


Figure CE.34: Final plan of area showing most trenches (Pollock 2008, 4).

As many of the trenches over time revealed the same deposits, the author has combined the midden deposits based on description, depth, and dating. CE025A: garden soil with midden remains from the 17th–19th century (C. 007, 052, 068, 073, 801, 1107, 4001, 4002, and 4015). CE025B: a thin oyster layer below the garden soil with 16th century evidence (C. 008, 013, 065, 069, 803, 804, 863, and 4011). CE025C: an older cultivation soil with midden material (C. 010, 1005b, 1063, 1087, and 1046). CE025D: older thin oyster layer (C. 011, 057, 072, 810, 813, 815, 816, 855, 867, 1005c, 1064, and 1088). CE025E: grey clay with pebbles and shells beneath decaying matter in second investigated cottage (C. 1005a and 1090). CE025I: a Medieval shell midden containing oysters above a stone layer (C. 1025 and 1065). CE025J: a pale silt with shells beneath the stone layer below CE025I (C. 1066). CE025H: midden deposit below cultivation soil in percolation area (C. 075 and 077). CE025I: dark midden beneath slabs in generator cottage (C. 1202).

CE025L: 19th century compact midden in generator cottage (C. 1203). CE025M: highly disturbed midden layer with Post Medieval evidence above undisturbed CE025F in trench 12, outside of the second cottage (C. 1024). CE025F: grey brown soil containing midden material below garden soil and clay floor (C. 4007). CE025N: midden material around paving slab including burnt/decaying oysters (C. 4013, 4014, and 4015). CE025G: thin midden layer beneath the clay floor in trench 18 (C. 3012). CE025O: shell midden just outside the door in trench 18 (C. 3005).

County Cork

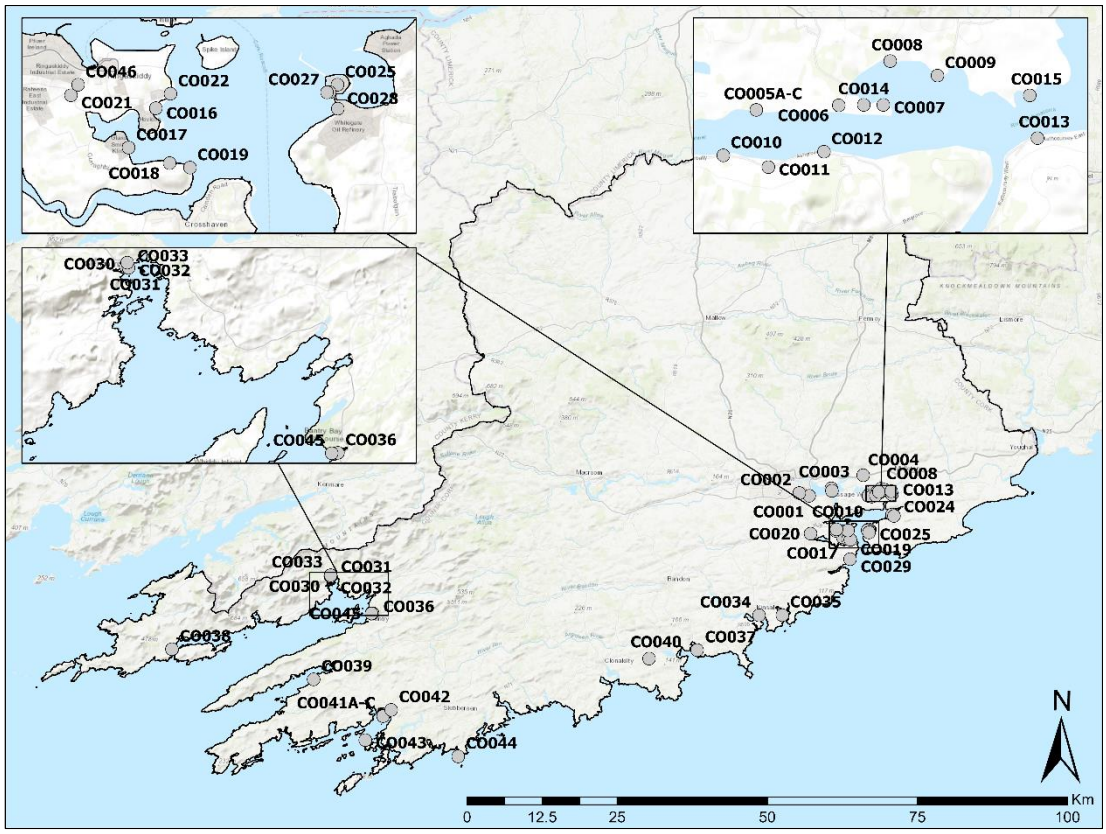


Figure CO.1: Distribution of shell middens in Co. Cork.

Catalogue ID: CO001
Site: Rochestown, Monfieldstown, Carrigaline, Cork

SMR: CO075-045 **ITM:** 572856, 569585 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1873; Survey 1975
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the south side of the Douglas River as it enters Lough Mahon. It is in an area of sandstone geology with mudstone and siltstone.

Exposure: The last survey of the site in 1989 found no trace of the midden (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO001

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

George Atkinson first reported this midden in 1873 along with several other sites in County Cork. He noted that the Cork/ Passage railroad passed over a mound of shells about 100yds (91.44m) from Rochestown Station. He suggested that this area was once a small island, but that the railway development had reclaimed the area. He notes that all of the substantial midden sites he visited contained charcoal, rubbed stones, and bones of horse, cattle, and dog (Atkinson 1873, 261).

In 1930, Rev. Patrick Power visited the sites in Cork Harbour previously reported by Atkinson and found no evidence of this midden (Power, Rev. P. 1930, 123). In 1937, John Coleman could also find no trace of the midden and suggested that it had been removed or covered since Atkinson's visit (Coleman 1938, 43). A shell midden was recorded 100m west of the railway station in Rochestown during an archaeological survey undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). This was most likely the same site previously reported. In 1989, the Archaeological Inventory

of County Cork visited the site and could again find no trace (Power, D. *et al.* 1994, 70).

Catalogue ID: CO002
Site: Ballinlough, St Finbar's, Cork

SMR: CO074-063 **ITM:** 571218, 570058 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the north side of a tidal inlet of the Douglas River. The site now lies in Mahon Golf Course. The bedrock of the area is of massive unbedded lime-mudstone.
Exposure: No trace of the midden was noted in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

CO002

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	1.83m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.18m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported to John Coleman around 1945 by Mr T. Kearns and Mr C. Nagle of Presentations College Cork (Coleman 1945, 62). It was exposed on a nearly vertical erosion face. It measured approximately 6ft (1.83m) long and 2–4in (0.05–0.1m) thick. Coleman identified oyster shells, cattle and pig bones, and artefacts within the exposed layer. The artefacts included modern pottery sherds, a square glass bottle, wine bottle fragments, and 'slob brick' fragments. The stratigraphy of the site suggested that the refuse was deposited on an old surface and was then built over to form a bank along the edge of the shoreline (*ibid.* 63). The site was estimated to date to the 18th or early 19th century (*ibid.* 62).

Catalogue ID: CO003*
Site: Carrigrenan, Little Island, Barrymore

SMR: CO075-024001 **ITM:** 576533, 570832 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1975, 1991, 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west-facing shoreline of Carrigrenan Point in Little Island, south of a 19th century tower house (CO075-024002-). It is in an area of fine limestone and unbedded lime-mudstone. Oyster beds were reported to the southeast of the site on the second edition OS Map.
Exposure: The site is still exposed in an ivy-covered section face as of 2019.

CO003

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	66m	**Width:**	2m	**Thickness:**	0.49m
Area:	132m^2	**Volume:**	64.68m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was first reported during an archaeological survey undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7) . The site was again visited in 1991 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. At this time, the site measured 66m long and 0.1m thick with a possible spread of over 2m under the grass (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

Survey
The midden is exposed in section facing west. It is covered with vegetation, primarily ivy. Animal burrows were also evident, causing undercutting and collapse. The shell layer measured approximately 12.95m long north to south, 0.49m thick, and had a small area of exposed width measuring 0.35m. The matrix of the shell deposit is made up of greyish brown, coarse to medium sand with stone inclusions

ranging in size from small, rolled pebbles to large boulders. This matrix continued beneath the shells. Above the deposit was heavily vegetated. The midden was made up almost entirely of densely packed, intact oyster shells. A very few examples of mussels, winkles, and cockles were also noted. Possible dressed stones were noted within the section face. Two white ware sherds were also recorded from within the midden.



Figure CO.2: 1 square metre sample of section showing undercutting.

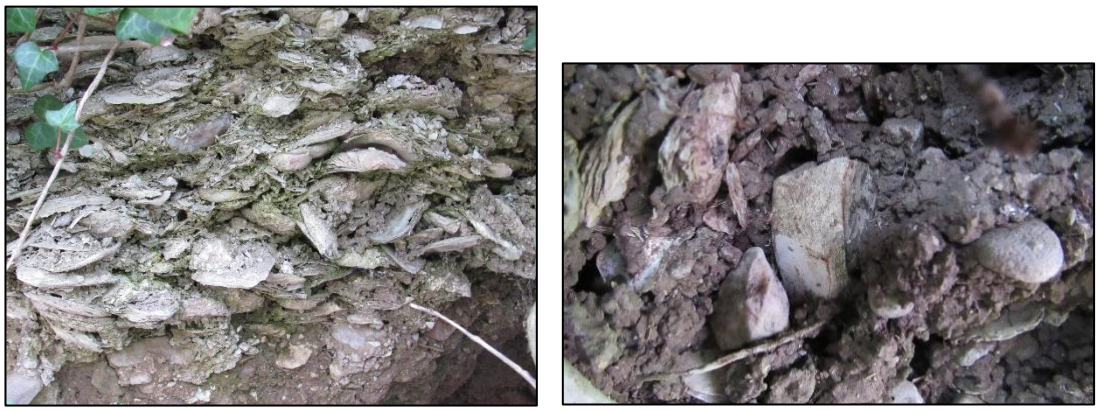


Figure CO.3: Left: Densely packed oyster shells. Right: White ware sherd *in situ.*

Catalogue ID: CO004
Site: Carrigtohill, Carrigtohill, Barrymore

SMR: CO075-068 **ITM:** 581854, 573006 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 1955
License Numbers: 1955
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 300m north of an eastern tributary of Slatty Water Lake and approximately 3km north of Belvelly Channel. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: The midden was almost fully excavated out by 1955 (O'Kelly 1955).

CO004

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	2.25m	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	11.25m^2	**Volume:**	6.75m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Michael J. O'Kelly recorded a new shell midden in Carrigtohill around 1955. The deposit was initially discovered during the digging of foundation trenches prior to the building of a new school. This resulted in a large trench cutting through the southern end of the site prior to O'Kelly's investigation. On the northern face of the trench, O'Kelly was able to identify a cut feature in which the midden material had been deposited (O'Kelly 1955, 28). Through further analysis, he determined that this pit measured 5m north to south by 2.25m east to west with a depth of 0.6m. The bottom of the pit had been lined with a layer of flagstones and small boulders prior to refuse deposition. The refuse was then sealed by a further stone layer. Within the pit, evidence of fire was noted (*ibid.* 29). The midden deposit contained primarily oyster shells with whelk, mussel, cockle, winkle, and banded carpet clam. Land snails (*Helix aspersa*) were also identified. Bones of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and dog were included in the deposit (*ibid.* 32). Pottery sherds were also identified which were dated to the late 13th to early 14th centuries. One modern fragment was reported, but

it was identified above the midden layer (*ibid.* 29–31). Further foundation trenches revealed that midden debris was also located within natural hollows in the subsoil. This included shell, bone, and further pottery sherds (*ibid.* 29).

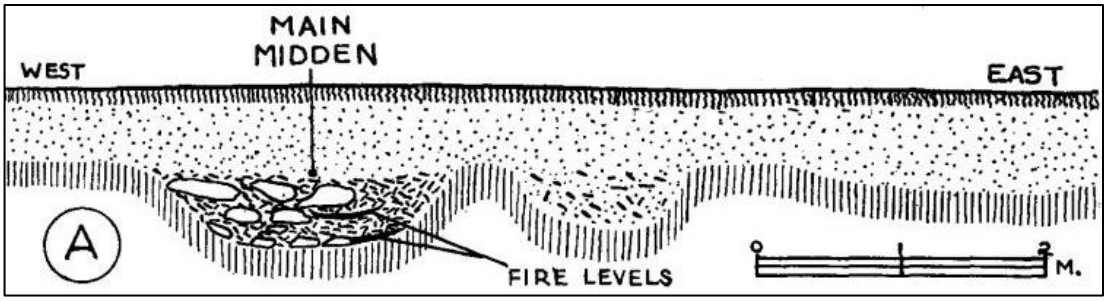


Figure CO.4: Section drawing of the site (O'Kelly 1955, 29).

Catalogue ID: CO005A-C
Site: Brick Island, Rossmore, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-011 **ITM:** 583124, 570164 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1870, 1912, 1938; Survey 1975; Excavation 1929
License Numbers: 1929
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site is located on what is now a small peninsula jutting out from the mainland into the Cork estuary to the north of Great Island (CO011 and CO012) and to the west of Brown Island (CO006). This peninsula is known as Brick Island. The 'island' is made up of glacial gravel and is connected to the mainland by a raised gravel spit. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of unbedded lime-mudstone and fine limestone. The midden is located on the southwest corner of Brick Island.

Exposure: In 1983, small concentrations of shells were still visible. The site has since been used for mussel farming (Power, D. *et al.* 1994, 69).

CO005A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	164.59m	**Width:**	24.38m	**Thickness:**	1.83m
Area:	4012.7m^2	**Volume:**	7343.25m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CO005B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	24.38m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.46m
Area:	11.21m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

CO005C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				

Length:	91.44m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	83.21m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

George Atkinson discovered this midden along with one on Brown Island (CO006) in 1870 during a boating trip around Cork Harbour. He primarily described both middens together as they were similar in size and content. The midden measured approximately 300ft (91.44m) long and 3–5ft (0.91–1.52m) thick. He also estimated that the width originally extended for a distance greater than 100ft (30.48m) towards what is now the low water mark. Atkinson dug at either this site or Brown Island to find a sterile surface approximately 6in (0.15m) below shells. The area was overgrown with heather, gorse, and ferns. Atkinson estimated that around two-thirds of the midden had naturally eroded away, and further shells had been removed for agriculture. In the remaining section, he noted that there were layers of varying compaction which he suggested were laid down at different points in time with some visible regularity of shell placement in some areas. The midden was made up primarily of oyster shells with mussel, cockle, winkle, whelk, limpet, carpet shell, and sting winkle also noted. Charcoal and 'stone pounders' were the only reported finds from this site (Atkinson 1873, 258–9).



Figure CO.5: A sketch of the Brick Island site by Atkinson in 1870 (Atkinson 1873, 259).

Around 1912, Johanna Brunicardi visited Brick Island to investigate. At this time the site extended about 200ft (60.96m) in length and had a thickness of 2–10ft (0.61–3.05m). Digging at various points, she discovered evidence of one fire lit directly on the shells (Brunicardi 1914, 186).

Rev. Patrick Power was the next to investigate this site around 1929. The length of the site at this time was over 180yds (164.59m). He estimated that it extended to the water's edge from the exposed cliff face for 70 or 80ft (21.34 or 24.38m). The maximum thickness given by Power was approximately 6ft (1.83m), decreasing to barely 1ft (0.3m) as it continued north. The midden was made up almost entirely of oyster shell with cockle, mussel, whelk and other shells also noted. In the summer of 1929, he excavated the site with the aid of students from University College Cork (Power, Rev. P. 1930, 124).

The site was then visited around 1938 by John Coleman. He describes the midden as measuring 460ft (140.21m) long and 18in–4ft (0.46–1.22m) thick. He described a charcoal layer measuring approximately 2ft^2 (0.61m^2) in plan directly above and below the shells. Sitting on this charcoal area were four pebbles which he described as 'shell openers.' The shells that made up of the deposit were primarily of oyster with cockle, mussel, and winkle also present (Coleman 1938, 41).

In 1975, the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork reported on the site. The midden measured 140m long at this time (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). The site was again visited in 1983 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. They noted that the island was then being used for mussel farming. The midden was overgrown with only concentrations of shells visible along the shoreline scarp (Power, D. *et al.* 1994, 69).

Students from University College Cork joined Rev. Patrick Power in excavating the Brick Island shell midden in the summer of 1929. They opened approximately fifteen trenches and sifted the excavated material. The trenches all measured approximately 5ft^2 (1.52m^2). Power questioned the presence of any stone tools which had previously been reported (Power, Rev. P. 1930, 126). He did find flagstones which he believed could have been used as whetstones. The only charcoal he encountered was minimal and in a powdered state (*ibid.* 124).

The excavation led Power to believe that there were three separate shell middens rather than the one large site. The primary midden (Power's midden I) (CO005A) was then estimated to measure over 180yds (164.59m) long and 70 or 80ft (21.34 or 24.38m) wide (*ibid.* 124). In the end, he estimated that this midden originally measured 750ft (228.6m) long when erosion and other topographical factors were considered. Beneath a strand of sand extending out from the section face of this midden, he located midden II (CO005B). This was estimated to be 18in (0.46m)

thick and 80ft (24.38m) long. Midden III (CO005C) was a thin layer of shells 2–3ft (0.61–0.91m) above midden II in the stratigraphy of the beach. This deposit was traced for over 100yds (91.44m) along the beach (Power, Rev. P. 1930, 124–6).

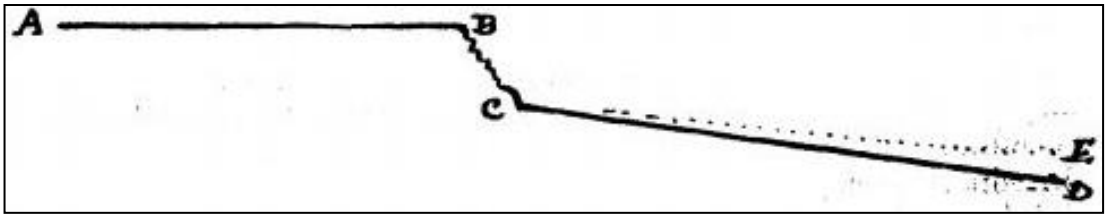


Figure CO.6: Diagram showing the relationship between middens I (CO005A) and II (CO005B). B-C is the terrace face containing midden I. C-E is the deposit of shingle overlying midden II. C-D is midden II (Power, Rev. P. 1930, 125).

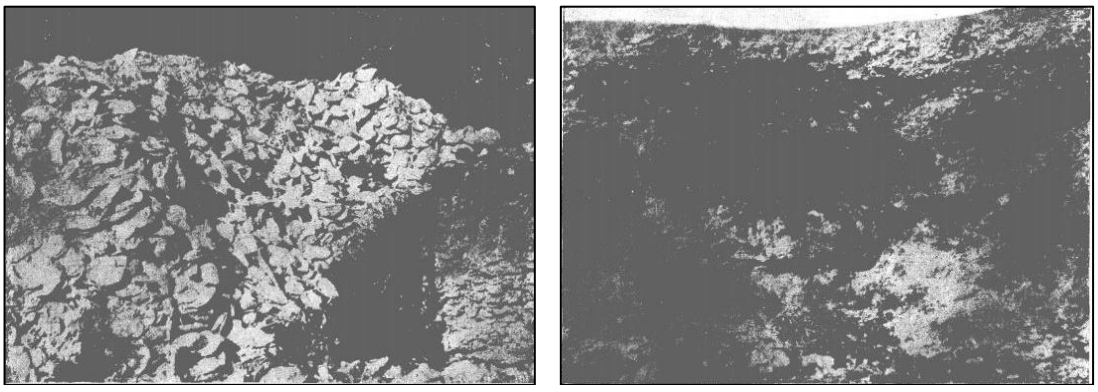


Figure CO.7 Left: pit containing excavated material. Right: Terrace face from the strand (Power, Rev. P. 1930, 123).

Catalogue ID: CO006
Site: Brown Island, Ballintubbrid West, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-012 **ITM:** 584155, 570221 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1870,1912,1937; Survey 1973, 2019; Dating 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The midden is located on what is now a small peninsula jutting out from the mainland into the Cork estuary to the north of Great Island (CO011 and CO012) and to the east of Brick Island (CO005). This peninsula is known as Brown Island. The island was connected to the mainland through reclamation. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of limestone. The midden is located on the southern side of the island to the west of middens CO014 and CO007.

Exposure: In 2019, further reclamation and development was noted in the area with no midden evidence.

CO006

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	207–1483 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Stratigraphy				
C14:	2000±50 BP; 207-590 AD (Beta 155385) oyster at base 1050±50 BP; 1198-1483 AD (Beta 155384) oyster at top				
Length:	150m	**Width:**	3.05m	**Thickness:**	1.52m
Area:	457.5m^2	**Volume:**	695.4m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

George Atkinson discovered this midden along with one on Brick Island (CO005) in 1870 during a boating trip along Cork Harbour. He primarily described both middens together as they were similar in size and content. The midden measured approximately 300ft (91.44m) long and 3–5ft (0.91–1.52m) thick. He also estimated that the width originally extended for a distance greater than 100ft (30.48m) towards what is now the low water mark. Atkinson dug at either this site or Brown Island to find a sterile surface approximately 6in (0.15m) below shells. The area was overgrown with heather, gorse, and ferns. Atkinson estimated that around two-thirds of the midden had naturally eroded away, and further shells had been removed for agriculture. In the remaining section, he noted that there were layers of varying

compaction which he suggested were laid down at different points in time with some visible regularity of shell placement in some areas. The midden was made up primarily of oyster shells with mussel, cockle, winkle, whelk, limpet, carpet shell, and sting winkle also noted. Charcoal and ‘stone pounders’ were the only reported finds from this site (Atkinson 1873, 258–9).



Figure CO.8: A sketch of the Brown Island site by Atkinson in 1870 (Atkinson 1873, 259).

The next investigator to visit the site was Johanna Brunicardi around 1912. She noted that cultivation had further damaged the site since Atkinson visited. The local farmer indicated that he had dug down 20ft (6.1m) into the site and this predecessor had also removed a great deal of the area. Brunicardi indicated that the midden extended 130ft (39.62m) long and around 3ft (0.91m) thick. She dug at various points and noted approximately six fire sites including one which was list on a few large stones rather than directly on the shells. The midden was made up almost entirely of oysters with a few mussels and whelks also noted. The only recorded finds were stones which she described as ‘wedge-shaped implements’ (Brunicardi 1914, 186).

John Coleman reported that cultivation and coastal track construction had destroyed much of the midden by his visit in 1937. He noted that the midden measured approximately 260ft (79.25m) long with an average thickness of about 3ft (0.91m). Oyster shells were still noted as the most prominent shell type with whelks, cockle, and mussels also present. There were shells scattered in the field behind the exposed section face, most likely due to their use as fertilizer as noted by Brunicardi (Coleman 1938, 42).



Figure CO.9: Top section of shells at Brown Island. Photograph taken in 1937 (Coleman 1938, 42).

In 1973, a geography student from the University College Cork, W. Schlichting, described this site as running 280ft (85.34m) west from an abandoned cottage. It measured 4ft thick (1.22m) and 10ft wide (3.05m) (Schlichting 1973, 17). An archaeological survey was undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork. They reported that this midden measured 1.2m thick at this time (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7).

Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman dated the site as part of an Ireland-wide dating program of shell middens before 2007. They noted that the midden was about 150m long and over 1.5m thick at this time. A sample was taken from the top and the bottom of the midden in order to estimate the duration of site use (Milner and Woodman 2007, 103).

Catalogue ID: CO007*
Site: Brown Island, Ballintubbrid West, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-013 **ITM:** 584711, 570227 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Map 1841; Survey 1973, 1975, 1983, 2019; Dating 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The midden is located on what is now a small peninsula jutting out from the mainland into the Cork estuary to the north of Great Island (CO011 and CO012) and to the east of Brick Island (CO005). This peninsula is known as Brown Island. The island was connected to the mainland through reclamation. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of limestone. The midden is located on the eastern side of the island to the east of middens CO014 and CO006.

Exposure: The midden is exposed in section, though heavily overgrown.

CO007

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1800–1953 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	300±50 BP; 1800–1953 AD (Beta 161650) oyster				
Length:	39.62m	**Width:**	20.5m	**Thickness:**	1.22m
Area:	812.21m^2	**Volume:**	990.9m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site was first mapped on Cassini's 6-inch map in the 1940s. W. Schlichting reported on this site in 1973. The site measured 130ft (39.62m) long and 2–4ft (0.61–1.22m) thick. He noted fire cracked rocks within the shell mound. The midden was made up primarily of oyster shells with a small number of mussels, winkles, land snails, and cockles (Schlichting 1973, 16–7). An archaeological survey was undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork. The midden then measured 35m long and 0.6–1.2m thick (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). The site was then visited in 1983 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork who noted it was heavily overgrown (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman took a sample from the top of this

midden as part of their Ireland-wide dating program of shell middens. The top of the midden was noted to be heavily disturbed by overgrowth as previously reported by the Archaeological Inventory. This may have affected the accuracy of the date (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Survey

The site is heavily overgrown. Animal burrowing was also evident. The site is visible due to erosion on this associated cliff face. The shell deposit measured 25m east to west, 20.5m north to south, and 0.43m thick. The deposit may extend deeper into the ridge section. The shell deposit was covered by topsoil and continued down to a ridge in the cliff face. The topsoil was made up of a loose, dark brown, sandy silt. The shells within the midden were so compact as to obstruct matrix evidence. The shells were fragmentary at the top of the midden and intact further down. The midden was made up entirely of highly compact oyster shells. One whelk was noted in section just south of the midden's end. A possible fire cracked rock was seen beneath the midden in a burrow hole.



Figure CO.10: Top Left: Heavy overgrowth around best preserved area of midden in 2019. Top Right: Best preserved section of midden. Bottom: Burrow in midden with possible fire cracked rock.

Catalogue ID: CO008
Site: Ballyvodock West, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-014 **ITM:** 584796, 570774 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1973, 1975
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along a limestone cliff overlooking an estuary north of Great Island (CO011 and CO012) and Brown Island (CO014, CO007, and CO006). It is in an area of lime-mudstone and fine limestone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was unlocated in 1983 (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

CO008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	7.63m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	2.29m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

W. Schlichting, a geology student at the University College, Cork, reported that the midden measured 25ft (7.63m) long and 1ft (0.1m) thick (Schlichting 1973, 15–6). Immediately below the midden, a rabbit burrow revealed a sherd of coarse black ware. An archaeological survey was undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology of the same University. The midden then measured around 7m long and 0.3m thick (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7).

Catalogue ID: CO009
Site: Ballyvodock West, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-015001 **ITM:** 585386, 570593 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1873
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 40m south of Ballyvodock Castle (CO076-01502-). It is found along a south facing shoreline in an estuary of Cork Harbour to the north of Great Island (CO011 and CO012) . It is in an area of lime-mudstone bedrock.

Exposure: No visible surface trace was recorded on a site visit in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO009

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

George Atkinson reported a heap of sea-shells on the grounds of Ballyvodock Castle (CO076-01502-) (Atkinson 1873, 259–60).

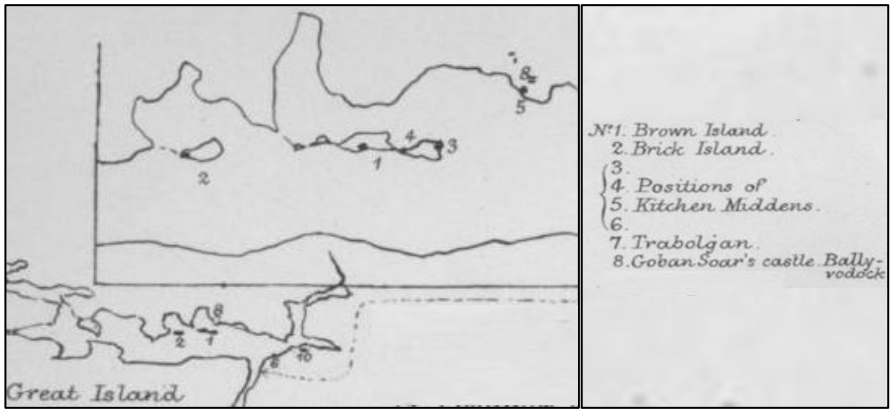


Figure CO.11: Map of kitchen middens north of Great Island showing CO009 (No. 5) (Atkinson 1873, 258).

Catalogue ID: CO010*
Site: Currabally, Templerobin, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-032 **ITM:** 582712, 569596 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Map 1841; Survey 1973, 1975, 1983, 2019; Dating 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the north shore of Great Island overlooking an estuary of Cork Harbour. It is in an area of bedded sandstone and mudstone bedrock.
Exposure: The site is cut perpendicularly by a driveway but is still present.

CO010

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1082–1412 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	1150±50 BP; 1082–1412 AD (Beta 155383) oyster				
Length:	7.62m	**Width:**	11m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	83.82m^2	**Volume:**	83.82m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was first mapped on Cassini's 6-inch map in the 1940s and the OS map of 1933. In 1973, a geology student at University College Cork (UCC), W. Schlichting, described the site as a wall of shells measuring 25ft (7.62m) long and 2ft (0.61m) thick (Schlichting 1973, 17). An archaeological survey was undertaken in 1975 by the UCC Archaeology Department (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). Three middens were reported in this townland. Two of these (both under CO010) were described as partially destroyed and the third (CO011) was said to be concealed by a field fence. The Archaeological Survey of County Cork visited the site in 1983. At this time, the site measured 4m long and 1m thick (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman took a radiocarbon sample from this site for their Ireland-wide dating program of shell middens. The was listed among those less than 30m long and around 0.5m thick (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Survey

A north to south driveway cuts the midden into two parts. The topsoil is heavily vegetated. The driveway measures approximately 5m east to west with midden content on both sites. The west side shows a continued length of the midden of approximately 0.5m, but the east side is truncated by a concrete pillar and heavy vegetation. The original midden, therefore, measured over 5.5m long. The east has an 11m long section face. The west has an 8m long section face. The thickest section, on the eastern section face, measured 0.44m thick. The topsoil is made up of a grey brown silty sand with heavy vegetation. The midden deposit continues down to the modern ground surface. The midden matrix is difficult to discern due to the density of the oyster deposit in the lower section, but the top of the midden appears to have the same composition as the topsoil. The midden was entirely made up of densely packed oyster shells.



Figure CO.12: Top: Western section of midden. Middle: Eastern section of midden. Bottom: Thickest section of midden.

Catalogue ID: CO011
Site: Ashgrove/Currabally, Templerobin, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-033 **ITM:** 583275, 569451 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1973, 1974
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the border between Ashgrove and Currabally townlands. This boundary is located on the northern shore of Great Island directly across the estuary from the Brick Island site (CO006). It is in an area of bedded sandstone and mudstone bedrock.

Exposure: No visible trace of the midden remained on a site visit in 1983 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO011

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

W. Schlichting, a geology student at University College Cork, described the midden as a few shells within tree roots above an old fence in 1973 (Schlichting 1973, 17). An archaeological survey undertaken by the Department of Archaeology at the same university took place in 1975. Three middens were reported in the Currabally townland. Two of these (both under CO010) were described as partially destroyed and the third (CO011) was said to be concealed by a field fence (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7).

Catalogue ID: CO012
Site: Ashgrove/Ballyellane, Templerobin, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-037001 **ITM:** 583969, 569642 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Map 1841; Survey 1973, 1975, 1983, 2019; Daring 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern shoreline of Great Island in the Cork Harbour estuary. It is about 125m west of a line kiln (CO076-037002-) in an area of sandstone and mudstone bedrock.
Exposure: Midden remains were exposed by ploughing around 2007 (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

CO012

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	1448–1810 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	730±60 BP; 1448−1810 AD (Beta 175809) oyster				
Length:	48.77m	**Width:**	15.24m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	743.25m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was first mapped on Cassini's 6-inch map in the 1940s and the OS map of 1933. A University College Cork geology student, W. Schlichting, noted little midden indications in 1973. What he did find measured approximately 160ft (48.77m) east to west and around 50ft (15.24m) north to south (Schlichting 1973, 17). The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork found no visible trace of the site in 1983 (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman took an oyster sample from this site for their Ireland-wide radiocarbon dating program of shell middens. The sample was surface collected after ploughing brought up remains of the midden (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Catalogue ID: CO013
Site: Rathcoursey East, Garranekinnefeake, Imokilly

SMR: CO076-040 **ITM:** 586636, 569813 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1873; Survye 1938, 1940; Dating 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on a north facing shoreline overlooking the Cork Harbour estuary. It is located near the mouth of the Ballynacorra River on its eastern bank. It is in an area made up primarily of sandstone and mudstone geology with some siltstone bedrock as well.

Exposure: The site was thought to have been covered by modern dumping by 1973 (Schlichting 1973, 18; Power, D. *et al.* 1994, 69). Limited evidence of the site was noted again prior to 2007 (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

CO013

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1198–1483 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	1050±50 BP; 1198-1483 AD (Beta 161649) oyster				
Length:	36.58m	**Width:**	2.44m	**Thickness:**	2.74m
Area:	89.26m^2	**Volume:**	244.56m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This midden was first recorded in 1873 by George Atkinson. He indicated that the river near Rathcoursey had eroded the top of a shell mound. At the time of Atkinson's survey, the area was used to cultivate oysters (Atkinson 1873, 261). John Coleman published further information about the site in 1938. At this time, the midden measured 104ft (31.7m) long and 2–3ft (0.61–0.91m) thick. He estimated the width to average around 8ft (2.44m). Instead of river action revealing the midden, Coleman believed that it was exposed due to the construction of the East Ferry Road. The midden was covered by trees and shrubs and was almost completely made up of oyster shells (Coleman 1938, 42).

In 1940, Rev. Patrick Power discussed the presence of a large oyster mound in the townland of Rathcoursey. The midden measured 40yrds (36.58m) long and 3yrds

(2.74m) thick by this time. He alluded to a place known as ‘The Salmon House’ near the cliff in which the midden was exposed, which may have been related to the deposition of the site (Power, P. 1940, 102).

W. Schlichting, a geology student from University College Cork, found no evidence of the site in 1973 and suggested that it may have been obscured due to the site’s modern use as a dumping ground (Schlichting 1973, 18). The Department of Archaeology from the same university visited the site in 1975 and agreed with Schlichting’s assessment (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). Again, in 1983, the site was visited by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork which found no trace of the site (Power, D. *et al.* 1994, 69).

Prior to 2007, the site was visited by Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman. The site was listed among those less than 30m long and around 0.5m thick. They took an oyster sample to date the site for their Ireland-wide dating program of shell middens (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Catalogue ID: CO014*
Site: Brown Island, Ballintubbrid West, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-065 **ITM:** 584467, 570227 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1873
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a narrow east to west spit between larger areas of Brown Island. To the east is site CO007 and to the west is site CO006. The bedrock geology of the area is made up of limestone.
Exposure: No visible trace of the midden was seen in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70) or 2019.

CO014

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
George Atkinson reported a kitchen midden at this site in 1873 (Atkinson 1873, 259).

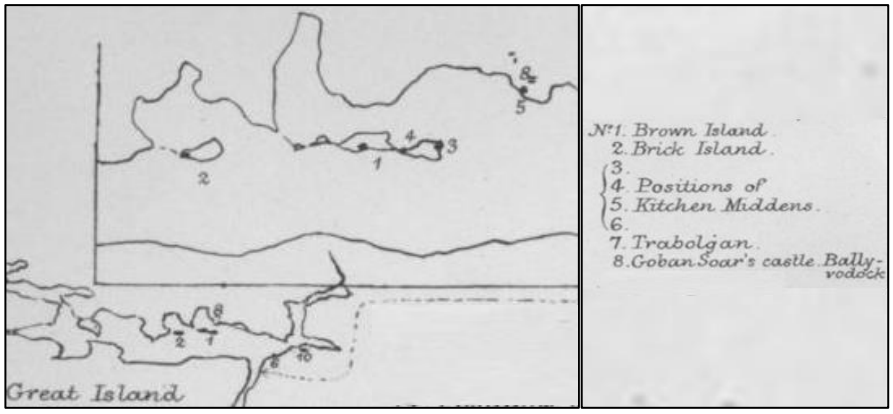


Figure CO.13: Map of kitchen middens north of Great Island showing CO014 (No. 5) (Atkinson 1873, 258).

Catalogue ID: CO015
Site: Ballyvodock East, Mogeesha, Barrymore

SMR: CO076-068 **ITM:** 586539, 570346 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1937
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a gravel spit projecting into the Ballynacorra river from the north. It is in an area of lime-mudstone geology approximately 100yds (91.44m) east of the 19th century Ahanesk House.
Exposure: No evidence of the site remained in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO015

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
John Coleman reported a spread of oyster shells approximately 100yds (91.44m) east of Ahanesk House after visiting the area in 1937 (Coleman 1938, 42). Ahanesk House is an early 19th century residence.

Catalogue ID: CO016*
Site: Ringaskiddy, Barnahely, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-054 **ITM:** 579018, 563511 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along an east-facing sandy beach surrounded by stone outcrops to the north and south. The Curlane Bank muds border the site so the east. The now much reduced Lough More once bordered the site to the west. It is in an area of mudstone and limestone bedrock.
Exposure: No site evidence seen in 2019 most likely due to modern infrastructure.

CO016

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site in 1986. They described a midden deposit primarily made up of cockle, limpet, and winkle shells. Oyster and razor shells were also identified. The midden measured 30m long and 0.1m thick. They also noted dense scatters of shells on the beach at low tide (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

Catalogue ID: CO017
Site: Curraghbinny, Carrigaline, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-055 **ITM:** 578452, 562691 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1975
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on an eastern facing sandy shore overlooking the mouth of the Lough Beg inlet of the Cork Harbour estuary. It is in an area of lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: No visible remains of the site were identified during a visit in 1986 (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

CO017

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	unknown				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was described during an archaeological survey undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork. The deposit measured 8m long. It was estimated to date to the 19th or 20th centuries (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7).

Catalogue ID: CO018*
Site: Curraghbinny, Carrigaline, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-056 **ITM:** 579303, 562366 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1973, 1975, 1986, 2019; Dating 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a sandy cliff above the northern rocky shoreline bordering Curraghbinny Wood. It overlooks the mouth of the Lough Beg inlet of the Cork Harbour estuary. It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site is heavily eroded in section as of 2019.

CO018

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1250–1533 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	990±50 BP; 1250-1533 AD (Beta 155382) oyster				
Length:	22.86m	**Width:**	1m	**Thickness:**	0.76m
Area:	22.86m^2	**Volume:**	17.37m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
W. Schlitchting described the site in 1973 as 75ft (22.86m) long and 2.5ft (0.76m) thick with two layers of limestone flags forming visible floor-like deposits for 5ft (1.52m) (Schlichting 1973, 17). The midden was visited in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cork. It measured approximately 0.3m thick at this time (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site in 1986. The deposit measured 12m long and 0.3m thick. The midden was noted to be made up primarily of oyster shells with some winkle and cockle shells also seen (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

Prior to 2007, Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman took a radiocarbon sample from this site as part of an Ireland-wide dating program of shell middens. The site was listed among those less than 30m long and around 0.5m thick (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Survey

The midden is eroding from underneath large tree roots at the top of a cliff face. It is heavily disturbed by root activity and ocean forces. The site measured approximately 15.5m long and 0.35m thick. It had an exposed width of approximately 1m. The topsoil is heavily vegetated above the shell deposit. The deposit itself is within a matrix of dark brown mottled with orangey-tan, highly compact, coarse, silty sand. The sediment below the deposit was similar with more orangey-tan throughout. The midden was made up almost entirely of intact oyster shells with a few pockets of winkles.



Figure CO.14: Left: Full midden extent. Right: Detail of dense midden section showing winkle pocket on right.

Catalogue ID: CO019
Site: Curraghbinny, Carrigaline, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-057 **ITM:** 579729, 562275 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1975
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along the north-eastern shoreline bordering Curraghbinny Wood. It borders the mouth of the Lough Beg inlet of the Cork Harbour estuary to the north and the mouth of the Owenboy River to the south. It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was not found during a site visit in 1986 (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

CO019

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.7m
Area:	17.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A survey was undertaken by the University College, Cork Department of Archaeology in 1975. They identified this site, which measured 25m long and 0.25–0.7m thick. The deposit was made up of oyster, limpet, and cockle shells (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7).

Catalogue ID: CO020
Site: Carrigaline Middle, Carrigaline, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-071 **ITM:** 573100, 563300 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1973
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern bank of Owenboy River approximately 6km west of its entrance into the Cork Harbour estuary at Curraghbinny (CO17, CO018, and CO019). It is in an area with fine limestone, lime-mudstone, and bedded sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was destroyed in 1973 (Casey 1983).

CO020

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

James Casey reported this site in his master's thesis in 1983. He indicated that it had been uncovered during the digging of foundation trenches around 1973. It was then destroyed in the same process (Casey 1983).

Catalogue ID: CO021
Site: Barnahely, Barnahely, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-120 **ITM:** 577251, 563778 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Excavation 2004
License Numbers: 04E1246
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site approximately 660m southwest of Ringaskiddy Port and approximately 60m west of Castlewarren tower house (CO087-052001). It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was backfilled and left *in situ* in 2004 (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

CO021

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was found during archaeological monitoring of sewer pipe-laying 7m south of the gate to Castlewarren tower house (CO087-052001-). The eastern edge of the midden was identified during the trenching which had a thickness of approximately 0.5m. The midden was not excavated as it was to be covered and protected *in situ* by backfill (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

Catalogue ID: CO022*
Site: Ringaskiddy, Barnahely, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO087-161 **ITM:** 579325, 563812 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: SMR n.d.; Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located overlooking a sandy shoreline on the west side of Cork Harbour. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone and bedded sandstone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: A small section of shells was seen during the author's 2019 survey.

CO022

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.06m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden is recorded at this site in the Sites and Monuments Record (DoCHG 2020).

Survey:

The beach itself was covered in shells varying from crushed to intact. A small length of shells was seen in section, but this may be a natural deposit. The shell deposit in section measured approximately 0.6m long and 0.1m thick. The deposit rose from the modern beach level in the south to approximately 0.3m above this layer in the north. The shells were in the same grey-brown coarse sand as the surrounding section face. Shells seen in section were primarily that of cockle with a few banded wedge shells and a single oyster also noted.



Figure CO.15: Shells in section face in 2019.

Catalogue ID: CO023
Site: Rostellan, Rostellan, Imokilly

SMR: CO088-022002 **ITM:** 586663, 566475 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1937, 1984; Dating 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is along a west facing sandy beach on the eastern side of Cork Harbour. It lies approximately 185m west of the site of Fitzgerald Castle (CO088-024----) and the later country house (CO088-112----). It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was heavily eroded, but still extensive *c.* 2007 (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

CO023

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1806–1953 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	290±50 BP; 1806-1953 AD (Beta 155381) oyster				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.61m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

John Coleman discovered this site in 1937 while examining the coast near Rostellan Castle (CO088-02201-). The midden was found to the west of the castle behind a collapsed old sea wall. The shell deposit measured 2ft (0.61m) thick and primarily contained oysters (Coleman 1938, 42).

The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site in 1984. They noted only patches of midden material to the east of a modern concrete break water (Power *et al.* 1994, 69). The site was next visited by Professors Nicky Milner and Peter Woodman. They took a radiocarbon sample from this sire for an Ireland-wide dating program of shell middens. The site was noted to be extensive, though it had been heavily eroded (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Catalogue ID: CO024
Site: Rostellan, Rostellan, Imokilly

SMR: CO088-025 **ITM:** 586972, 566231 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1975
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western edge of what is now a Coillte forest. The site was once on the northeastern edge of what was known as the Schoolmaster's Meadow, bordering the woods. This meadow ran west to the sandy shoreline along the eastern side of Cork Harbour. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was planted over with trees by 1984 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.03m	**Width:**	1.22m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	2.48m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

What was described as a few oysters along the shoreline was observed during an archaeological survey undertaken in 1975 by the Department of Archaeology, University College Cork (1976). The topographical files from the University recorded a pit measuring 4ft (1.22m) by 6ft 8in (2.03m) containing shell and animal bone (The Department of Archaeology, UCC 1976, 7). In 1984, the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site, but found no trace of the deposit (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

Catalogue ID: CO025
Site: Corkbeg, Corkbeg, Imokilly

SMR: CO088-079 **ITM:** 582800, 564000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1940
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Corkbeg Island in Cork Harbour. The island is now attached to the mainland by a land bridge to the south. Two other midden sites (CO027 and CO028) and the site of a 14th century castle (CO088-030----) are also located on this island. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: Oil storage tanks are now positioned on the site (Power, D. *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO025

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1940, Rev. Patrick Power reported on the place-names and antiquities of the Barony of Imokilly. When discussing the townland of Corkbeg, he mentioned shell mounds found along the golf course near the castle (CO088-030) (Power, P. 1940, 98).

Catalogue ID: CO026
Site: Corkbeg, Corkbeg, Imokilly

SMR: CO088-105 **ITM:** 582637, 563842 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southern shoreline of Corkbeg Island in Cork Harbour. The island is now attached to the mainland by a land bridge to the south. Two other midden sites (CO025 and CO027) and the site of a 14th century castle (CO088-030----) are also located on this island. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

CO026

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	1.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was visited in 1991 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork after sea erosion exposed it and a neighbouring midden (CO027). This layer of shells measured 2–3m long and 0.4m thick (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

Catalogue ID: CO027
Site: Corkbeg, Corkbeg, Imokilly

SMR: CO088-106 **ITM:** 582581, 563839 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southern shoreline of Corkbeg Island in Cork Harbour. The island is now attached to the mainland by a land bridge to the south. Two other midden sites (CO026 and CO027) and the site of a 14th century castle (CO088-030----) are also located on this island. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

CO027

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.04m
Area:	$0.4m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was visited in 1991 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork after sea erosion exposed it and a neighbouring midden (CO026). This layer of shells was described as approximately 10m long and 0.04m thick (Power *et al.* 1994, 69).

Catalogue ID: CO028
Site: Corkbeg, Corkbeg, Imokilly

SMR: CO088-126 **ITM:** 582807, 563501 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: SMR n.d.
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at the base of the narrow isthmus that now connected Corkbeg Island to the mainland. The site sits above a sandy beach to its west. It is in an area of unbedded lime-mudstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

CO028

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden is recorded at this site in the Sites and Monuments Record (DoCHG 2020).

Catalogue ID: CO029
Site: Ballinluska, Templebreedy, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: CO099-035 **ITM:** 579667, 559048 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a southeast facing cliff overlooking Myrtleville Bay. It sits above rock outcrops in an area of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in 1986 (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

CO029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.01m
Area:	$0.1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was visited in 1986 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. The shell deposit measured approximately 10m in length (Power *et al.* 1994, 68).

Catalogue ID: CO030*
Site: Poul Gorm, Monteensudder, Kilcaskan, Bear

SMR: CO104-002 **ITM:** 493093, 556232 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1913; Excavation 1985; Survey 2019
License Numbers: E000335
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western cliff of a wooded promontory stretching into Glengarriff Harbour. The cliff overlooks Glengarriff River. It is in an area of sandstone and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1985 (McCarthy 1986).

CO030

Period:	Bronze Age/ Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	798 BC–7 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	2510±80 BP; 798-416 BC charcoal 3040±60 BP; 1116-693 BC shell 2120±50 BP; 356 BC-7 AD charcoal 2610±10 BP; 531-177 BC BC shell				
Length:	33.53m	**Width:**	0.59m	**Thickness:**	0.76m
Area:	19.78m^2	**Volume:**	15.03m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Johanna Brunicardi discovered this midden in 1913 while visiting the Glengarriff inlets. She noted heavy erosion due to the sue of the area as a landing place for boats. The midden at this time measured 110ft (33.53m) long and 2.5ft (0.76m) thick. Within the midden, Brunicardi noted thin charcoal layers above burnt shells. The shells were primarily that of oysters with a few mussel, limpet, and cockle shells (Brunicardi 1914, 187–8).

Adelaide McCarthy excavated the site for two weeks in 1985 with a group of students from the Department of Archaeology, University College Cork. The site was greatly disturbed by tree roots (McCarthy 1985, 1). The exposed areas of shell measured approximately 10m long and 0.5m thick. She opened three trenches measuring 6m by 3m, 2m by 1.5m, and 2m by 1.5m. She found that the exposed shell deposit was made up of distinct mounds of shells. These contained burnt material

such as charcoal and fire cracked rocks (McCarthy 1986). Further burnt material and reddened clay from fire setting were seen below the midden in trench 3 along with stake holes. Most of the shell at the site was that of common oyster. Samples of charcoal were sent to Cambridge University for radiocarbon dating (McCarthy 1985, 2).

Survey

The site was heavily eroded and highly vegetated. High tide brough the water to the base of the cliff. The midden itself was approximately 1.2m above the high water mark. The shell deposit measured approximately 16m long and 0.42m thick. An exposed width of approximately 0.59m was also seen due to undercutting. The northern extent of the midden was seen directly beneath the moss and ivy growing from the topsoil, while the southern extent was found approximately 0.4m below the current ground surface, beneath a grey silty sand with iron panning. The entire midden was found in a highly compact, dark grey, fine silty sand matrix. The shell content was most dense at its northern end. The deposit was above further moss and ivy to the south and heavy iron panning to the north. The midden was almost completely made up of oysters with a few winkles and limpets also noted. A large whelk was seen near the end of the midden, but outside of the primary matrix. A large herbivore tooth, most likely of cattle, was identified in section within the less dense southern side of the midden.

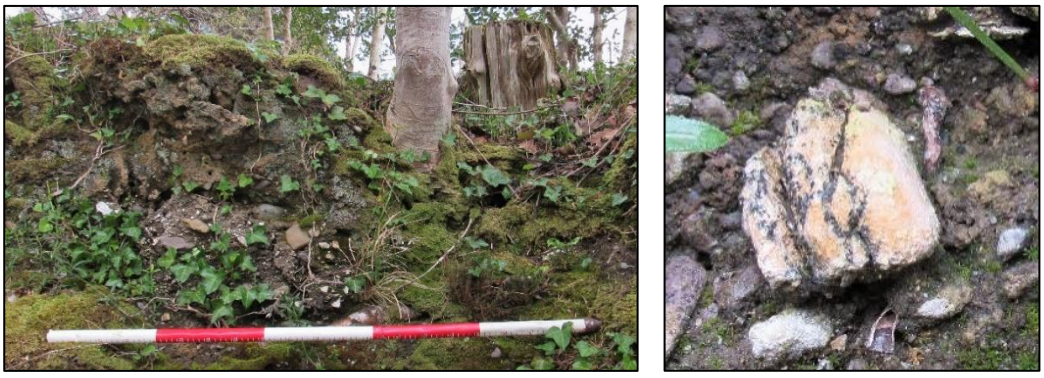


Figure CO.16: Left: Southern section where tooth was found. Right: Tooth *in situ.*

Catalogue ID: CO031
Site: Poul Gorm, Monteensudder, Kilcaskan, Bear

SMR: CO104-038001 **ITM:** 493187, 556175 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southeastern shoreline of the wooded promontory stretching into Glengarriff Harbour. The cliff overlooks the harbour and Carrigeen island. This midden lies 1.5m southwest of CO032. It is in an area of sandstone and siltstone geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2007 (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

CO031

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	0.35m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site in 2007. They noted two midden deposits within black sediment eroding out of an earthen bank. This deposit measured 1.4m long and 0.25m thick. The shells at the site were those of oyster, winkle, and limpet. Tree and shrub roots were growing through the midden (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

Catalogue ID: CO032
Site: Poul Gorm, Monteensudder, Kilcaskan, Bear

SMR: CO104-038002 **ITM:** 493189, 556176 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southeastern shoreline of the wooded promontory stretching into Glengarriff Harbour. The cliff overlooks the harbour and Carrigeen island. This midden lies 1.5m northeast of CO031. It is in an area of sandstone and siltstone geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2007 (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

CO032

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.22m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site in 2007. They noted two midden deposits within black sediment eroding out of an earthen bank. This deposit measured 1.1m long and 0.2m thick. The shells at the site were those of oyster, winkle, and limpet. Tree and shrub roots were growing through the midden (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

Catalogue ID: CO033*
Site: Poul Gorm, Monteensudder, Kilcaskan, Bear

SMR: CO104-039 **ITM:** 493145, 556346 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The midden is located south of a large rock outcrop in a wooded area just north of the promontory stretching into Glengarriff Harbour. It is in an area of sandstone and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was not located during the author's 2019 survey of the area.

CO033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	0.8m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.16m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited this site in 2007. The midden was seen under a stone slab. Shells were scattered on the surface and embedded in an exposed area within black sediment. The exposed face measured 1m east to west, 0.8m north to south, and 0.2m thick. The shells were all of oyster (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

Catalogue ID: CO034
Site: Old Fort, Ringrone, Kinsale

SMR: CO112-079 **ITM:** 564500, 549700 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1870
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was reported to the north of the bastioned fort, James's Fort (CO112-036). The area contained a sandy beach at the northern end of a promontory which juts north into Kinsale Harbour. It is in a geologic area of mudstone bedrock.

Exposure: No visible trace of the midden was found in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO034

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.61m
Area:	1.22m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Dr A. Leith Adams of the 22nd Regiment identified two shell middens (CO034 and CO035) in the harbour of Kinsale while stationed in the area in 1870. He reported these to Dr Caulfield of the Cork Cuverian Society. This deposit was found on the north side of the Old Spanish Fort (James's Fort) promontory. He noted shells of oyster, cockle, winkle, and mussel along with bones including those of fish and birds. He also indicated some possible worked quartzite and fire cracked rocks. These were found within a matrix of black loam with charcoal fragments. The midden measured 'a few yards' (perhaps 2m or more) long and about 2ft (0.61m) thick in some area (Coleman 1916, 182–3).

The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork attempted to locate this site in 1991. Surveying of the area revealed no surface trace of the midden (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

Catalogue ID: CO035
Site: Ringville, Kilmonoge, Kinalea

SMR: CO112-080 **ITM:** 568391, 549725 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1870
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was located on the north side of Oyster Haven, opposite Rathmore House, what now is the site of MacDonald Kinsale Hotel and Spa. The site is along a west facing sandy beach overlooking the mouth of the Belgooly River as it enters Oyster Haven. It is in an area of mudstone geology.

Exposure: No visible trace of the midden was found in 1991 (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

CO035

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	13.72m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	12.49m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Dr A. Leith Adams of the 22nd Regiment identified two shell middens (CO035 and CO036) in the harbour of Kinsale while stationed in the area in 1870. He reported these to Dr Caulfield of the Cork Cuverian Society. This deposit was identified on the north side of Oyster Haven. The midden was composed almost exclusively of oyster shells with some other shell species also noted. Fire cracked rocks were identified within the deposit which measured 12–15yrds (10.97–13.72m) long and up to 3ft (0.91m) thick (Coleman 1916, 182–3).

The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited the site in 1991 but found no trace of the midden (Power *et al.* 1994, 70).

Catalogue ID: CO036*
Site: Dunnamark, Kilmocomoge, Bantry

SMR: CO118-004003 **ITM:** 500165, 550018 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1985; Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a cliff beneath Dunnamark Fort (CO118-004001). The cliff is on the east side of Bantry Bay and it overlooks a tidal inlet to its south. It is in an area of mudstone and limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was actively eroding from the cliff section face in 2019 during the author's survey.

CO036

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.7m	**Width:**	0.76m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	2.81m^2	**Volume:**	1.41m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork visited this site in 1985. The midden measured 3m long and 0.5m thick. It was primarily made up of shells, but animal bones and fire cracked rocks were also noted. Shells included that of oyster, cockle, and winkle (Power *et al.* 1992, 122).



Figure CO.17: Tree collapse and overgrowth covering midden in 2019.

Survey

The site is actively eroding from beneath a large tree collapse. Some high tides come directly up to the midden, while the primary High-Water Mark is 2.4m south. The site is exposed for a length of 3.7m with a maximum thickness of 0.5m. Undercutting revealed the width of the deposit up to 0.76m. The midden deposit began at the surface roots and continued down to the shoreline. It was contained in a matrix of dark grey, silty sand. The shells were mostly intact with some crushed towards the middle and top, near the root bed. The shoreline and cliff face were rocky. The site was primarily made up of oysters with cockles and winkles making up a large part of the deposit as well. A few flat winkles and trough shell specimens were also identified. One example of an unopened cockle was noted. A minimum of two fire cracked rocks were noted in the midden deposit.



Figure CO.18: Shell deposit in section face in 2019.

Catalogue ID: CO037
Site: Coolmain, Ringrone, East Carbery

SMR: CO124-073 **ITM:** 554200, 543900 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1940s
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Coolmain Bay, to the north of Courtmacsherry Bay. The coastline is rocky. It is an area of sandstone and mudstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: On inspection in the early 21st century, the midden was not found (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

CO037

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Irish Tourist Association reported a midden in this area in the 1940s. They noted the site as a pile of cockle shells. The Archaeological Inventory of County Cork surveyed the shore in the area and found no trace of the midden (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

Catalogue ID: CO038
Site: Dunboy, Kilaconenagh, Bear

SMR: CO128-024001 **ITM:** 466725, 544051 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2004
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern side of a bank approximately 35m west of O'Sullivan Bere's castle (CO128-001002-). A sea wall (CO128-024002-) was constructed 4m to the north of the bank to protect from erosion. The beach below is a shingly strand along the southside of Dunboy Quay. It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in an eroding bank in 2004 (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

CO038

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This layer of midden material was described by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork after a visit to the site in 2004. The deposit measured approximately 4m long and 0.15m thick. Shells within the midden were that of scallop, limpet, and winkle. Fire cracked rocks were noted within the shell deposit and in a brownish layer approximately 0.15m above the midden (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).



Figure CO.19: Section face in 2004 (NMS) (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

Catalogue ID: CO039

Site: Dunbeacon, Skull, West Carbery

SMR: CO130-025001 **ITM:** 490303, 539038 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: South West

Research Methods: Antiquarian 1915; Survey 1985

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the south coast of an eastern inlet of Dunmanus Bay. The midden is located approximately 6m north of Dunbeacon castle (CO130-025002-) and promontory fort (CO130-025003-). It overlooks what is primarily a rocky coastline in an area of primarily mudstone geology with some thin limestone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was visible in section in 1985 (Power *et al.* 1992, 122).

CO039

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.17m
Area:	2.38m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This midden was reported by Thomas Westropp in 1915 while discussing the castle at Dunmanus Bay (CO130-025002-). He noted that shells were exposed at the end of a creek to the north of the castle site. These shells included winkle, oyster, and limpet (Westropp 1915, 282). The Archaeological Inventory of Cork visited the site in 1985. At this time, it measured 14m long and 0.07m thick and contained winkle, oyster, and cockle (Power *et al.* 1992, 122).

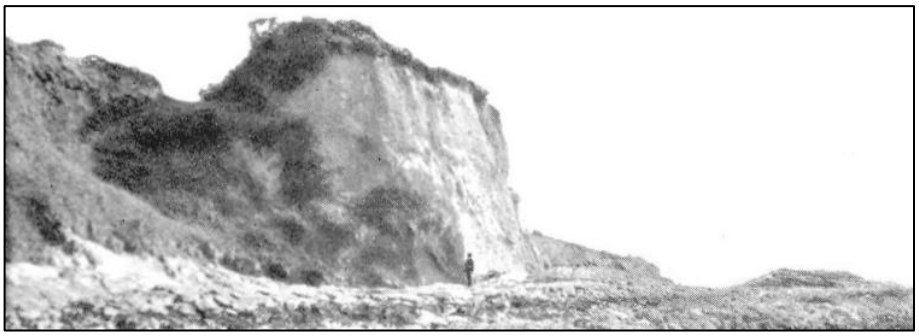


Figure CO.20: The shore beneath Dunbeacon Castle in 1915 (Westropp 1915, Figure 1).

Catalogue ID: CO040
Site: Barryshall, Timoleague, Barryroe

SMR: CO136-019 **ITM:** 546197, 542499 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the grounds of Barryshall House (CO136-016). It is located approximately 590m west of the coastal inlet once used by a local corn mill (C136-020). The inlet runs west out of Courtmacsherry Bay. It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The midden was discovered while digging a farmyard drain, but not noted on inspection in 1986 (Power et al. 1992, 122).

CO040

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was originally discovered by a landowner while digging for a farmyard drain approximately 3ft (0.91m) into the ground at Barryshall House (CO136-016). The layer of shells was approximately 6in (0.15m) thick and was primarily made up of oysters (Power *et al.* 1992, 122).

Catalogue ID: CO041A-C
Site: Kilcoe, Kilcoe, West Carbery

SMR: CO140-032 **ITM:** 501884, 532904 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Excavation 1998-9
License Numbers: 98E0133
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site is located on a small, rocky island in Roaringwater Bay known as Mannin Beg. A bridge now connects the island to the mainland to the northeast. The midden was identified on the grounds of Kilcoe Castle (CO140-032). It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was exposed through excavation in 1998 (Cotter 1998; Kiely 2000).

CO041A

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	2.8m	**Width:**	2m	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	5.6m^2	**Volume:**	4.48m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CO041B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

CO041C

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1998, prior to development at the site of Kilcroe Castle tower house, test-trenching was carried out. This focused first on a possible shell midden (CO041A) discovered during the construction of the access roadway. This was located to the north-east of the north-east tower. A trench measuring 8m by 1.6m was opened to investigate and was extended a further 1.4m north on its eastern end. The deposit was cut on its eastern side by a service pipe. The midden material itself was in a black, humic matrix (Cotter 1998). It contained shells of oyster, winkle and limpet and bones of primarily cattle with some sheep/goat and pig (McCarthy 1998, 3). The midden mound measured approximately 2m east to west, 2.8m north to south, and had a maximum thickness of 0.8m. At the base of the midden, two pottery sherds were identified which dated to the late 18th/early 19th century (Cotter 1998).

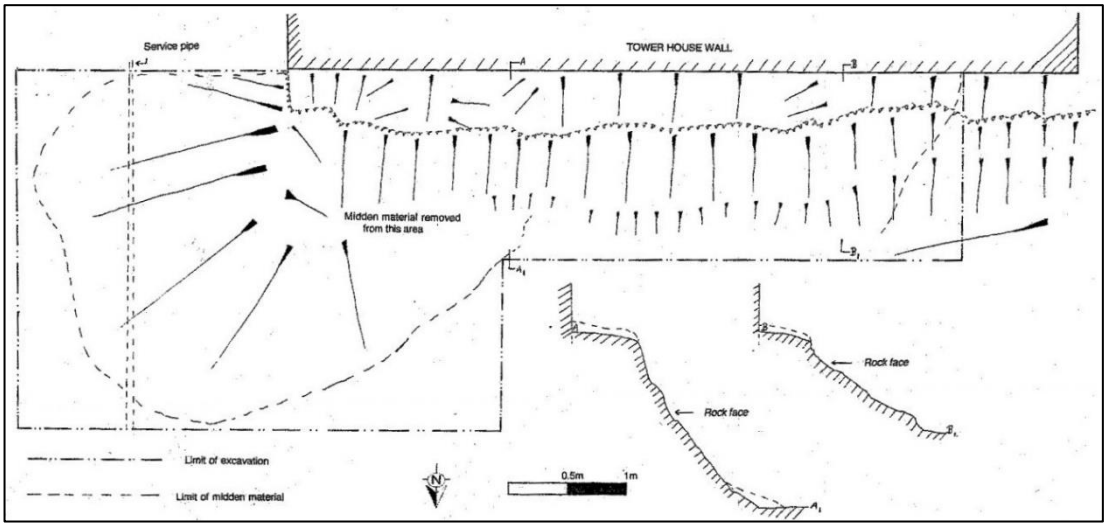


Figure CO.21: Post-excavation plan of midden CO041A (Cotter 1998).

In 1999, two further layers with midden material were identified beneath the sod. A trench measuring 6.8m by 9m was opened to the west of the castle, revealing three bawn wall lines. Three soil layers were found within the bawn walls. The first layer contained cut stone fragments including the remains of chamfered arch stones, an ogee window head, and chamfered door and window jambs. Underlaying this were two distinct layers of black silty sand. One layer (CO041B) was only identified in the area to the north of the enclosure. The other (CO041C) underlay the upper fill

throughout the trench. Both layers contained oyster and cockle shells, animal bones, Medieval pottery sherds, and fragments of roof slate (Kiely 2019; 2000, 1–2).

Catalogue ID: CO042
Site: Holly Island, Kilcoe, Kilcoe, West Carbery

SMR: CO140-070 **ITM:** 503241, 533941 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2004
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west side of a small, wooded island known as Holly Island at the mouth of Roaringwater River. It is in an area of mudstone and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2004 (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

CO042

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	$0.3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was visited in 2004 by the Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. A layer of primarily oyster shells was recorded. It measured 2m in length and ranged from 0.1–0.15m thick (Ronan *et al.* 2009, 325).

Catalogue ID: CO043
Site: Skeam Island, Skeam West, Aghadown, West Carbery

SMR: CO149-011003 **ITM:** 498919, 528920 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Excavation 1990
License Numbers: E000573
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Skeam Island in Roaringwater Bay. The midden lies on the site of Skeam Church (CO149-011002-). The site overlooks a small sandy beach in an area of sand-lensed mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was revealed through excavation in 1990 (Cotter 1990).

CO043

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Excavations took place in 1990 at Skeam Church prior to the buttressing of the church walls. Three trenches were opened. Cutting 1 was placed to the north of the church. Cutting 2 was placed a short distance to the south. Cutting 3 was placed over the outline of a ditch seen in the nearby cliff face. Cutting 2 revealed the shell midden which contained pottery sherds dated to the 16th or 17th century (Cotter 1990; Ronan *et al.* 2009, 326).

Catalogue ID: CO044
Site: Dooneendermotmore, Toehead, Castlehaven, West Carbery

SMR: CO151-040 **ITM:** 514395, 526202 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: South West

Research Methods: Excavation 1951

License Numbers: 1951

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along an eroding, rocky promontory projecting into the Atlantic Ocean from the northeast. The midden was identified at the site of Doonenndermotmore promontory fort (CO151-040). It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed due to excavation in *c.*1952 (O'Kelly 1952, 35–58).

CO044

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.66m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

During Prof. O'Kelly's excavations at the coastal promontory fort of Dooneendermotmore, a shell midden deposit was discovered. While investigating the entrance of the fort, he found that a natural hollow had been used by the fort builders to create the ditch. The ditch had a width of approximately 12ft (3.66m) at the bottom and 18ft (5.49m) near the top. A layer of refuse was found lying over the rock-cut portion of this ditch. This refuse was contained within a black matrix and contained shells of limpet and winkle along with charcoal. Above this layer was a gravelly-silt wash from the habitation of the fort and then a layer of stone rubble which O'Kelly interpreted as collapse from an entrance revetment. He also suggested that the refuse layer itself was deposited by the fort builders and not its later inhabitants (O'Kelly 1952, 42).

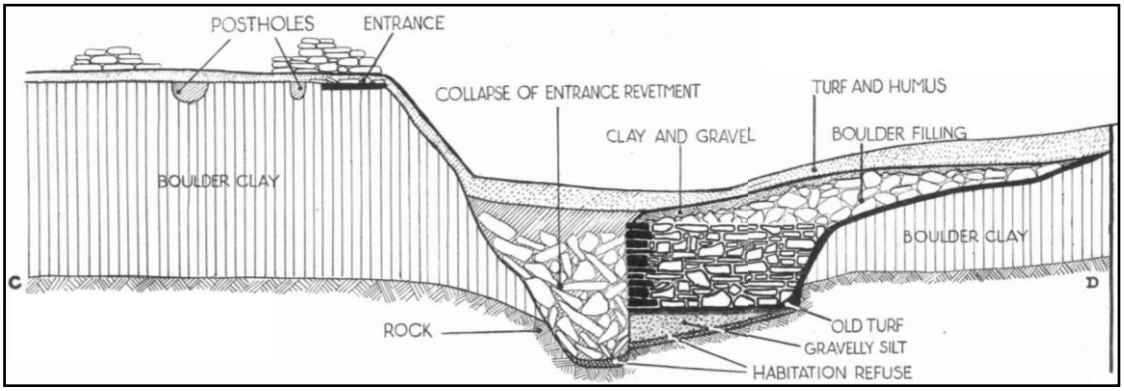


Figure CO.22: Section through the entrance of the fort showing the midden Habitation Refuse (O'Kelly 1952, Plate VIII).

Catalogue ID: CO045*
Site: Dunnamark, Kilmocomoge, Bantry

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 499960, 550003 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a cliff near Dunnamark Fort (CO118-004001). The cliff is on the east side of Bantry Bay and it overlooks a tidal inlet to its south. It is in an area of mudstone and limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was actively eroding from the cliff section face in 2019 during the author's survey.

CO045

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5.1m	**Width:**	0.56m	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	2.86m^2	**Volume:**	2.28m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The owner of the site reported that this midden was surveyed when she was growing up nearby in the late 80s or early 90s. The midden measured 5.1m in length and had an exposed width (due to undercutting) of 0.56m. It had a maximum thickness of 0.8m and contained primarily oyster with cockle and winkle also present. Flat winkle, mussel, and *Mactra* sp. were seen in small numbers. The 3rd phalanx of cattle was seen in section along with more than six fire cracked rock fragments.



Figure CO.23: Top Left: Tree growing through midden face. Top Right: Extent of midden in section. Bottom Left: Cattle bone. Bottom Right: Fire cracked rock fragment.

Catalogue ID: CO046
Site: M28 Ringaskiddy-Barnahely, Ringaskiddy, Barnahely, Kerrycurrihy

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 577400, 564000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2022
License Numbers: 2022
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies between the *c.*16th century Barnahely Castle (CO087-052001) and the 18th century parish church (CO087-051002). It is in an area of lime-mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was planned for full excavation in 2022.

CO046

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	1.25m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	6.25m^2	**Volume:**	3.12m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A linear cut was found during excavation for roadworks. The cut was filled almost entirely with layers of shells including winkle and mussel.



Figure CO.24: Section through the linear cut with primarily winkles.



Figure CO.25: Section through the linear cut more mussels evident

Catalogue ID: CO047
Site: Carrigrenan, Little Island, Barrymore

SMR: CO075-095 **ITM:** 576641, 570434 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South East
Research Methods: Survey 2020, 2021
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west-facing shoreline of Carrigrenan Point in Little Island, approximately 390m south of CO003. This site lies where the point curves to face southward. It is in an area of fine limestone and unbedded lime-mudstone. Oyster beds were reported to the southeast of the site on the second edition OS Map.

Exposure: The site was exposed upon inspection by the author.

CO047

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	18m	**Width:**	4m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$72m^2$	**Volume:**	$7.2m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	18m	**Width:**	4m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Areas:	$72m^2$	**Volume:**	$7.2m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site stretches roughly N/S above a rocky cliff face. It is difficult to reach the southernmost end and length measurements are estimated based on what could safely be observed. The midden material was exposed at various elevations along the cliff face, potentially due to land slippage. The maximum undisturbed thickness was

0.10m and the maximum disturbed thickness was 0.25m. The deposit was primarily made up of oyster shells with winkles and mussels seen in loose spread. A possible copper bullet casing was noted in section in June 2020.



Figure CO.26: Detail of visible section face.



Figure CO.27: Possible bullet casing *in situ.*

County Donegal

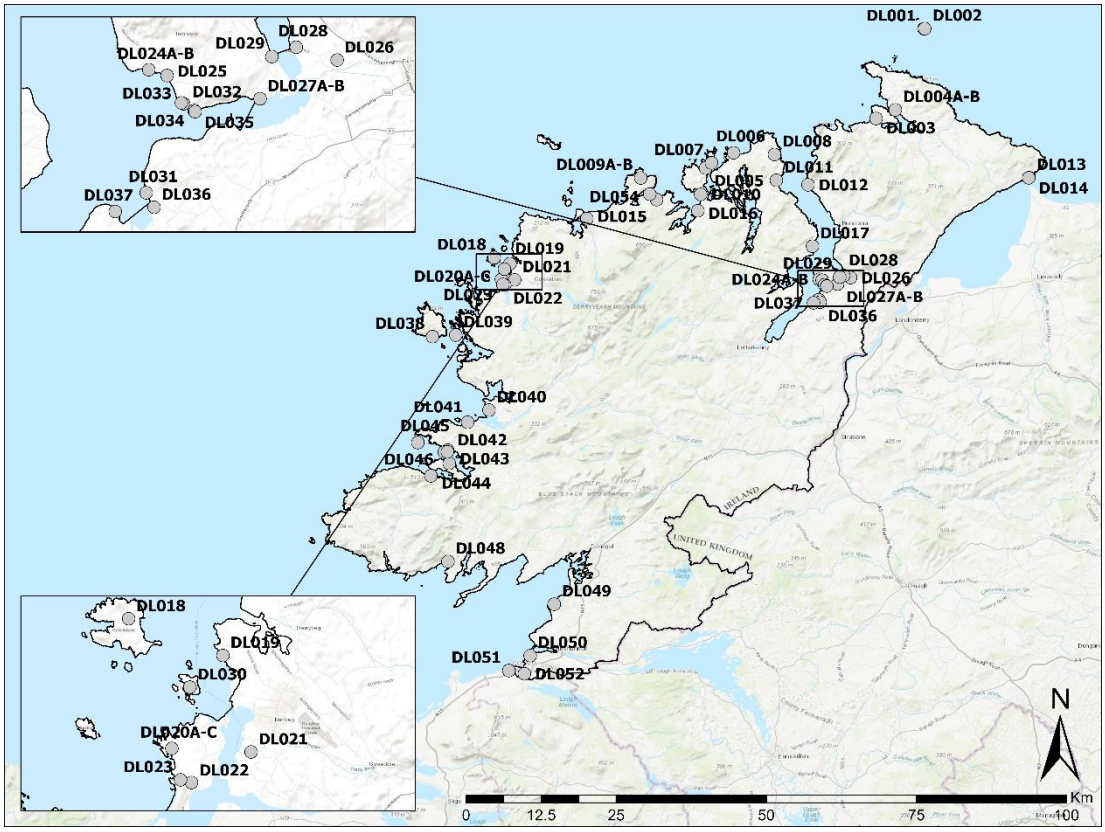


Figure DL.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Donegal.

Catalogue ID: DL001
Site: Inishtrahull, Clonca, Inishowen East

SMR: DG002A005 **ITM:** 648358, 965251 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a north facing cliff near the centre of Inishtrahull Island in the Atlantic Ocean to the north of Malin Head. This cliff was found along the northern shore between the jutting western side and the eastern length of the island. The ruins of a 19th century cottage are located approximately 20m to the southwest. The site overlooks Portmore's sandy beach to the north. It is in an area of igneous gneiss bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2009 (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).

DL001

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was reported in 2009 by Caimin O'Brien, Prof. Peter Woodman, and Brian McNaught. Photographs taken of the site at the time reveals that the deposit measured less than 0.2m thick. The photographs also show that the midden was primarily made up of limpet shells with oyster and either dog whelk or winkle also visible (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).



Figure DL.2: Section face with midden near the root bed (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).



Figure DL.3: Detailed photograph of shell within the midden (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).

Catalogue ID: DL002
Site: Inishtrahull, Clonca, Inishowen East

SMR: DG002A006 **ITM:** 648499, 965292 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located approximately 145m east of DL001. It is centred between the north and south shorelines of Inishtrahull Island in the Atlantic Ocean to the north of Malin Head. It is in an area of igneous gneiss bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2009 (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).

DL002

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was reported in 2009 by Caimin O'Brien, Prof. Peter Woodman, and Brian McNaught. It was found in an area of upturned ground thought to be due to deer poaching. A piece of burnt flint was found within the shell deposit. Photographs taken of the site at the time reveals that the deposit measured approximately 0.2m thick. The photographs also show that the midden was made up of primarily made up of limpet shells (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).



Figure DL.4: Section face in upturned ground (O'Brien *et al.* 2009).

Catalogue ID: DL003
Site: Ballyliffen, Ballymacmoriarty, Clonmany, Inishowen East

SMR: DG003-003 **ITM:** 640404, 950308 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1930, 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in what is now the Ballyliffen Golf Course, to the north of the 3rd fairway. This area is less than 900m from the western facing, sandy beach at Pollan Bay. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The mound is believed to have been grassed over by a 1981 survey (*Anon.* 1981, 2).

DL003

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The Derry Naturalists' Field Club reported finding scrapers, fire cracked rocks, and animal teeth within a kitchen midden at this location (O'Brien *et al.* 2009, 3) The Archaeological Survey of County Donegal reported a grassy mound at the site which was known to be a shell midden (Lacy *et al.* 1983, 55). This is most likely the same midden reported in 1930.

Catalogue ID: DL004A-B
Site: Drung, Clonca, Inishowen East

SMR: DG004-019 **ITM:** 643602, 951741 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1963
License Numbers: 1963
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on a storm beach approximately 100m north of the northern shore of the estuary leading to Trawbeaga Bay, 1km east of where the estuary meets the ocean. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: No trace of the site was found in 1981 (*Anon.* 1981, 2).

DL004A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DL004B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Cists were uncovered during gravel-digging at this site prior to 1963. While studying the cists, Etienne Rynne found two shelly deposits. One of the deposits (DL004A) measured 0.2m thick and approximately 5m long. This was found connected to a thin line of dark habitation sediment 1m below the grave and 13m south-east of Rynne's Cist C. Approximately 0.5m above the graves, he noted another such thin habitation deposit also containing shells (DL004B) (Rynne and Erskine 1963, 169).



Figure DL.5: Photograph showing cist locations to the left and midden DU004A to the right (Rynne and Erskine 1963, 172).

Some of the collapsed midden material from DL004A was investigated. This revealed animal bones, two flint lithics, and a thick, coarse pottery sherd along within the shell deposit. Later, four other flint lithics were reported from this material. Altogether, a flint core and five flint scrapers were reported (Rynne and Erskine 1963, 171). The cists themselves were estimated to be Early to Middle Bronze Age in date due to grave goods and construction (*ibid.* 174–6). Based on stratigraphic position and artefactual finds, the larger midden deposit must predate these features. The shell deposit above the graves much post-date these cists (*ibid.* 171–2).

Catalogue ID: DL005
Site: Dún Dubháin Íochtarach, Mevagh, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG007-002001 **ITM:** 612005, 942041 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Map 1834; Antiquarian 1893; Survey 1944, 1981, 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 260m east of Rosses Strand in Tranarossan Bay. It is also less than 1km west of Tranagan beach. To the west of the midden is part of a circular stone enclosure (DG007-002003-) with short lines of stones to the east and south of this enclosure. It is in an area of quartzite with schist bedrock and granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 1981 (*Anon.* 1981, 1).

DL005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$9m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The third edition of the OS map shows the remains of kitchen middens at this site (*Anon*. 1981, 1). Robert Welch visited the area in 1893 and found a bronze pin, half of a quern top, and two worked bones. He noted an area of red ash among the black layer which contained shells of edible shellfish (Welch 1902, 229). M. R. Calhoun was the next to visit the site in 1944. He found blackish pottery rim sherds within piles of limpets, winkles, bones, and charcoal (*Anon.* 1981, 2). The Archaeological Survey of County Donegal notes that the deposit measured 30m long and 0.3m thick in 1981 (*ibid.* 1). In 1983, Mr. Conleth reported finds to the National Museum of Ireland and mentioned that the site was quickly eroding. He found sherds of coarse pottery and flint debitage (NMI: 1983:58–9).

Catalogue ID: DL006
Site: An Rinn Bhuí, Clondavaddog, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG008-006 **ITM:** 616674, 944585 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Quarrying 1983; Excavation 1984
License Numbers: 1984
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies approximately 100m southeast of the sandy beach of An Trá Mhór. This shoreline overlooks the Atlantic Ocean to the north. The site lies between the townlands of Ann Rinn Bhuí and An Tonn Bhán. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was quarried and excavated out by 1984 (Lacy 1984).

DL006

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

Quarrying took place at this site in 1983 which destroyed a known occupation area. The quarrying revealed human and animal bone, everted rim ware sherds, a rotary quern top, shells, burnt organic remains, and fire cracked rocks. The animal bones were identified as cattle, horse, and sheep/goat. A small rescue excavation took place due to this destruction (Lacy 1984).

The rescue excavation took place in 1984 and found similar artefacts and ecofacts as had been revealed through the quarrying. No features were encountered and only a single occupation layer was identified. The layer only remained around the rim of the site due to the damage caused by the quarrying. The site was dated to the Late Medieval period based on the artefactual remains (Lacy 1984).

Catalogue ID: DL007
Site: Gort na Luchóg, Mevagh, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG008-021 **ITM:** 613000, 942900 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant n.d.
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is found within the sandhills of the two townlands of Gort na Luchóg and An Meall Mór. These townlands both possess sandy beaches facing east into the ocean. Two promontory forts (DG008-029 and DG008-031) lie near the border of the two townlands. The area contained granite bedrock.

Exposure: The precise location of the site is unknown (Lacy *et al.* 1983, 57).

DL007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

M. R. Colhoun reported traces of midden material within the higher sand hills around Fort na Luchóg (Gortnalughogue) and An Meall Mór (Melmore). The report is undated but took place prior to the Archaeological Survey of Donegal published in 1983 (Lacy *et al.* 1983, 57). Other works by Colhoun concerning archaeology in Donegal were published in 1946, 1949, and 1970 (*ibid.*, 388).

Catalogue ID: DL008
Site: Dumhaigh Bhig, Clondavaddog, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG009-004 **ITM:** 623500, 944300 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1910
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in Dumhaigh Bhig, a townland which borders the northwest of Lough Swilly as it enters the Ocean to the north. Sandy beaches and rocky outcrops both from the shoreline of this townland. It is in an area of quartzite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported in 1911 (Windle 1911, 3–4).

DL008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Bertram Windle visited this site in 1910 and dug into middens with his walking stick. He noted shells, a coarse pottery sherd, and a piece of worked bone. The shells were identified as mussel, cockle, winkle, limpet, and whelk. The worked bone was described as an implement of the ‘gouge’ type (Windle 1911, 3–4).

Catalogue ID: DL009A-B
Site: Horn Head, Cloghernagh, Largatreany, Pollaguill, Lurgabrak, Clondavaddog, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG015-003001 **ITM:** 601200, 940400 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1891-2, 1899
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is within four townlands on the northeast of Horn Head, a large Promontory splitting Tory Sound to the west and Sheep Haven to the east. The area has schist and quartzite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The last report concerning the middens was published in 1901 (Knowles 1901, 349).

DL009A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.83m	**Width:**	1.83m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	3.35m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DL009B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

Two shell middens were reported at Horn Head by William Knowles. The first (DL009A), discussed briefly in 1891 (Knowles and Newton 1891, 621), began at the bridge from the mainland and extended upwards to the highland area (Knowles 1901, 349). The second area (DL0009B) was likely first described in 1892 (Knowles 1892, 150-1). It was over the hill from the first area. It began at the side of a small stream and extended up the hill about a mile from Dunfanaghy (*ibid.*).

Knowles mentioned that where shells were plentiful at DL011A, lithics were scarce and vice versa. He also noted hearths in the old surface which contained shells. In the summer prior to this report, he had found an iron shod labourer's shoe at the site. He did not believe this to be related to the midden material (Knowles and Newton 1891, 621).

In 1892, Knowles returned to Horn Head and reported hut sites (DG015-003002-) related to the old surface (DL009B). He took away pottery sherds, lithics, hammerstones, and anvil stones. The lithics included flakes and implements of a local crystalline rock. He also identified the butt-end of a greenstone stone axe roughout. He makes further mention of mammal bones and shells within the old surface and a human skull not far from it (Knowles 1895, 650–1).

His last report on the site came after he visited the area in 1899 with Mr and Mrs Coffey. Here he distinguishes between the two areas, which seem to correlate with the 1891 area (DL009A) and the area of 1892 (DL009B) as the second site contained huts. He described the hut sites as sub-circular enclosures of rock. Hammerstones were brought away from both sites. A 'tracked stone' was found previously by Dr D'Evelyn in 1891 in DL009B. Travers King found three bronze pins in the same area on his visit in 1900. One of the areas was described as containing 2yds^2 (1.83m^2) of shells including limpet, cockle, winkle, and unbroken dog whelks. The dog whelks were the most common of the species (Knowles 1901, 349).

A bronze brooch and pin were found within a dark occupation layer in the Dunfanaghy sandhills in 1947. The latter dates to the second half of the first century AD and the pin dates to between the later part of the first century BC to the early part of the first century AD (Graham and Jope 1950, 54). No details are given of any other inclusions in the dark occupation layer.

Catalogue ID: DL010
Site: Rosapenna, Machaire Loiscthe, Mevagh, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG016-013 **ITM:** 611184, 937657 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Map 1835; Antiquarian 1893, 1894; Informant 1909
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in Rosapenna on the Rosguil peninsula to the west of the sea cliffs that cross Muslac, connecting Tramore and Trabeg. It lies approximately 360m north of the sandy shoreline of Tramore and 470m southeast of Trabeg. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: No midden evidence was noted during a survey in 1981 (*Anon.* 1981).

DL010

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Kitchen middens were marked on the 3rd edition OS map at this site. Prior to this, Robert Welch, W. H. Patterson, William Knowles, and Joanna Brunicardi all discussed the middens at this site.

Welch reports on the site in 1902 after having visited the location in 1893. He reported pottery sherds, flint lithics, and glass beads from the midden. He also noted that bronze pins had been identified on, but not in the midden. During his 1893 visit, he asked the manager of the Rosapenna Hotel to continue searching through the sandhills and to notify him of any finds. The manager reported finds of a bronze pin, a brooch, and a glass bead among other artefacts. A local boatman for the hotel, William Moore, also mentioned that he had come across querns and 'Dane's pins' at the site in his youth (Welch 1902, 228–9).

Patterson visited the Rosapenna sand dunes in 1893. He noted shells, bones, crab fragments, and ash within the midden deposits. Within the deposits, he noted human remains and artefacts including a bone awl and iron slag. The shells were identified

as primarily that of limpet and winkle with cockle, mussel, oyster, Queen scallop, great scallop, whelk, giant razor clam, ocean quahog, otter shell, dog whelk, and clam also found. Bones are the site included cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog, red deer, bird, and fish. Other artefacts were shown to him by local informants including the manager of the Rosapenna Hotel and a Mr Robert Bland. These finds included a glass bead, quern stones, two bronze pins, and a bone comb fragments (Patterson 1894, 49–51).

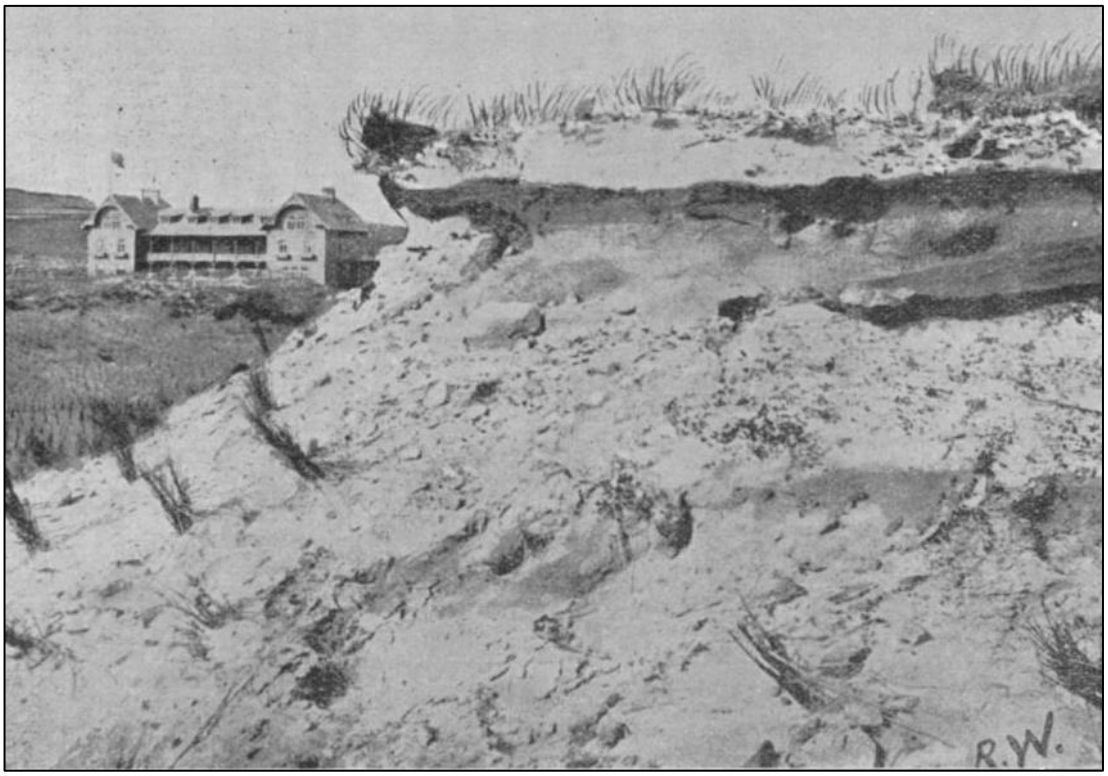


Figure DL.6: A photograph of the 'shell mound' with the Rosapenna Hotel in the background (Welch 1902, 230).

Knowles visited the site in 1894 and noted flakes or spalls made of a hard crystalline rock (Knowles 1895, 651). Rev. W. A. Adams later showed Knowles artefacts which he had obtained. There were reported in 1901 and included hammerstones, circular stone discs, and a polished stone axe (Knowles 1901, 360).

The Rosapenna Hotel was renovated in 1909, revealing a stone cist. A few months after this discovery, pottery sherds were identified close this this cist. The midden was noted to be primarily made up of winkle and dog whelk with otter shells also

relatively frequent. Antlers were noted with secondary working (Brunicardi 1914, 194).

Catalogue ID: DL011
Site: Portsalon, Coaghross, Clondavaddog, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG018-002 **ITM:** 623800, 940000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1894
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in Portsalon, on the western side of Lough Swilly. The site is in the sand hills near the historical location of the Portsalon Hotel founded in 1891. These sandhills, now a golf course, are on the northern extent of Stocker Strand overlooking Ballymastocker Bay to the east. It is in an area of quartzite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The only reported survey of the site took place in 1894 (Knowles 1895, 651–2).

DL011

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles visited this site in 1894. He found hut sites within an old surface containing shells and bone. He reported worked crystalline rocks, a coarse pottery sherd, a few hammerstones, and a flint flake. He also mentioned hearths at the site (Knowles 1895, 651–2).

Catalogue ID: DL012
Site: Dunree, Desertegny, Inishowen West

SMR: DG018-007 **ITM:** 629081, 939253 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located behind the south end of the sandy shoreline at Crummie's Bay, also known as Portbane. It is in an area of quartzite bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site itself has never been archaeologically surveyed.

DL012

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Inventory of County Donegal noted that brass pins and slag had been found at this site by local inhabitants of the area (Lacy *et al.* 1983, 56). It is unclear if the area contained shells but is included in the 'Costal habitation sites – middens' chapter, which describes the given sites as 'usually consist[ing] of sea-food shells' (*ibid.* 55).

Catalogue ID: DL013
Site: Eleven Ballyboes, Moville Lower, Inishowen East

SMR: DG022-012 **ITM:** 665844, 940442 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2011
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a rocky coast overlooking Lough Foyle to the southeast. It lies approximately 24m north of DL014. It is in an area of quartzite and grit sandstone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was exposed in 2011 (O'Brien 2011).

DL013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A spread of shells was identified at this location during fieldwalking in 2011. This was interpreted as a possible midden site. Photographs of the shell deposit show the spread to be primarily made up of limpets and winkles (O'Brien 2011).



Figure DL.7: Shell spread (O'Brien 2011).

Catalogue ID: DL014
Site: Eleven Ballyboes, Moville Lower, Inishowen East

SMR: DG022-013 **ITM:** 665831, 940411 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2011
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a rocky coast overlooking Lough Foyle to the southeast. It lies approximately 24m south of DL013. It is in an area of quartzite and grit sandstone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was exposed in 2011 (O'Brien 2011).

DL014

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A spread of shells was identified at this location during fieldwalking in 2011. This was interpreted as a possible midden site. Photographs of the shell deposit show the spread to be primarily made up of limpets and winkles (O'Brien 2011).



Figure DL.8: Shell spread (O'Brien 2011).

Catalogue ID: DL015

Site: Baile an Easa, Tullaghobegly, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG024-001 **ITM:** 592239, 933614 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1858, 1890-2; Survey 2009
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at the northern end of a small promontory overlooking Ballyness Bay to the north and west. The site lies directly behind the Coastguard Boat House, which sits at the end of Ballyness Pier. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2009 (O'Brien 2009).

DL015

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site was first reported in 1858 within the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology.* The writer noted the remains of buildings in this location where bronze objects had previously been found. Modern coins and other debris had also been noted in the area. It was suggested that this debris was due to the location of the pier and wharf, which was the closest place for boats to safely dock from Tory Island (T. 1858, 351–3).

William Knowles visited the site in 1890. He found evidence of hut sites and hearths on the beach. He noted shells, fire cracked rocks, split or chipped flint pebbles, and hammerstones (Knowles and Newton 1891, 615). The shells included limpet, winkle, cockle, mussel, and oyster (*ibid.* 616). He returned in 1892 and found split quartzite rocks, hammerstones, and pottery sherds (Knowles 1895, 651). Knowles reported of another visit to the area which took place prior to his own visit, in 1891, which he was unable to attend. Miss Edith Oldham wrote to Knowles of

finding worked flint. Dr D'Evelyn followed this trip to find another example of worked flint (Knowles 1901, 348–9).

The site was most recently surveyed in 2009 by Martin Byrne. He reported that the shell deposit was within a former sand dune. It measured approximately 0.2m thick and 1m long. Shells were also seen to spread to the north for approximately 3m (O'Brien 2009).

Catalogue ID: DL016
Site: Glenree, Mevagh, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG026-009 **ITM:** 610729, 934923 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies behind the long, sandy strand of Tra More near the border to Magheramagorgan. It overlooks the ocean to the northwest. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: Scatters of shells were noted on a survey in 1981 (*Anon.* 1981).

DL016

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
M. R. Calhoun found midden material at this site in 1945. Finds included a bone comb, flint, bronze pins, and scraps of iron and bronze. The bone comb appeared to have been broken in two pieces and rivetted back together using iron. Scatters of shells were also noted by Calhoun, though it is unclear if these were related to the finds (*Anon.* 1981).

Catalogue ID: DL017
Site: Kinnegar, Killygarvan, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG028-031 **ITM:** 629800, 929000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1911
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at Kinnegar Strand, overlooking Kinnegar Bay on the western shore of Lough Swilly. The north end of the strand contains numerous burials with a cairn covered cist (DG028-027), a burial ground with lintelled graves (DG028-033 and DG028-033002), and a cist (DG028-034). It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The only investigation of the middens at this site took place in 1910 (Windle 1911, 1–3).

DL017

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Bertram Windle visited the site in 1910 and excavated the surface with his walking stick after noting a black layer in the bank. He and his wife returned with excavation equipment and found three to four hearths, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal by digging a deep burrow next to the bank. Near each of the hearths were large amounts of shells and a few rough lithic implements. The shells were identified as mussel, cockle, winkle, limpet, and whelk (Windle 1911, 1–3).

Catalogue ID: DL018
Site: Gola Island, Gabhla, Tullaghobegly, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG032-002 **ITM:** 576800, 927100 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Gola Island, off the west coast of Donegal at Gweedore Bay. The island is primarily surrounded by rocky coastlines with a small sandy cove, Tramagheranagall, on the west and a small sandy peninsula, Trunabeaky, on the south, projecting east. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The only recorded survey of the site took place in 1898 (Knowles 1901, 347).

DL018

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Knowles visited the island in 1898 and found split bones and shells (Knowles 1901, 347). Joanna Bruncardi later reported that the shells were that of limpet, winkle, and cockle (Brunicardi 1914, 195).

Catalogue ID: DL019
Site: Ard na gCeapairí, Tullaghobegly, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG032-005 **ITM:** 579419, 926083 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1941, 1980s
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies along rocky cliffs overlooking Gweedore Bay to the west. It lies approximately 170m north of the large, sandy beach of Tramore. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was in poor condition in the 1980s (*Anon.*, 1).

DL019

Period:	Bronze Age/ Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1941, E. Estyn Evans described a habitation deposit at this site that was almost completely covered by high tide. To the east of this deposit, he noted a mound of iron slag containing fire cracked rocks, pottery sherds, clay fragments, and bog iron-ore (Evans 1941, 71). Within the habitation deposit itself, he noted similar pottery sherds along with shells, bones, hammerstones, a flint scraper, stone discs, and charcoal. This layer measured 3in (0.08m) thick and was dark in colour. Shells at the site were primarily that of limpet and winkle with some oyster and dog whelk. Bones were identified as cattle, sheep/goat, red deer, pig, horse, and a large bird (*ibid.* 72). Many of the pottery sherds were identified as Bronze Age food-vessels, though Evans described other sherds as 'Iron Age' types (*ibid.* 73–4).

On investigation of the site in the 1980s by the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal, the site was in poor condition. A small piece of iron slag and some fire cracked rocks were noted within a dark layer at the site (*Anon.*, 1).

Catalogue ID: DL020A-C
Site: An Carn Buí, Templecrone, Boylagh

SMR: DG032-006 **ITM:** 578000, 923500 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1891
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of a northern projecting promontory. The promontory is bounded on the east by Greendore River and on the west by Inishfree Bay. The townland contains large areas of sandhills and sandy beaches. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: The only recorded survey of the site took place in 1891 (Knowles 1901, 347–8).

DL020A

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

DL020B

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14.63m	**Width:**	11.89m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	173.95m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

DL020C

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Knowles visited this site in 1891. He noted three pits in the area which contained shells. The shells in one pit (DL020A) were that of limpet, winkle, and cockle. In a second pit (DL020B), measuring 16yrds (14.63m) by 13yds (11.89m), they were primarily of broken dog whelk with some limpet, winkle, and mussel. Flakes and pebbles of flint along with other split pebbles were also noted in this area. Bones in this pit included cattle, sheep/goat, and red deer. The final pit (DL020C) contained broken dog whelk, broken and intact cockle and intact winkle and limpet (Knowles 1901, 347–8).

Catalogue ID: DL021
Site: An Bun Beag, Tullaghobegly, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG032-007 **ITM:** 580200, 923400 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1889, 1898, 1940s; Commercial Excavation 2002
License Numbers: 02E0546
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western shoreline of Gweedore River just north of An Chláidigh, or Clady River. The area primarily contains rocky coastlines. It is in an area of granite bedrock.
Exposure: The midden was partially excavated in 2002 (Moore 2002a, 2002b).

DL021

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	1.1m	**Thickness:**	0.04m
Area:	$11m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.44m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles visited the site in 1889. He located a dark occupation surface and, by digging into it, found shells, bones, broken and split crystalline rocks, hammerstones, and two pottery sherds (Knowles and Newton 1891, 613). He again visited the site in 1898 and reported hammerstones, flint lithics, and split pebbles (Knowles 1901, 346).

Miss Gwendoline Stacpoole visited the site, most likely in the 1940s, and reported artefacts from a midden. These included twenty pottery sherds, two iron pins, an iron loop, four iron nails, and an iron fragment. The pottery sherds may have been Neolithic (NMI: 2011C4:1367–1473).

Prior to developments at Bunbeg Pier, archaeological testing was carried out by Moore Archaeological and Environmental Services (Moore 2002a, 1). A field inspection was first carried out. On top of a sand bank 30m west of the pier, a linear feature was encountered which measured 10m long and 1.1m wide. The feature was made up of a dark grey layer containing oyster, winkle, and cockle shells (*ibid.* 22).

A trench measuring 1.1m by 0.4m was then opened to investigate the feature. Three layers were encountered within the 0.16m deep trench: 1) surface sand and the linear midden feature; 2) loose light brown sandy clay with a large number of shells; 3) natural sand (*ibid.* 23).

Further excavation was carried out which uncovered modern material at the base of the midden feature including pottery sherds and clay pipe fragments. This second excavation also indicated that both layers 2 and 3 were natural (Moore 2002b,9).

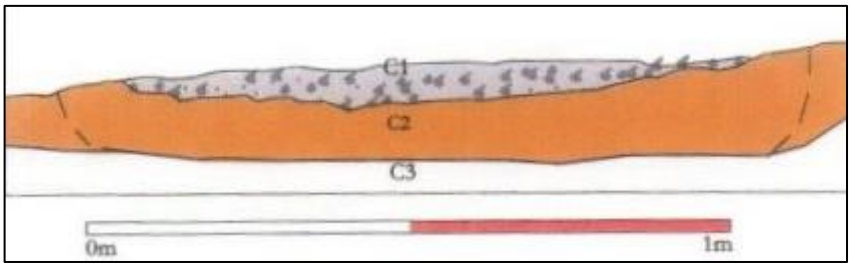


Figure DL.9: Stratigraphic section of trench (Moore 2002a).

Catalogue ID: DL022
Site: An Charraig Fhinn, Templecrone, Boylagh

SMR: DG032-009 **ITM:** 578545, 922550 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1898; Excavation 1980; Survey 2019
License Numbers: 1985
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the middle of a northern projecting promontory, just north of the narrow piece of land which connects the more bulbous end of the peninsula to the mainland. The promontory is bounded on the east by Greendore River and on the west by Inishfree Bay. The site lies approximately 300m east of DL023. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was heavily eroded prior to excavation in 1985 (Raftery 1985).

DL022

Period:	Early Medieval/ Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	901–1273 AD		
Method:	Radiocarbon (other), Artefact		
C14:	1018±36 BP; 901-1155 AD (UB-3617) 832±35 BP; 1161-1273 AD (UB-3616) 879±35 BP; 1043-1257 AD (UB-3615)		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Knowles visited this site in 1898. He reported shells and bone in a black occupation layer. The shells were identified as oyster, limpet, winkle, and dog whelk. Bones were found to be that of cattle and sheep/goat (Knowles 1901, 347).

Excavations were carried out at the site in 1985. At the time, the midden was heavily eroded. A minimum of three occupation phases were uncovered during excavation. The only feature found was a small, rectangular stone-lined hearth with cobbling, though locals suggested that stone house foundations could once be seen here. Shells and bones were again recorded along with a bone or horn harp peg, a bronze pin, and a rim sherd. The excavators suggest a date of the 13th or 14th

centuries AD (Raftery 1985). Radiocarbon dating, however, gives an earlier date of the 10th or 11th centuries AD (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 82).

Catalogue ID: DL023
Site: An Bhráid, Templecrone, Boylagh

SMR: DG032-010 **ITM:** 578242, 922626 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1899; Survey 1980; Excavation 1980s
License Numbers: 1980s
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the middle of a northern projecting promontory, just north of the narrow piece of land which connects the more bulbous end of the peninsula to the mainland. The promontory is bounded on the east by Greendore River and on the west by Inishfree Bay. The site lies approximately 300m west of DL028. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in a sand dune in 1980 and was excavated (*Anon.* 1995).

DL023

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	26m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	6.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Knowles identified a shell midden at this site in 1899. The site contained split pebbles, shell, bone, and a hammerstone in a black layer. The shells were identified as oyster, mussel, limpet, and cockle and the bones were that of cattle and sheep/goat (Knowles 1901, 348).

In 1980, a dark occupation horizon was encountered in the area by the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal after a bronze pin and an adzehead were identified. Three dark layers, which made up the occupation horizon, were visible in the face of a large sand dune which all contained shells, bones, and fire cracked rocks. These finds led to an excavation (*Anon.* 1995).

Etienne Rynne excavated the site for the National Museum of Ireland in the early 1980s. The three dark layers were evident in the excavation. These each contained shells. Features at the site included a stone-lined hearth, a trench, and a paving area. The occupation horizon extended approximately 26m north to south and measured

0.25m thick. Two other heath sites were located not far to the west of the site (*Anon.* 1995).

Catalogue ID: DL024A-B
Site: Ballynakilly, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG037-025 **ITM:** 630924, 923510 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 2006; Survey 2006
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located between an early 20th century house's front garden and the modern roadway which boarders the sandy beach below. The beach lines Mill Bay on the southwest of Inch Island. The island is located on the southeast end of Lough Swilly. The site is approximately 525m west of DL033. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2006 (*Anon.* 2019).

DL024A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.45m
Area:	2.7m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

DL024B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Eddie Harkin and Tommy Gallagher reported this site to the Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government. P. O'Donovan of the Department was sent to investigate the site in 2006. He identified a midden lens which measured 6m long and 0.15–0.45m thick (DL024A). A second, disturbed spread of shells

(DL024B) was noted 10m SE of this midden. They both contained shells of oyster, mussel, and winkle, but only the first contained burnt bone (*Anon.* 2019).

Catalogue ID: DL025
Site: Bohullion, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG037-026 **ITM:** 631430, 923348 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2006
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the grounds of the old Flax and Corn Mill. The old mill boarders the sandy beach below. The beach lines Mill Bay on the southwest of Inch Island. The island is located on the southeast end of Lough Swilly. The site is approximately 525m east of DL032. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was suggested to still have subterranean remains in the early 21st century (*Anon.* 2019).

DL025

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Tommy Gallagher and Eddie Harkin reported that a large quantity of shells had been found at this site during excavations several years ago. This report most likely occurred at the same time that DL032 was reported in 2006. Due to the dome-shaped profile of the garden at the site and its proximity to the shells previously seen, Gallagher and Harkin believed there to be further midden remains beneath the modern ground level (*Anon.* 2019).

Catalogue ID: DL026
Site: Tievebane, Fahan Upper, Inishowen West

SMR: DG038-055 **ITM:** 636152, 923780 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: North

Research Methods: Informant 1999; Survey 2000, 2001; Excavation 2006; Dating 2007

License Numbers: 06E0974

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 40m north of the north bank of Skeoge River and just over 1km east of the fresh water to the east of Inch Island. It is in an area of schist and marble bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was reburied after partial destruction and excavation in 2006 (McConway 2008, 17).

DL026

Period: Bronze Age **Date Grade:** D
Date: 2201–1754 BC
Method: Radiocarbon (shell)
C14: 3930±50 BP; 2201-1754 BC (Beta 155376) oyster

Length:	10m	**Width:**	4.5m	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$45m^2$	**Volume:**	$13.5m^3$		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Prior to September 1999, Brian McNaught reported a midden at this site. In the ploughed out soils, he had discovered struck and waste flints, some possible flint blades, three possible rubbing stones, and an iron ingot. When visited by Dr Andy Halpin for the National Museum of Ireland, the site was currently planted with corn and was not visible (O'Brien 2010).

During fieldwalking of the site in 2000, Professor Peter Woodman and Brian McNaught discovered Mesolithic and Neolithic flints near the previously reported midden. In 2001, the site was described as the remnants of the original midden within a field boundary. The midden measured 3m long, no more than 1m wide, and no more than 0.15m thick. The primary shell making up the midden was oyster. A radiocarbon sample was taken at this time, which dated the site to the Neolithic (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105; O'Brien 2010).



Figure DL.10: Midden spread (McConway 2008, 37).

Paddy O'Donovan visited the site in August 2006. Oyster shells were seen throughout the fields surrounding the midden. A section through the midden itself could be seen at the western side of the access roadway which had previously destroyed part of the midden during the construction of the new house. Here, the midden layer measured approximately 3.3m long and 0.3m thick. The layer was primarily made up of densely packed oyster shells, a few other shell species, and a few small bone fragments within a burnt soil matrix. Two dense concentrations of shells were also noted at ground level to the southwest and north of the section and were interpreted as a continuation of the previously recorded midden. The northern concentration measured approximately 2.4m by 2.2m in plan. The southwestern concentration measured approximately 2.4m by 1.6m in plan (O'Brien 2010).

An archaeological assessment took place prior to further development in the area in September 2006 (McConway 2008, 9). Four areas of archaeological potential were identified in the southern extent of the development: A) a possible hearth (DG038-049), B) a midden spread, C) an area of possible pits and gullies, and D) a flint artefact find spot. Site C was found to be an area of previously redeposited midden material which had been bulldozed in the initial partial destruction of the site. Site D was found to contain no archaeological features or artefacts (*ibid.* 9).

Site A was fully excavated, and Site B was predominated preserved *in situ* (McConway 2008, 11). Site A turned out to be a series of seven small pits, one posthole, and two spreads rather than a single hearth. Eleven pieces of flint were recovered from the area (*ibid.* 12). To the west of the exposed midden section in Site

B, a further midden spread was encountered. This measured 10m long and 4.5m wide. No stratigraphic connection between this spread and the section remained due to the unmonitored topsoil stripping. A sandage measuring 6.5m by 0.5m was excavated across this midden spread (*ibid.* 14). Fourteen distinct contexts were found to make up the midden. Overall, these contained charcoal, shell, and burnt stone (*ibid.* 15). Nine contexts were identified in the exposed section face. These also contained charcoal and shell. A pit was identified cutting through the south end of the midden (*ibid.* 16). Site B was covered in a membrane and then reburied (*ibid.* 17).

The excavation report indicates that the excavation was carried out at site DG038-048 (*ibid.* 7). The Sites and Monuments Record gives the number DG038-055 for the excavated midden.

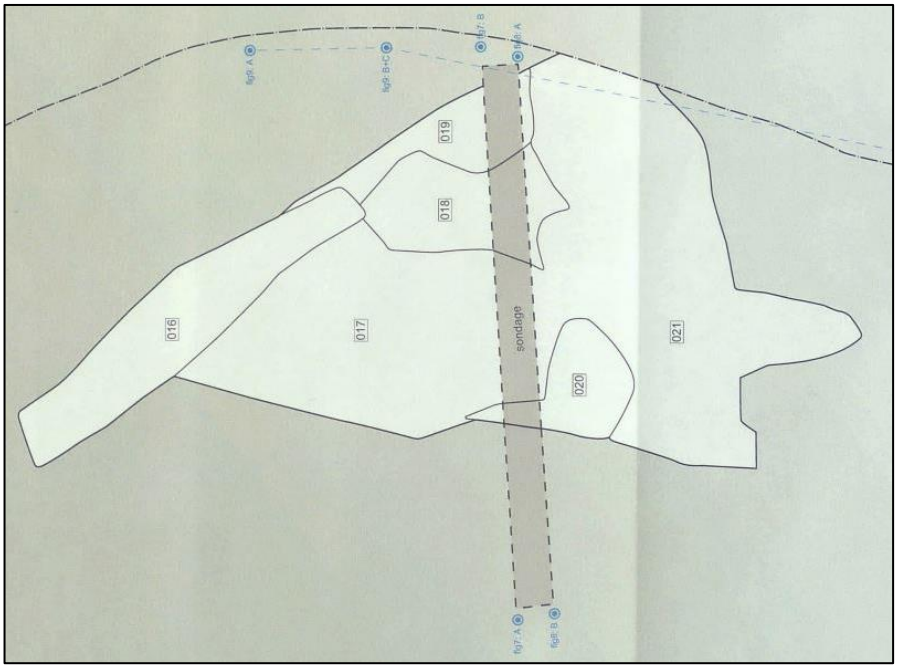


Figure DL.11: Plan of the midden spread showing sondage (McConway 2008, 30).

Catalogue ID: DL027A-B
Site: Baylet, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG038-052 **ITM:** 634015, 922708 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: North

Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866; Survey 1990s; Dating 2000; Excavation 2001-3

License Numbers: 01E0837, 02E0468, 03E0338

Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located near the eastern edge of the south coast of Inch Island. The island is located on the southeast end of Lough Swilly. Fresh water borders the area to the east and the south is bordered by ocean water from the Lough. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The visible remainder of DL027A was fenced off in 2003 (Woodman and Milner 2003a). DL027B was revealed through its partial excavation (Woodman and Milner 2003b).

DL027A

Period: Mesolithic **Date Grade:** B
Date: 5510–3016 BC
Method: Radiocarbon (shell), Radiocarbon (bone), Radiocarbon (hazelnut)
C14: 6060±80 BP; 4732-4267 BC (Beta 151926) shells
4940±70 BP; 3518-3016 BC (Beta 151927) shells
6450±50 BP; 5510-5313 BC (GrA 21490) pig bone
6065±40 BP; 5204-4842 BC (UB 4714) hazelnut
5655±40 BP; 4597-4363 BC (UB 4716) hazelnut

Length:	12m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	10.92m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DL027B

Period: Neolithic **Date Grade:** B
Date: N/A
Method: Artefact

Length:	0.7m	**Width:**	0.4m	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	0.28m^2	**Volume:**	0.11m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Harte described this midden (DL027A), his site No. 3, along with in 1866 after reports of a site similar to DL028 (his site No. 1) led him to the area (Harte 1866, 155). He notes that this site showed evidence of erosion, but that it still measured 2–3ft (0.61–0.91m) thick. Fire cracked rocks, a quartz stone axe, charcoal, a red deer bone, and oyster shells were all found at the site (*ibid.* 156–7).

Brian McNaught and Tommy Gallagher rediscovered the site in the late 20th century and noted deterioration of the midden. They suggested that this was due to the grazing of cattle in the field and constant ploughing. They discovered two stone axes in the slump and flint tools in the field. These were interpreted as primarily later Mesolithic in date, but some were Neolithic and still others were from the Bronze Age (Woodman 2001; O'Brien 2010). In 2000, Professor Peter Woodman sent two shell samples for radiocarbon dating from the site (Beta 151926 and Beta 151927) (Woodman and Milner 2001).



Figure DL.12: Midden site as seen in 1999 with heavy erosion (O'Brien 2010).

In 2001, Professor Peter Woodman led the first excavation season at the site which occurred over a period of three days. Prior to excavating, the slump at the base of the exposed midden (DL027A) measured 12m long. The excavation focused on three areas. Trench 1 measured 1.55m by 1.2m at the site of a small vertical cliff which revealed a band of shells. This band measured 0.3m thick at its maximum and thinned southward. It contained primarily oyster shells with some pockets of winkles,

hazelnut fragments, and part of a ground stone point. Shells and hazelnut fragments were sent for radiocarbon dating. Excavation revealed that the burnt clay layer beneath the visible shell band, a second shell deposit was present which measured 0.2m thick (Woodman and Milner 2001).

Trench 2 measured 0.7m by 0.4m and was excavated adjacent to another small cliff. A similar stratigraphy was encountered here as in Trench 1. The top shell layer measured 0.1–0.2m thick and the second measured 0.05–0.15m thick. The second layer also contained bird bones in this area. A third shell layer was encountered beneath the second layer and a layer of sand. This third layer measured 0.3–0.4m thick and primarily contained oyster shells with some winkles and mussels (Woodman and Milner 2001).

Trench 3 initially measured 1m by 6.7m but was only fully explored in an area of 0.5m by 5.5m. This trench was placed at the eastern end of the slump material and revealed that the midden itself lay along a slope edge. A lithic was encountered within the slump material. The slump was revealed to be a series of erosional deposits measuring over 0.3m thick. The more *in situ* material in the trench was made up of six stratigraphic units: 1) soil and shells; 2) shells and burnt material measuring 0.05m thick; 3) shells measuring 0.05m thick; 4) gravel and needle whelks measuring 0.15–0.2m thick; 5) shells with charcoal, hazelnut shells, a fish bone, and a mammal phalanx; and 6) gravel with oysters (Woodman and Milner 2001). The animal bones were sent for radiocarbon dating (*ibid.*; Milner and Woodman 2007, 105). This sequence was found against a bank containing four different stratigraphic layers: a) soil and shells; b) loam; c) shells; and d) loam. Further test pits revealed that the midden extended north for some distance but was not present 10m behind the escarpment. Twelve metres east of Trench 3 also showed midden material, but further east was less definitive (Woodman and Milner 2001).

Woodman returned to the site in 2002 when excavations focused in the areas near Trenches 1 and 3. A trench measuring 2m by 2m was opened to extend Trench 1. This revealed three stratigraphic layers: 1) eroding topsoil; 2) a layer of shells and fish bones measuring 0.15–0.3m thick; 3) primarily oyster shells measuring 0.2m thick. Layer 2 contained a concentration of winkle shells measuring 0.1m thick and 1m across. Further excavation to the south revealed that the band of shells believed to be a second midden deposit in 2001 was only slumped material of the first midden layer (Woodman and Milner 2002).



Figure DL.13: Trench 3 showing layer 6 with oyster shells at its base (Milner and Woodman 2007, 107).

Trench 3 was extended towards the flat area behind the escarpment with a 3m by 3m trench and a 1m extension. The revealed again that what was originally thought to be separate midden deposits were all related to the primary midden activity. The excavated area had been disturbed by rabbit burrows which contained rabbit bones, post-medieval pottery, and iron. The undisturbed layers included: 1) topsoil; 2) shells with bones as in the first trench measuring 0.2m thick; 3) oyster shell layer measuring 0.05m thick; 4) a hearth and a small pit on top of the natural layer. Layer 2 here contained a hollow filled with burnt stone and two concentrations of winkle shells and a concentration of mussels with fish bone and charcoal. The midden was found to be thickest downslope towards the east and south. Overall, seven later Mesolithic blades and flakes were found on the site along with bones of primarily fish, wild boar, dog, and bird (Woodman and Milner 2002).

Test pits were then opened to the east which revealed further midden evidence (DL027B) which may have been affected by the sea at a time of higher seas. There was also a hollow approximately 25m north of the escarpment which revealed a

black layer with a Neolithic pottery sherd and a scraper which covered an oyster midden containing two stake holes (Woodman and Milner 2002).

In 2003, a 2m by 1m trench was opened near Trench 1. This revealed a sequence of topsoil a layer of shells up to 0.2m thick, and a layer of primarily oyster shells up to 0.1m thick. The uppermost shell layer contained a Western Neolithic pottery sherd. The bottom layer contained many fish bones (Woodman and Milner 2003a). A larger trench measuring 2m by 4m was opened approximately 20m north of the primary midden (DL027A) to investigate an area revealed by a test pit in 2002 (DL027B). Stratigraphy here contained three layers of topsoil and hill wash with struck flint flakes, a black layer up to 0.1m thick, three layers making up the shell midden measuring up to 0.4m thick with pottery and animal bones, and subsoil. The midden contained stake holes. Test pits revealed that this second midden began approximately 6m north of the end of DL027A and was banked against a slope where it measured up to 0.7m thick. The two areas of midden may have been separated due to 19th century quarrying or may have truly been separate sites (Woodman and Milner 2003b).

Catalogue ID: DL028
Site: An Machaire Beag, Mevagh, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG038-053 **ITM:** 635017, 924139 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866; Excavation 2001; Dating 2007
License Numbers: 01E0839
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west coast of Magherabeg, directly east of the embankment which connects Inch Island on the west to the mainland on the east. The site is cut by the railway station, which lies approximately 155m east of the shoreline at this point. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2001 (O'Brien 2010).

DL028

Period:	Chalcolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1495–1266 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	5000±80 BP; 5474-5376 BC (Beta 161644) oyster 3450±70 BP; 1495-1266 BC (Beta 161645) oyster				
Length:	33m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	19.8m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Harte located this site, his Site No. 1, while investigating the 'Drift' near Inch Island. In 1866, he reported seeing a bed of shells laying on a slope of boulder clay at the Inch-road Railway Station (Harte 1866, 154–5). Unfortunately, he also noted that most of the midden had been levelled and removed. It still measured approximately 80yrds (73.15m) long and 18in–2ft (0.46–0.61m) thick (*ibid.* 156). Harte described the contents of this midden together with that found in his Site 2 (DL029), so it is uncertain if this site contained all named species. He noted shells of whelk, winkle, flat winkle, grey top, netted dog whelk, dog whelk, and limpet in descending frequency. The bones in the deposit were identified as goose, red deer, and cattle (*ibid.* 156–7).

Professor Peter Woodman led an excavation of this site in 2001. He noted that the midden now measured over 33m in length and 0.5–0.6m thick. The exposed midden

section was cleaned at 10m and 24.5m. Section 1, at 10m, contained a dark layer in the top 0.25m and Section 2, at 24.5m, was cut by a stone filled pit. A flint flake was found while cleaning Section 2. Further midden evidence was uncovered in a test pit 5m west of the 25m section mark (O'Brien 2010). Two shell samples were taken from the base of the midden for radiocarbon dating, revealing a wide date range (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105).

Catalogue ID: DL029
Site: Carrickanee, Inch, Inishowen

SMR: DG038-054 **ITM:** 634342, 923875 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the east coast of Inch Island, on the western end of the embankment which connects Inch Island on the west to the mainland on the east. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was unfound prior to 2001 (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105; O'Brien 2010).

DL029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1866, William Harte discussed finding three shell middens on Inch Island. After returning to his Site 1 from Site 3, he located this site, his Site 2 (Harte 1866, 155). It had been partially removed for use as filling or manure at the time of his investigation (*ibid.* 156). He described the shells and bones found at this site and his site 1 together, so it is uncertain if all named species were found within this site. He noted whelk, winkle, flat winkle, grey top, netted dog whelk, dog whelk, and limpet in descending frequency. The bones were identified as goose, red deer, and cow (*ibid.* 156–7). By 2001, the site was no longer extant, though some flint scatters had been identified nearby (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105; O'Brien 2010).

Catalogue ID: DL030
Site: Inis Sionnaigh, Tullaghobegly, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG040-004 **ITM:** 578500, 925200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the small, rocky island of Inishinny, which is connected to the mainland by mudflats to the south during low tides. The island is located less than 200m north of the coast at Mellamore and Cloghglass. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The last published survey of the site took place in 1898 (Knowles 1901, 347).

DL030

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles visited this island in 1898 and noted one flint flake, split crystalline pebbles, shells, and a red deer antler in a black surface. The flint flake was described as having a knife or scraper edge. Shells were identified as oyster, mussel, limpet, winkle, and cockle (Knowles 1901, 342 and 347).

Catalogue ID: DL031
Site: Ballymoney, Burt, Inishowen West

SMR: DG046-035 **ITM:** 630852, 920096 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1999; Excavation 2001; Dating 2007
License Numbers: 01E0840
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the east coast of Lough Swilly, to the south of Inch Island. It lies just north of the embankment which once connected the railroad from Drumboy to Grange. The coast here is lined by sandy shores. It is in an area of schist and marble bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was partially excavated in 2001 and was previously damaged by railway construction (Milner and Woodman 2007, 106).

DL031

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	4856–3656 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Artefact				
C14:	6190±60 BP; 4856-4420 BC (Beta 161647) oyster 5970±80 BP; 4652-4177 BC (Beta 161646) winkle 5510±80 BP; 4156-3656 BC (Beta 151925) oyster				
Length:	80m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	800m^2	**Volume:**	320m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was visited by Dr Andy Halpin and Mr Brian McNaught in 1999. They noted a lens of midden material eroding from an exposed cliff face measuring approximately 0.4m thick and 10m long north to south. Midden material could also be seen interspersed for 50–60m south of this section along the cliff face. The shells within the midden were primarily of oysters, winkles, clams, and scallops. Two struck pieces of flint were seen in a ploughed area which also contained shells, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal approximately 100m east of the cliff face. A flint scraper and possible Bronze Age urn-type pottery sherds were also previously identified at the site by McNaught (O'Brien 2010).

Professor Peter Woodman and Nicky Milner led a sample rescue excavation on this site in 2001. The exposed shell layer measured approximately 0.2–0.4m thick

and 80m long. Shells had also been noted in the field to the south of the midden. A test pit was excavated a point 0 on the baseline which revealed that the midden did not extend to this point, but that a dark layer of sediment was present. At 28.5m along the base line, three test pits revealed that the midden extended from approximately 10m away from the cliff edge with the dark sediment extending up to 15m away. At 100m and 130m, test pits found further midden evidence, which was not the case at 150m (Woodman and Milner 2001). Samples were taken from one test pit, and in two places along the cliff face for radiocarbon dating, indicating a Late Mesolithic to very Early Neolithic date for the site. This date was further supported by a Neolithic pottery sherd found within the midden (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105–6).



Figure DL.14: Exposed midden section in 1999 (O'Brien 2010).

Catalogue ID: DL032
Site: Castlequarter, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG046-036001 **ITM:** 631895, 922569 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 2001; Dating 2007
License Numbers: 01E0838
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southeast coast of Inch Island in Lough Swilly, overlooking a sandy beach. The site is located approximately 65m southeast of DL033 and 350m northwest of Inch Castle (DG046-004) and the middens closest to it: DL048 and DL049. DL041 and DL042 are also found within this townland. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section and partially excavated in 2001 (Woodman and Milner 2001).

DL032

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	3949–3548 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	5360±60 BP; 3949-3548 BC (Beta 155379) oyster				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	125m^2	**Volume:**	25m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was investigated by Professor Peter Woodman and Nicky Milner in 2001 along with DL033. A layer of shells measuring up to 0.2m thick was identified though much of the midden appeared as a shell scatter in hazel scrub. Four test pits were excavated at the site which revealed that the midden remained intact for up to 25m in length and 5m in width. Shells within the midden were primarily that of oyster with patches of winkle also noted. Traces of burning were noted below the midden deposit. A further test pit was excavated in the field nearby, but no further midden evidence was encountered (Woodman and Milner 2001; O'Brien 2010). A radiocarbon sample dated the site to the Late Mesolithic (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105).

Catalogue ID: DL033
Site: Castlequarter, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG046-036002 **ITM:** 631829, 922591 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 2001
License Numbers: 01E0838
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southeast coast of Inch Island in Lough Swilly, overlooking a sandy beach. The site is located approximately 65m northwest of DL032 and 400m northwest of Inch Castle (DG046-004) and the middens closest to it: DL034 and DL035. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in 2001 (Woodman and Milner 2001).

DL033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was investigated by Professor Peter Woodman and Nicky Milner in 2001 along with DL032. This site was noted as a small patch of oysters measuring 0.2m thick (Woodman and Milner 2001).

Catalogue ID: DL034
Site: Castlequarter, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG046-037 **ITM:** 632185, 922375 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866; Survey 2001
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is the most northerly of four sites located on a small promontory on the southeastern corner of Inch Island in Lough Swilly. The site lies approximately 24m north of a promontory fort (DG046-004001-), approximately 28m northwest of Inch Castle (DG046-038), and approximately 40m north of DL035. These sites overlook a sandy beach below. It is in an area of schist and marble bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed by ploughing prior to 2001 (O'Brien 2010).

DL034

Period:	Mesolithic			**Date Grade:**	C
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	17.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Harte noted two shell middens (DL034 and DL035) to the west of Inch Castle (DG046-004) in 1866. He found lithic flakes and one core within these middens (Harte 1866, 158). Around 2001, Brian McNaught and Tommy Gallagher noted a midden to the west of the Castle during ploughing. They estimated its extent as 15–20m long. During ploughing in the field next to this midden, artefacts were uncovered. These included Mesolithic lithics including a possible butt-trimmed flake and several elongated blades (O'Brien 2010).

Catalogue ID: DL035
Site: Castlequarter, Inch, Inishowen West

SMR: DG046-038 **ITM:** 632211, 922345 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866; survey 2001
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is the most southernly of four sites located on a small promontory on the southeastern corner of Inch Island in Lough Swilly. The site lies approximately 15m south of a promontory fort (DG046-004001-), approximately 24m south of Inch Castle (DG046-038), and approximately 40m south of DL034. These sites overlook a sandy beach below. It is in an area of schist and marble bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was actively eroding in 2001 (O'Brien 2010).

DL035

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1507–1692 AD				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy, Radiocarbon (shell)				
Length:	23m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Harte noted two shell middens (DL048 and DL049) to the west of Inch Castle (DG046-004) in 1866. He found lithic flakes and one core within these middens (Harte 1866, 158). In 2001, the site was again noted eroding out of the cliff face. The midden measured approximately 23m long and contained two phases separated by a layer of rubble. The midden produced Late Medieval artefacts. It may be directly related to Inch Castle (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105; O'Brien 2010) .

Catalogue ID: DL036
Site: Grange, Burt, Inishowen West

SMR: DG046-039 **ITM:** 631074, 919691 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866; Survey 1999, 2000, 2001
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the east coast of Lough Swilly, to the south of Inch Island. It lies just south of the embankment which once connected the railroad from Drumboy to Grange. It is in an area of schist and marble bedrock geology.

Exposure: No *in situ* remains of the midden were noted in 2001 (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105).

DL036

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	100m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Harte located a midden on reclaimed land near Lough Swilly at a place called Blanket Nook in 1866. He noted that many shells had been removed form the site for lime burning and that much of it had been eroded away by tides. He noted that the shell content was similar to his Sites 1–3 which were primarily made up of oysters, though the oysters here were smaller in size. Flint flakes and split bones were found at the site by his assistant. This midden, Harte's Site 4, was larger than his Site 1 which measured 80yrds (73.15m) long (Harte 1866, 155–6).

Dr Andy Halpin visited the site in 1999 and reported a large area of ploughed midden remains measuring up to 250m by 50m in plan. The only reported find was a piece of flint debitage. Dr Mike Kimball surveyed the site during his doctoral research published in 2000. He noted Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts within oysters seen scattered through the topsoil. In 2001, Professor Peter Woodman and Nicky Milner found a spread of oyster shells measuring 100m long following a ridge

at the site but did not believe that any midden material was left *in situ* (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105; O'Brien 2010).

Catalogue ID: DL037
Site: Drumboy, Allsaints, Raphoe North

SMR: DG046-040 **ITM:** 629993, 919575 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Dating 2001
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern shore of a small north facing headland near the southern end of the eastern shoreline of Lough Swilly, also known as the Drongawn Lough area. DL040 is also found in this area. It is in an area of schist and marble bedrock geology.

Exposure: Erosion periodically exposed the site prior to 2001 (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105).

DL037

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	3727–3334 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	5160±60 BP; 3727-3334 BC (Beta 155378) oyster				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Brian McNaught sampled oyster shells from this site in 2001. Prior to this, erosion had periodically revealed traces of this small midden deposit. The sample was radiocarbon dated to the Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic (Milner and Woodman 2007, 105).

Catalogue ID: DL038
Site: Athphort, Templecrone, Boylagh

SMR: DG048-001 **ITM:** 566547, 913943 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey pre-1981
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern shore of a promontory known as Rannagh which extends south from Arranmore. The site faces Rossillion Bay to its east. While the majority of the promontory is rocky, the site lies near the western end of a sandy strand. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: No midden evidence was recorded in a 1981 survey (*Anon.* 1981).

DL038

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The National Museum of Ireland recorded a midden at this site which contained shells and fish bones. When visited in 1981, no midden was evident. There was, however, a large disturbed platform with blackened sand and fire cracked rocks (*Anon.* 1981).

Catalogue ID: DL039
Site: Rutland Island, Inis Mhic An Doirn, Templecrone, Boylagh

SMR: DG048-004 **ITM:** 570400, 914200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Rutland Island, located between Arranmore and the mainland off of the west coast of Donegal. Rutland Island is a small, roughly triangular island with sand dunes throughout. The west and south coasts of this island are lined with sandy beaches while the northeast shoreline is rocky. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The last recorded survey of the site took place in 1898 (Knowles 1901, 345–6).

DL039

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Knowles visited this site in 1898 and recorded pits in the sandhills filled with bones, shells, and split quartzite pebbles. Shells included that of oyster, cockle and winkle and the bones were that of cattle. A local inhabitant of the island, Mr James Boyle, notified Knowles of gold and bronze pins which had been found in these sandhills after a storm years before. Rev. W. A. Adams also visited the site and found hammerstones, bones, and pottery sherds (Knowles 1901, 342 and 345–6).

Catalogue ID: DL040
Site: Dooey, An Dumhaigh, Lettermacaward, Boylagh

SMR: DG065-003003 **ITM:** 575950, 901702 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1901; Survey 1937; Excavation 1959
License Numbers: E000033
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: A midden (DG065-003003-), a settlement site (DG054-003004-), a standing stone (DG054-003001-), and a burial mound (DG065-003002-) area all recorded at this site, approximately 615m east of Dooey's sandy shoreline. This shore overlooks Gweebarra Bay to the west on the west coast of County Donegal. It is in an area of quartzite, dolomite, and schist bedrock.

Exposure: The shell deposits were last reported during excavation in 1959 (Ó Ríordáin and Rynne 1961).

DL040

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	475–692 AD				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	1803±36 BP; 436-756 AD (UB-4215) dog whelk				
Length:	125.66m	**Width:**	2m	**Thickness:**	0.75m
Area:	251.32m^2	**Volume:**	188.49m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1901, William Knowles published a list of sandhill finds made by Rev. W. A. Adams. At Lettermacadward, Adams located lithics, hammerstones, part of a human skull, pottery sherds, and iron fragments. The lithics included a flint scraper and a crystalline rock scraper. It is unclear if these were found within a midden deposit as so many of Knowles' sites were (Knowles 1901, 360).

In 1937, P. J. MacGill visited Dooey and noted many fire sites and shell heaps. He brought away seven or eight bronze pins, a spindle whorl, decorated pottery sherds, and a penannular brooch pin. He also noted pieces of iron slag. He returned over several years to find further bronze pins, part of an ornamented penannular brooch hoop, a complete iron penannular brooch, decorated beads, and a single piece of flint (MacGill 2011, 30).

In 1980, habitation material was revealed just west (DG065-03003-) of the excavation site of Cloghastruckan (DG065-03004-). This material included metal slag, animal bones, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal (*Anon.* 1980). It is unclear if this deposit contained shells.

Starting in 1939, human remains had been seen eroding from the sand dunes at this site near a standing stone (DG065-003001-). The erosion was caused by wind and rabbit burrowing. Due to this and other archaeological material reported from the site, an excavation was carried out by the National Museum of Ireland in 1959. The excavation was led by A. B. Ó Ríordáin and Etienne Rynne. Two trenches were opened near the estimated centre of the site, both measuring 3m wide. A grid system was then used to investigate the remainder of the site. This revealed that the lower stratigraphy of the site was rather consistent throughout and included evidence of four phases of activity (Ó Ríordáin and Rynne 1961, 58–9).

Phase 1 included a habitation area defined by fire pits. The central portion of this habitation area was surrounded by a ditch with a maximum depth of 0.75m and a 2m width. The ditch enclosed an area measuring 38m north to south and 40m east to west. This area and ditch were considered to represent Phase 2 of the site. It was disturbed by later burials. Phase 3 was defined by the filling in of the ditch with habitation refuse including animal bones and shells. A short pathway was found to extend over the filled ditch. The site was then expanded beyond the original ditch and bounded by a trench measuring 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep on the expanded eastern side. Phase 4 saw the use of the central area of the site as a cemetery (DG065-003002-) with more than 70 burials (Ó Ríordáin and Rynne 1961, 59–60).

Shells at the site, many in large heaps, were identified as dog whelk, oysters, mussels, clams, winkles, and limpets. The dog whelk was the most common shell; they were all broken and separate from the other shells. Bones at the site were of cattle, sheep, pig, fish, and deer. Some of the bones and antlers were worked including pins, needles, combs, spindle whorls, and knife handles. Approximately 2,000 finds were recovered at the site, but few were undisturbed. These included flint arrowheads, iron fishhooks, iron slag, clay moulds, crucibles, and glass beads. Iron was the most common material on the site with over 120 iron knives along with other tools and some ornaments such as pins, brooches, and belt buckles. The ornaments, however, were most often found in bronze. Three of which contained enamel decoration. Based on these finds, however, the phases were interpreted as continuous

and of relatively short duration in the Late Iron Age or Early Medieval Periods (Ó Ríordáin and Rynne 1961, 61–4).

Catalogue ID: DL041
Site: Narin Sandhills, Clooney, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG064-004 **ITM:** 572378, 899682 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1896, 1898, 1899; Survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandhills behind Tramore Strand, which connects Inishkeel to the mainland. It overlooks Gweebarra Bay to the northwest on the west coast of County Donegal. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The shell deposits at the site were last surveyed in 1898 (Knowles 1901, 343).

DL041

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

R. M'Nulty reported on finds from the Narin sandhills in 1896. He uncovered a stone lined cist containing two skeletons. Near this, he identified two stone axes and flint lithics. The lithics included arrowheads and scrapers (M'Nulty 1896, 382–3).

William Knowles then visited the area in 1898 and reported hollows containing many flint artefacts along with other lithics, hammerstones, bones, and shells. There were near further cist graves. He identified the shells as oyster, cockle, limpet, winkle, and occasional razor shell. The bones were that of cattle, pig, and sheep/goat. In 1899, Mr and Mrs Coffey also investigated the site and found a polished stone axe head and flint knives and scrapers within the old occupation layer (Knowles 1901, 343–4).

The site was again visited in 1980 by the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal. They reported finds of bone, slag, and fire cracked rocks along the sandhills. They also reported occupation evidence within the hollows between the dunes (*Anon.* 1980). It is unclear if shells were included in these deposits.

Catalogue ID: DL042
Site: Magheramore, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG073-007 **ITM:** 569055, 895013 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies in the sandhills less than 40m north of Ballinreavy Strand and approximately 815m east of Tramore Strand overlooking Loughros More Bay. The site lies approximately 645m northeast of DL046 and 275m north of DL047. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The shell deposits were last reported after a survey in 1898 (Knowles 1901, 345).

DL042

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1898, William Knowles and Mr Coffey visited the sand hills of Loughros More Bay, an area which he noted was constantly under threat from wind erosion. Several heaps of shells were noted. Some of these were made up of a single species while others were mixed. Oyster was the most common with mussels, cockle, limpets, and winkles also prevalent. Knowles also saw cattle, pig, and sheep/goat remains in the sandhills. Coffey identified an unworked piece of flint and they also found a quern stone within a pit. Others who visited the site reported more finds than Knowles and Coffey were able to identify. Rev. W. A. Adams reported a hammerstone and anvil stone. Adams also reported a stone cist near which he uncovered part of a bronze cauldron and a possible worked rock. Dr D'Evelyn reported another hammerstone from the site (Knowles 1901, 345).

In 1980, the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal surveyed the site. They found occupation evidence including fire cracked rocks, bone, slag, and pottery (*Anon.* 1980). It is unclear if this included shells.

Catalogue ID: DL043
Site: Kilcashel, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG073-013003 **ITM:** 569306, 892847 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Construction 1981
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the northeast boundary of the burial ground (DG073-013004-) for Kilcashel Church (DG073-013002-). It is located approximately 400m west of Garrybeg Port and 300m northeast of Lough Aleen. DL064 is also located in this townland. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: Unknown.

DL043

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

An oyster midden is recorded at this site in the Sites and Monuments Record (DoCHG 2020).

Catalogue ID: DL044
Site: An Machaire, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG073-034 **ITM:** 566250, 890746 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sand hills behind Maghera Strand just east of Loughros Beg Bay on the west coast of County Donegal. It is in an area of quartzite and schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: The last recorded survey of shell deposits took place in 1898 (Knowles 1901, 342–3).

DL044

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles was shown lithics and hammerstones from Maghera by Dr Alexander D'Evelyn. D'Evelyn had either found these himself or been given them by locals in 1896. Knowles himself visited the site in 1898 and found hearths surrounded by lithics. Lithics included flint arrowheads and scrapers, chert implements, quartz and quartzite flakes, and split metamorphic rock. Knowles also noted hammerstones, bone, and shell. Some of the shells were seen in small heaps of one species. These shells were identified as cockle, limpet, winkle, and occasional mussel. The bones were that of cattle, pig, sheep/goat, and red deer (Knowles 1901, 342–3).

Three sections were reported by the Archaeological Survey of County Donegal after a site visit in the 1980s. All three sections included layers of sediment containing charcoal. The amount of material was considered to slight to warrant considering these sections definitive occupation layers (*Anon.*).

Catalogue ID: DL045
Site: Inishbarnog, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG073-047 **ITM:** 564076, 896308 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2003
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern coast of an eastern inlet of Inishbarnog. Inishbarnog is a small, rocky island to the northwest of Loughros More Bay. The site is located approximately 5m northwest of 7th century AD burials (DG073-046). It is in an area of schist bedrock.

Exposure: The site was visible in section in 2015 (Crumlish 2015).

DL045

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	1.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Paddy O'Donovan and Caroline Carr of the Donegal County Museum reported this midden after it was exposed in section due to erosion in 2003. The deposit measured approximately 2m long. It had a U-shaped profile with a maximum thickness of 0.6m at its centre and 0.25m at the edges. It contained shells, small bones, and small stone fragments within a dark, burnt soil matrix. The shells were primarily that of cockle, limpet, mussel, and whelk and may have included oyster (O'Donovan 2007).

Catalogue ID: DL046
Site: Magheramore, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG073-049 **ITM:** 568486, 894703 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 2003
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies in the sandhills overlooking Ballinreavy Strand to the south. It is approximately 470m southeast of Tramore Strand which overlooks Loughros More Bay. The site lies approximately 645m southwest of DL042 and 500m east of DL047. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was visible in 2003 (O'Donovan 2007).

DL046

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 2003, a local informant, Mr James MacGarrigle, told Carolina Carr of the Donegal County Museum about a possible monument at the site. He noted a large number of shells in a dune 'blow out' (O'Donovan 2007).

Catalogue ID: DL047
Site: Magheramore, Inishkeel, Boylagh

SMR: DG073-050 **ITM:** 568995, 894740 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1980; Informant 2003
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies within Ballinreavy Strand, approximately 840m southeast of Tramore Strand which overlooks Loughros More Bay to the west. The site lies approximately 500m west of DL062 and 275m south of DL058. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was visible in 2003 (O'Donovan 2007).

DL047

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Survey of County Donegal noted habitation material exposed at this site in 1980. This included fire cracked rocks, bones, slag, and pottery sherds (Lacy *et al.* 1983, 58). It is unclear if shells were identified, though the survey begins the section by introducing midden sites as predominately made up of shells (*ibid.* 55).

In 2003, a local informant, Mr James MacGarrigle, told Carolina Carr of the Donegal County Museum about a possible monument at the site. He noted mussel shells within a dark matrix within an eroding sand dune (O'Donovan 2007).

Catalogue ID: DL048
Site: Fintragh, Upper Killybegs, Banagh

SMR: DG097-008 **ITM:** 569102, 876464 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1979; Informant 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northeastern corner of a small peninsula bounded to the north and east by tidal estuaries and to the south by Fintragh Bay. The area is surrounded by sand and mudflats. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was not located during a survey in the 1980s (Lacy *et al.* 56–7).

DL048

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A ‘kitchen midden’ was reported to the National Museum of Ireland in 1979 as a dark layer 2–3ft (0.61–0.91m) in depth eroding from a sand bank. In 1980, animal bones were reported from the midden site (NMI Topographical Files Record; Lacy *et al.* 1983, 56–7).

Catalogue ID: DL049
Site: Rossnowlagh Lower, Drumhome, Tirhugh

SMR: DG103-009 **ITM:** 586774, 869348 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located between the southern sands of Bunlin Barr to the west and a southwestern offshoot of Darnesh Lake to the east. The site is now part of a Manor House and Holiday Park but was once open sand hills. It is in an area of shale bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was reported in 1980 (*Anon.* 1981).

DL049

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	35m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	350m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1980, shells, bone, burnt stone, and chert were uncovered at this site. There were samples of both burnt and unburnt shells and bone. The material was spread over an area of 35m by 10m. A local informant mentioned two other similar sites which he recalled seeing as a child close to 40 years previous, but which had not been uncovered since. Other finds from the area included an iron nail and red pottery fragments from O. Davies' Survey of 1942 (*Anon.* 1981; Lacy *et al.* 1983, 58).

Catalogue ID: DL050
Site: Finner, Rossinver, Tirhugh

SMR: DG106-005 **ITM:** 582789, 860797 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1887-9; Informant 1931; Survey 1942, 1981
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies within the sandhills behind the western facing beach of Tullan Strand. This beach lies on the western coast of Donegal Bay. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The primary site was last visited when visible in 1942. A layer previously observed by the road was no longer visible in 1981 (*Anon.* 1981).

DL050

Period:	Neolithic/ Chalcolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Colonel Wood-Martin reported a cairn with an exposed cist within a circle of upright stones at this site in 1887 (DG106-015). Prior to this time, stones had been removed from the cairn for wall construction, which bared the cist and human remains. A small distance away, another grave had been disturbed which contained cremated remains, charcoal, and a cinerary urn (Wood-Martin 1887, 158–9).

William Knowles visited the site twice in 1887 and again in 1889. Each time he reported finds of chert and flint lithics including scrapers, arrowheads, knives, borers, and flakes. On his last visit he also identified hammerstones, anvil stones, pottery sherds, and bones. The finds were most numerous was near a partially diminished cairn — most likely that which was discussed previously by Wood-Martin — and not near the hut sites as was common at other sites. He found that this was due to an exposed area of raw chert material near the cairn and not related to the placement of this monument. The hut sites, which were found among the sandhills were

surrounded by dark habitation debris containing flakes of chert and shells along with further hammerstones, anvil stones, a polished stone axe, and some pottery sherds (Knowles 1889, 182–3).

In 1931, finds were reported to the National Museum of Ireland from this site. Finds included scrapers, barbed and tanged arrowheads, and a possible leaf shaped arrowhead. These were said to come from within a 'kitchen midden' (NMI Topographical Files Record).

In 1942, O. Davies noted an exposed layer of occupation debris near the main road. This was described as a black layer measuring 6in (0.15m) thick containing charcoal and bone. This layer was still visible on inspection in 1981, but the primary occupation area in the sand dunes was not explored, because of the use of the site as a firing range (*Anon.* 1981).

Catalogue ID: DL051
Site: Magheracar, Rossinver, Tirhugh

SMR: DG109-001001 **ITM:** 579251, 858290 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 1998
License Numbers: 98E0256
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the southwest corner of a small island at the mouth of the Drowes River. The island is surrounded on the north, east, and south by the river, and by Donegal Bay on the west. Its western shoreline is a sandy beach. The site is approximately 34m south of the site of Bundrowes Castle (DG109-001). It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The midden was exposed due to excavation in 1998 (Gilmore 1998).

DL051

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Prior to construction works at the site, archaeological monitoring and test-trenching took place. Monitoring was overseen by J. C. McSparrown. McSparrown noted the presence of a shell deposit containing two Western Neolithic or everted rim ware sherds next to a derelict cottage dating to the 17th century or later which was to be removed during construction. In order to determine whether the midden continued beneath the cottage, four test trenches were excavated under the direction of Stephen Gilmore (Gilmore 1998).

Trench 1 was opened in the north-eastern end of a pipe-trench. It revealed the following stratigraphy: topsoil with modern material sandy clay with stones; beach sand; a cobbled layer containing brick and beach stones; subsoil. A 19th century wall was uncovered which respected the cobbled floor. The modern material in this trench included willow pattern pottery, glass, and brick. Bones were also uncovered from the topsoil (Gilmore 1998).

Trench 2 was opened in front of the cottage and revealed similar topsoil remains with modern material. This overlay subsoil to the east and a shelly, sandy layer to the west. This shelly layer was less than 0.1m thick and 0.5m wide. This overlay sandy clay layer measuring up to 0.2m thick. This again overlay a sticky clay containing charcoal and shells along with a piece of rusted iron and animal bones. This layer measured approximately 6m by 3m in plan and up to 0.3m thick. The shells were identified as winkle, limpet, and mussel. The midden material was suggested to derive from the occupation of Bundrowes Castle (Gilmore 1998).

Trench 3 was excavated just west of the house. This revealed modern material within topsoil just below the cottage foundations. Trench 4 was opened inside the western end of the house, revealing that the mortar-like subfloor of the cottage lay directly on subsoil. In on place, a charcoal-rich patch was noted (Gilmore 1998).

Catalogue ID: DL052
Site: Magheracar, Rossinver, Tirhugh

SMR: DG109-003 **ITM:** 581825, 857761 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods:
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the area known as the Rock of Bundoran. It is located approximately 380m north of Drowes River, 2km northwest of Lough Melvin, and 1.1km south of Donegal Bay. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: There was no trace of the site in 1981 (*Anon.* 1981).

DL052

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

An earthen mound was recorded here in 1942 by O. Davies. Sections through this mound revealed area of shell, iron slag, charcoal, bone, burnt stone, pottery sherds, iron knives, and bone combs. Both burnt and unburnt bones were recorded. These included bones of sheep/goat and cattle. The estimated depth of the occupation layer was 2.5–3ft (0.76–0.91m) with a hearth layer indicated within (*Anon.* 1981).

Catalogue ID: DL053A-D
Site: Rinnaraw, Clondahorky, Kilmacrenan

SMR: DG016-016002 and DG016-016003 **ITM:** 603860, 936795 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: North

Research Methods: Excavation 1987-92

License Numbers: E000416

Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site is located adjacent to an early medieval house site (DG016-016001-) within a ringfort (DG016-016). The site is approximately 100m west of the rocky coastline of Pollaleagh and 340m southeast of the sandy shoreline at Carrickakista. It is found along the southwest coast of Sheep Haven in an area of quartzite, dolomite, and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: Shell deposits were revealed through excavation and removed (Comber 2006, 84–5).

DL053A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	773–979 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy				
C14:	1160±35 BP; 773-979 AD (Beta 155378) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DL053B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1311–1719 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	910±50 BP; 1311-1625 AD (GrN-18078) shell 790±50 BP; 1408-1719 AD (GrN-18079) shell				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DL053C

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

DL053D

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The cashel (DG016-016) was excavated under the direction of Tom Fanning in 1987–92. This excavation primarily sought to investigate house foundations in the northwest of the site (Comber *et al.* 2006, 67). The site was divided into four quadrants: A) northwest, B) northeast, C) southwest, and D) southeast. Quadrants A and B were then subdivided into twenty-four $2m^2$ squares and quadrants C and D were subdivided into sixteen twenty-four $2m^2$ squares (*ibid.* 78–9). The cashel entrance was located in squares A5 and A9 (*ibid.* 79). The dry-stone house foundations were recovered throughout quadrants A and B. The structure was roughly rectangular, measuring 7m by 5m in plan (*ibid.* 80).

The largest (DL053A; DG016-016002) of four shell deposits was uncovered in squares A19 and A20, near the northern wall of the house. The stratigraphic relationship between the wall and the midden was, however, unclear. This deposit was made up of winkles, cockle, and barnacles. The lower levels of the midden also contained bone, iron slag, a pottery sherd, two bone points, an iron handle, an iron knife fragments, and a *tuyére* fragment (Comber *et al.* 2006, 84). The next largest midden (DL053B; DG016-016003) was found in square A9 against the outside of the western wall, just north of the house entrance (*ibid.* 84–5). This deposit was primarily made up of winkles and limpets above a black layer containing three

pottery sherds. The other two shell deposits were found in the southern area of quadrant D, directly above bedrock. The larger (DL053C) of these contained winkles and limpets while the smaller (DL053D) contained only winkles. A few bone fragments and some slag were found near these deposits (*ibid* 85). Samples were taken from DL053A and DL053B, though samples from DL053B were from open contexts (*ibid.* 105).



Figure DL.15: DL053B plan photograph (Comber 2006, 85).

Catalogue ID: DL054
Site: Sandhill, Clondahorky, Kilmacrenan

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 602700, 937700 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1888
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandhills near Dunfanaghy, which lies in the townland of Sandhill. The area includes a long strand known as Killahoey or Dunfanaghy Beach. DL053 is located approximately 30m east of the Sandhill/ Rinnaraw border. The site is in an area of quartzite, dolomite, and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The last recorded survey of the site occurred in 1888 (Knowles 1889, 181–2).

DL054

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles visited this site in 1888 with Rev. Canon Grainger. He noted over fifty hut sites and an old habitation surface containing shells, bones, lithics, hammerstones, undecorated pottery sherds, and worked bone. The shells were that of limpet, cockle, and winkle. Oyster, mussel, scallop, and dog whelk were also noted in less frequency. Bones included that of red deer, cattle, pig, and horse. Lithics were primarily of flint including a scraper, a core, and two flakes. A quartzite scraper was also identified. A small axe and a few scrapers of unknown material were also brought away. Worked bone included a sawn deer antler and a pointed bone (Knowles 1889, 181–2).

County Dublin

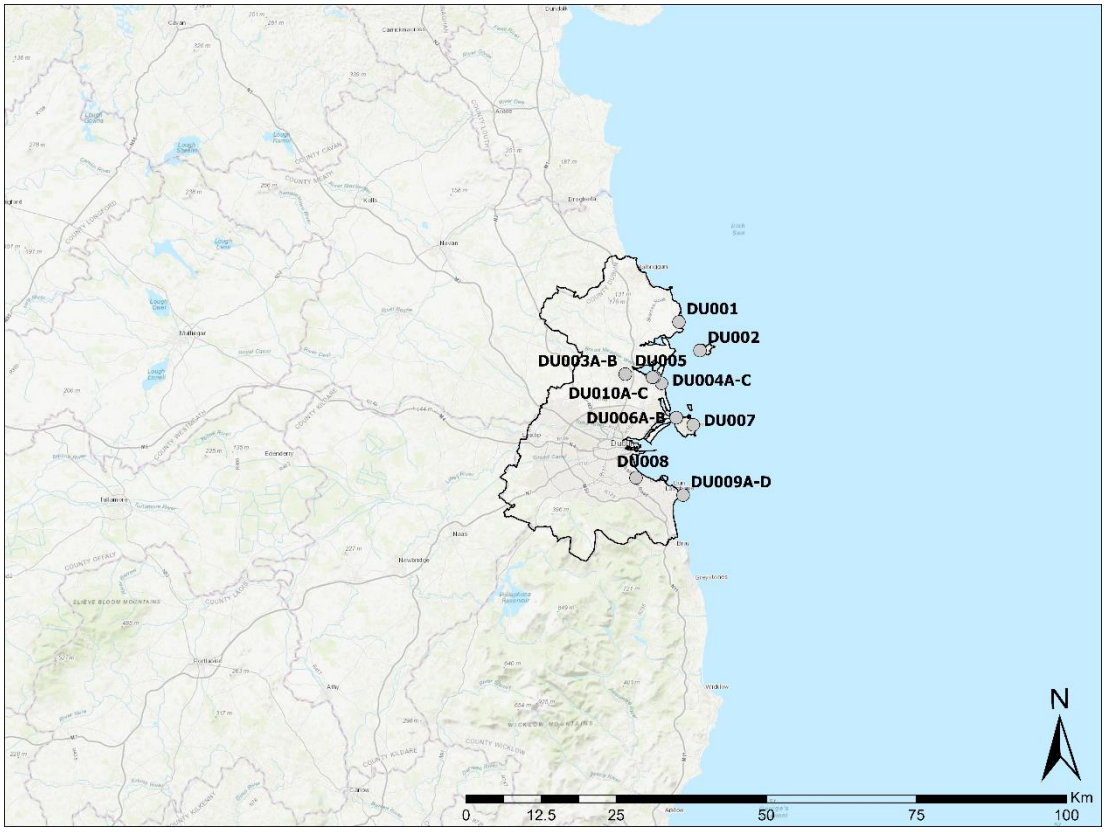


Figure DU.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Dublin.

Catalogue ID: DU001
Site: Rush, Lusk, Balrothery East

SMR: DU008-013003 **ITM:** 726909, 755356 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Farming 1839
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a small promontory bordering the south of Brooke's End. The midden deposit was found beneath a passage tomb (DU008-013001-). It is in an area of shale and limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: No indication was given of midden material at the site in 2008 (Baker 2014).

DU001

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1839, Lieutenant Newenham reported on a megalithic tomb near the town of Rush. He indicated that the farmer who owned the land was using the cairn mound as manure when he uncovered a southern passage. The farmer then removed all of the stones to the west of the passage and found human bone. Through further digging, a bed of shells was uncovered a few feet below the tomb. This shell layer measured 8in (0.2m) thick and was primarily made up of winkles with a few limpet and mussel shells (Newenham 1839, 248). Beneath this layer was a dark humic layer with burnt patches of red sediment. Further human bones and the bones of small animals were found within this burnt layer (*ibid.* 249).

Noel Flanagan reported on the finding of midden material beneath a passage tomb in 1984. He noted the presence of a possible microlith within the midden material, which would suggest a Mesolithic date (NMS: DU00281).

The Discovery Program undertook magnetic gradiometry at the site in 2008 in order to identify the location of the reported passage tomb. No trace of the tomb was

found due to intensive agricultural activity in the area. Midden material was also not reported at this time (Baker 2014).

Stout (NMS: DU00281) references Flanagan (1984, 15). While this source does discuss microlithics along with other Mesolithic and Neolithic evidence around Paddy's Hill, no direct mention is made of midden material beneath a megalith. It is unclear to what the citation is referring.

Catalogue ID: DU002
Site: Lambay Island, Portraine, Nethercross

SMR: DU009-001004 **ITM:** 730416, 750613 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Erosion 1994-5; Excavation 1995
License Numbers: 95E0140, 02E0649
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western point of Lanbay Island, just north of Talbot's Bay. This point is a rocky promontory projecting out towards the mainland to the west. The midden was found in association with a burial ground (DU009-001003-). It is in an area of andesite, breccia, mudstone, and tuff geology.

Exposure: The midden was exposed due to excavation in 1995 (Cooney 1995a, 1995b).

DU002

Period:	Early Medieval/ Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy, Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Storms in 1994 and 1995 caused human remains to erode from the area. A rescue excavation was carried out in 1995 due to the immediate danger of further erosion. A trench measuring 2m by 3m was opened with the western wall abutting a rock outcrop. The top layer of storm beach contained fire cracked rocks, two pieces of flint, human bone, animal bone, and burnt modern debris. Another storm beach was then encountered immediately below the first. This contained further animal bone and a large 'B' ware sherd. Underlying this deposit was a gravel beach with an area of midden material. This gravel beach contained the cut of a grave containing six north-south inhumations. The midden material contained animal bone and shell within a dark, humic matrix (Cooney 1995a, 1995b).

The site was again examined in 2002. This identified a second grave exposed in a south-facing section approximately 20m west of the 1995 burial. This grave was cut

into a storm beach made up of dark brown silt, beach cobbles, and shell fragments. The grave included textile fragments and an iron rivet cap. Further human remains were found scattered throughout the area (Cooney 2002).

The burials were dated to *c.*1500 AD (Cooney 2002), indicating a slightly earlier date for the midden material. The midden is most likely Late Medieval.

Catalogue ID: DU003A-B
Site: Windmill Lands, Swords, Nethercross

SMR: DU011-034020 **ITM:** 717976, 746679 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2002
License Numbers: 08E0058
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site lies on the western bank of Ward River, approximately 1.5km southwest of the Malahide Estuary. It is found just outside of the boundary of St Colmcille's ecclesiastical enclosure (DU011-034002-), but within the RMP constraint area for the site. It is in an area of limestone and shale bedrock geology.

Exposure: The midden material was exposed due to excavation (Myles 2008).

DU003A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	0.7m	**Width:**	0.6m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.42m^2	**Volume:**	0.08m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

DU003B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Test excavations were carried out prior to development on this site as it was within the RMP constraint area for St Colmcille's ecclesiastical site (Myles 2008, 1). Three 2m wide trenches were mechanically excavated in 2008. Trench 1 measured 40m long on the northern end of the site. Trench 2 measured 35m long to the south of Trench 1. Trench 3 was excavated on the southern edge of the site which was not planned for direct developmental impact (*ibid.* 7).

In the northwest of trench 1, topsoil directly overlay bedrock. The bedrock sloped from this point downwards and was sealed by a silt layer (Myles 2008, 7). This silt covered a small pit which cut into the subsoil. The pit (DU003A) measured 0.6m by 0.7m in plan and had a depth of 0.2m. It contained cockle shells (*ibid.* 8).



Figure DU.2: Top Left: DU003A (Myles 2008, Plate 9). Top Right: Worked antler tine *in situ* (Mules 2008, Plate 12). Bottom: DU003B (Myles 2008, Plate 11).

Catalogue ID: DU004A-C
Site: Robswalls, Portmarnock, Coolock

SMR:	DU012-062 and DU012-012	**ITM:**	724024, 745144	**Exact?**	exact (from first midden)

Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2002
License Numbers: 02E0031, 02E0385, 02E0386
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site is located approximately 650m west of a rocky coast and 500m south of a sandy shore. It is in an area of limestone and shale bedrock geology.

Exposure: The middens were only uncovered due to excavation (Ó Néill 2002c; 2002e).

DU004A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	1.3m	**Width:**	0.7m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.91m^2	**Volume:**	0.09m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DU004B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	1.3m	**Width:**	0.7m	**Thickness:**	0.01m
Area:	0.91m^2	**Volume:**	0.01m^3		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

DU004C

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	0.7m	**Width:**	0.5m	**Thickness:**	0.01m
Area:	0.35m^2	**Volume:**	0.002m^3		

Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during housing development in 2002 after field-walking identified a scatter of flint waste. Topsoil stripping revealed further lithic waste material along with complete tools. These lithics were made up of flint, quartzite, chert, quartz, and possible rock crystal (Ó Néill 2002a). Monitoring also revealed two archaeological features: a shell midden and a burnt mound (Ó Néill 2002b, 1).

The shell midden had been heavily ploughed and excavation revealed three areas of shell deposits (Ó Néill 2002c, 2002e, 9). The first area (DU004A) measured 1.3m by 0.7m in plan and was up to 0.1m thick. It primarily consisted of razor shells and contained Medieval pottery sherds. The second area (DU004B) was identified approximately 1m to the north and measured 1.3m by 0.7m in plan and up to 0.01m thick. The shell in this deposit was crushed. The third deposit (DU004C) was located 0.3m west of the second and measured 0.7m by 0.5m in plan and up to 0.01m thick. It was also made up of crushed shells (Ó Néill 2002e, 9). The three deposits were interpreted as once belonging to a single midden with an estimated length of 3.45m and width of 1.6m (*ibid.* 10).

The Excavations database indicate a shell midden found at the site under licences 02E0031 (Ó Néill 2002a) and 02E0385 (Ó Néill 2002c). The official report for 02E0031 does not mention midden material (Ó Néill 2002d). The official report for 02E0385 only mentions midden material in the context of it having been found during 02E0031 (Ó Néill 2002b). The report for 02E0386, however, more closely resembles the information published in the Excavations database for the other two licenses (Ó Néill 2002e). The Excavations database does not indicate midden material under 02E0386 (Ó Néill 2002f). It is unclear which of these licenses the midden material was recovered under.

Two SMR numbers (DU012-012---- and DU012-062----) in slightly different locations are also given for this site. They are both listed above. Coordinates are used from DU012-062---- as these are the coordinates reported in the Excavations database.

Catalogue ID: DU005
Site: Malahide, Malahide, Coolock

SMR: DU012-050 **ITM:** 722800, 746200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1912
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the townland of Malahide, which forms the south-eastern coast of Malahide Estuary, just south of Malahide Point. It is in an area of limestone and shale bedrock.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1912 (Brunicardi 1914, 212).

DU005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In her table of objects found in Irish shell middens, Joanna Brunicardi noted a site at Malahide. She does not indicate any finds or materials at this site, however (Brunicardi 1914, 212).

Catalogue ID: DU006A-B
Site: Sutton, Burrow, Howth, Coolock

SMR: DU015-024 **ITM:** 726474, 739406 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Ploughing 1940s; Excavation 1949, 1964, 1969; Dating 1997
License Numbers: E000121
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on what was once the western shoreline of Howth. This area is now connected to the mainland at Sutton by a narrow isthmus. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.

Exposure: A housing development now sits on the site of the midden (Mitchell 1972, 151).

DU006A

Period: Mesolithic **Date Grade:** B
Date: 6227–3806 BC
Method: Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (bone), Artefact
C14: 5250±100 bp; 4332-3806 BC (I-5067) charcoal
6660±80 bp; 5716-5477 BC (OxA-3691) cattle bone
6560±75 bp; 5628-5373 BC (OxA-3960) cattle bone
7140±100 bp; 6227-5803 BC (OxA-4449) pig bone

Length:	30m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	600m^2	**Volume:**	300m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DU006B

Period: Mesolithic **Date Grade:** B
Date: N/A
Method: Stratigraphy

Length:	1.6m	**Width:**	1.6m	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	2.56m^2	**Volume:**	1.02m^3		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Shells and flint artefacts were spread over a field at this site during ploughing in the 1940s. This led G. F. Mitchell to excavate the site in 1949. Due to the public nature and limited span of the excavation, pits measuring 2m by 1m were excavated and filled in after each day (Mitchell 1956, 3). The general stratigraphy of the site was

found to consist of: 1) sand and humus topsoil containing modern pottery sherds and iron; 2) undisturbed blown sand on the northwest of the site; 3) raised beach deposit. The raised beach deposit sat directly beneath the blown sand layer in the west. In the eastern area, a larger shell midden deposit (DU006A) was found beneath the blown sand with a thin offshoot above the sand. A layer of stony earth separated it from the raised beach (*ibid.* 5–7).

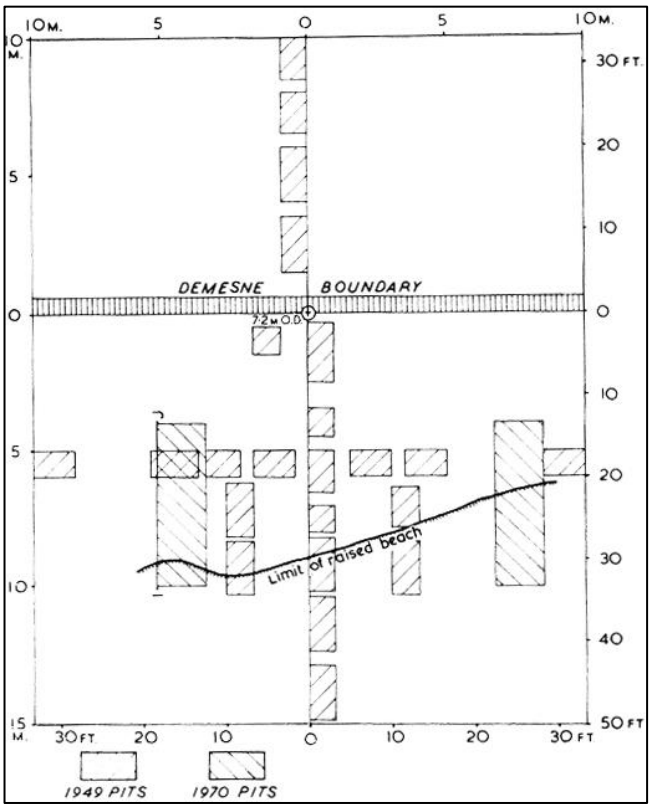


Figure DU.3: Plan of excavations in 1949 and 1970 (Mitchel 1972, 153).

The midden measured approximately 0.3m thick. It contained shells of limpet, mussel, top shell, oyster, great scallop, prickly cockle, cockle, winkle, rough winkle, flat winkle, auger shell, needle whelk, razor shell, dog whelk, sting winkle, whelk, saddle oyster, otter shell, sand gapper, thick top shell, variegated scallop, ocean quahog, European clam, and venus shells (Mitchell 1956, 5). Bones of dog, pig, hare, bird, and fish were also identified (*ibid.* 7). In the late 1960s, these faunal remains were re-examined by D. H. Bunting, D.K. Verity, and I.W. Cornwall. This identified pig, red deer, large canid, bird (including one possible large gull), and fish (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 174).

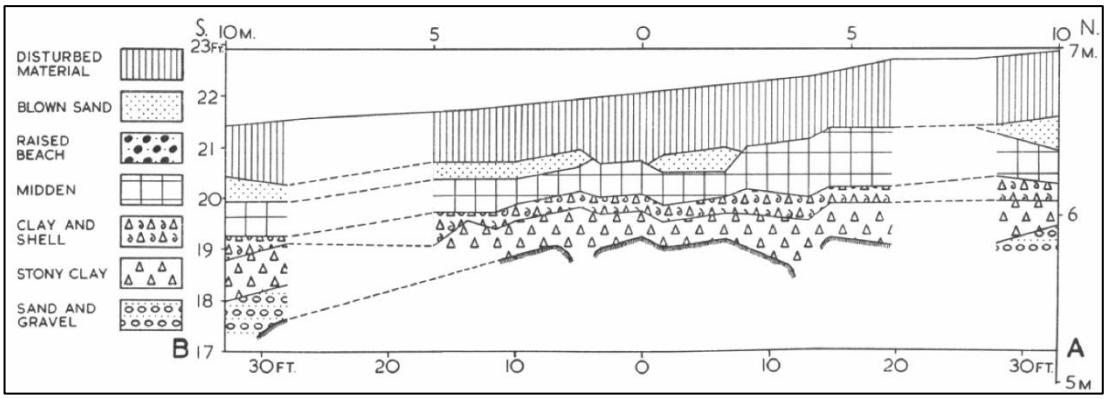


Figure DU.4: North/south stratigraphy of the site with legend (Mitchell 1952, Fig. 4).

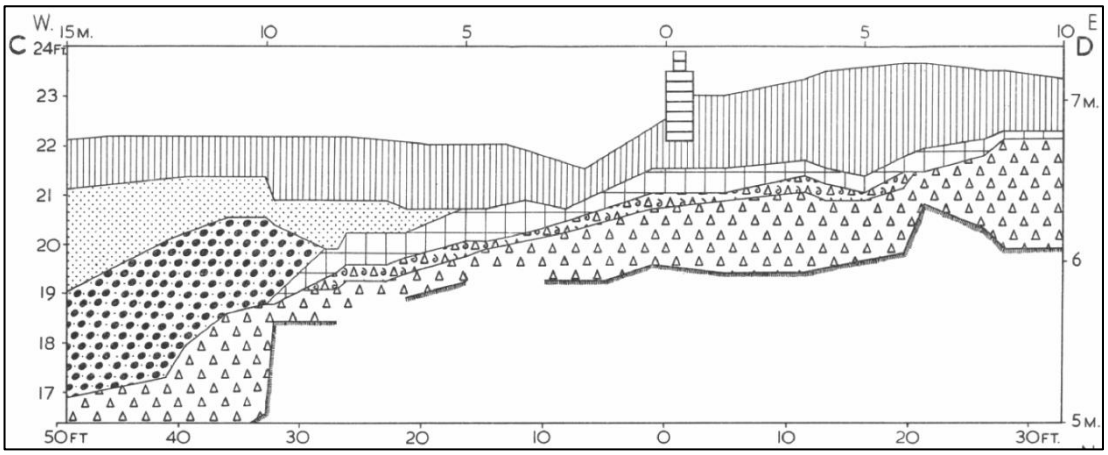


Figure DU.5: East/west stratigraphy of the site (Mitchel 1952, Fig. 4).

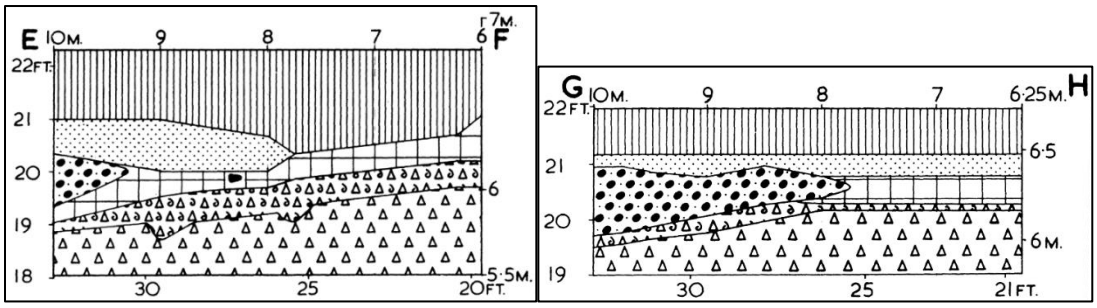


Figure DU.6: Left: East/west section through north-western trenches. Right: East/west section through southwest trenches (Mitchell 1952, Fig. 4).

Pit features were noted cutting into the raised beach beneath the stony earth which lay below the midden deposit. The fill of these pits (DU006B) included shells and charcoal. One of these pits had a smaller pit cut into its base (Mitchell 1956, 7).

Artefacts found on the site included primarily flint lithics with some chert, siliceous concretion, and fine-grained igneous and metamorphic rock lithics. The forms of these included blades, leaf-shaped points, transverse arrowheads, flakes, scrapers, and cores. 'Limpet hammers,' or utilised elongated pebbles were also identified. Fire cracked rocks, a rubbing stone, and a polished stone axehead completed the assemblage (Mitchell 1956, 9–18).

In 1964, development to the east of the Demesne Wall, which ran north to south through the area of original excavation (Mitchell 1956, 3; 1972, 151). This allowed for Mitchell to estimate the approximate eastern extent of the midden and more lithics were recovered from the site (Mitchell 1972, 151). Further development began to the west of the wall in 1969, causing Mitchell to return to the site for a rescue excavation in 1970. He opened two trenches measuring 15m by 2m. This revealed similar stratigraphy to that recorded in 1949 (*ibid.* 151–2). Lithic artefacts from this excavation included flakes, blades, points, plunging-flakes, and leaf-shaped flakes. Another stone axe, more utilised elongated pebbles, and another possible polishing stone were also recorded (*ibid.* 155–7). The bones of cattle and fish were noted along with a small bone attributed to either a mouse or a bird (*ibid.* 157). The midden was estimated to be 30m long and 0.5m thick (*ibid.* 152 and 154). Mitchell used a charcoal sample to date the site (*ibid.* 152). The Irish Quaternary Faunas Project dated two samples of a cattle bone and a pig bone, indicating a Mesolithic date (Woodman *et al.* 1997, 144).

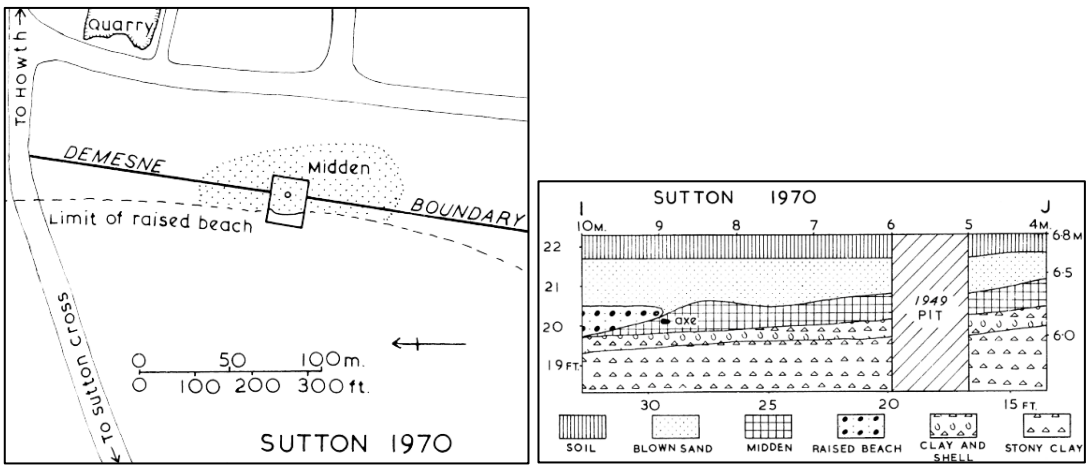


Figure DU.7: Left: Location map showing Mitchell's estimated midden extent (Mitchell 1972, 152). Right: East/west section through northwest trench (Mitchell 1972, 154).

Catalogue ID: DU007
Site: Howth, Howth, Coolock

SMR: DU016-003003 **ITM:** 729300, 738200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1878
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at the end of a narrow headland projecting into Doldrum Bay from the south-eastern shoreline of Howth Head. It was found near the Baily Lighthouse built in the 1880s. It is in an area of quartzite and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported in 1893 (McCready 1893, 451).

DU007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

During the construction of the engine-room for the Bailey Lighthouse fog-horn around 1878, a large quantity of midden material was uncovered (McCready 1893, 451). This material was located at the base of a cliff. It included shells, bones, charcoal, burnt stones, and bone ‘marrow scoops’ (Brunicardi 1914, 189).

Catalogue ID: DU008
Site: Booterstown, Booterstown, Rathdown

SMR: DU023-003 **ITM:** 719772, 729404 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: East

Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 1990

License Numbers: 1990

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 1km southwest of mud banks on the southwest coastline of Dublin Bay. The midden deposit was found on the site of a designed tree-ring landscape feature (DU023-003----). It is in an area of limestone and shale bedrock geology.

Exposure: The midden was exposed by excavation in 1990 (Halpin 1990).

DU008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

An aerial photograph of this area was taken in 1968 (CUCAP 2020). This revealed less than half of a circular crop mark in a field on the old St. Helen's estate. The listing of this discovery on the Sites and Monuments Record required that test excavation take place prior to any proposed development (Halpin 1990).

A housing development was proposed for this area leading to test excavations in 1990. Trenches measuring approximately 2m by 12–15m were mechanically excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2m. The crop mark seen in the 1968 aerial photograph was revealed to be a back-filled circular ditched enclosure. Two further cuttings measuring 2m by 25m and one measuring 6m^2 were opened to investigate further (Halpin 1990).

The base of the ditch was not fully excavated due to interference from the water table. Relatively large stones were located near its base, which could indicate that it acted as a French drain. Modern pottery sherds and glass fragments were found in the top levels of the ditch backfill. Metal finds were also found on the site. A short,

linear pit filled with shells was identified in the southern end of the northernmost trench. Stratigraphic evidence points to two separate episodes of shell deposition within the pit. The pit was sealed by the ploughzone which also covered the ditch (Halpin 1990).

Catalogue ID: DU009A-D
Site: Dalkey Island, Dalkey, Rathdown

SMR: DU023-029002 **ITM:** 727614, 726512 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Excavation 1956-9
License Numbers: E000046
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site is located on a small, northward projecting promontory off the northwest corner of Dalkey Island. The island lies just east of Sorrento Point to the southeast of Dublin Bay. The promontory on which the site is found is bounded by a promontory fort (DU023-029001-). It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1957–9 (Liversage *et al.* 1968). Erosion revealed further midden material in 2005 (Leon 2005, 10).

DU009A

Period:	Early Medieval/ Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$6m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DU009B

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	5977–3647 BC				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (bone)				
C14:	5050±90 bp; 4039-3647 BC (OxA-4566) sheep bone 3050±70 bp; 1493-1060 BC (OxA-4567) cattle bone 6870±90 bp; 5977-5624 BC (OxA-4568) pig bone 4340±75 bp; 3334–2707 BC (BM-78) human bone from Burial II				
Length:	16m	**Width:**	4.5m	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	$72m^2$	**Volume:**	$18m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

DU009C

Period:	Chalcolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	1.5m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$6m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.6m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DU009D

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	5976–3376 BC				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (bone), Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	7250±100 bp; 5976-5504 BC (OxA-4569) seal bone 5600±80 bp; 4658-4266 BC (OxA-4570) pig bone 4820±75 bp; 3768-3376 BC (OxA-4571) cattle bone 6410±110 bp; 5203-4596 BC (OxA-4572) seal bone 5300±70 bp; 4452-3711 BC (D-38) charcoal				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	4m	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	$24m^2$	**Volume:**	$3.6m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

G. D. Liversage undertook excavation at the promontory fort (DU023-029001-) on the site in 1956 during works conducted on the nearby church (DU023-029003-) by the Office of Public Works. The area of the promontory was of particular interest because of a black layer containing bones had become visible in the interior of the fort due to rabbit disturbance and erosion. Two small trenches were opened to investigate this layer in what became known as Site I (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 55–6).

In 1957, Liversage returned to further investigate the fort. Site II was excavated in order to prove the existence of the promontory fort and to understand its construction. A trench was also opened in the western corner of the fort and a trial cutting was made in the upper level. In 1958, the investigation into this upper level, Site III, was extended. A trench was also opened north of the church, forming Site IV, and trial trenches were opened in parts of the interior of the fort. This revealed further prehistoric activity including a midden which was investigated further in 1959 as Site V (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 55–7).

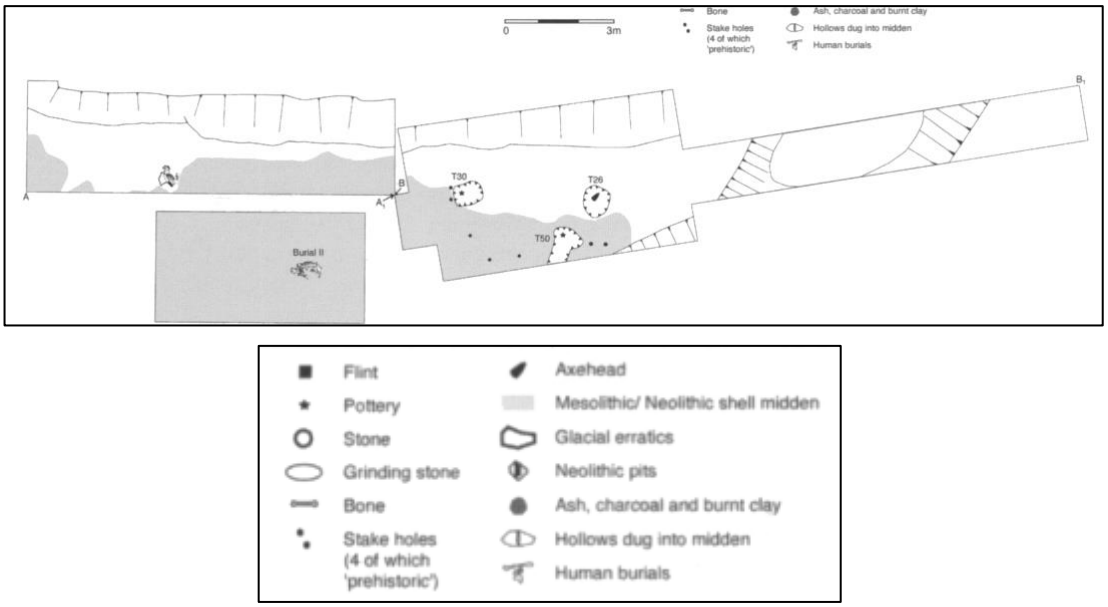


Figure DU.8: Interpretive plan of Site II by Leon based on Liversage *et al.* 1968 (Leon 2005, 7).

Site I contained three stratigraphic layers: 1) topsoil with flint debris; 2) granite rubble-filled layer with flint debris and three grooved pottery sherds; 3) boulder clay. A small hollow was found cut into the boulder clay containing iron slag. At the eastern end of the site, a field dyke was sectioned, producing a clay pipe fragment (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 132–3).

Site II showed much evidence of rabbit burrowing. The stratigraphy here, and at Site V was shown to include: 1) topsoil and root bed containing post-medieval pottery sherds, modern artefacts, and flint artefacts; 2) an Early Medieval black layer; 3) a prehistoric black layer; 4) a non-continuous brown layer; 5) boulder clay (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 59–61). A ditch and a bank were also found and sectioned in Site II. In the bottom of the ditch, the fill contained charcoal, stones, bones, and slag fragments. The fill above this contained black sediment with shell and bone (DU009A). Above this, the ditch contained a gravelly layer with 13th century pottery sherds. Many hearths were identified within the different ditch fills. Against the north side of the ditch, Burial I was identified. This was a small child's grave. Near the west of the bank, a large post-hole with packing stones may have been related to a gate for the fort. To the south of the bank and ditch, stony earth containing flint artefacts was noted. The bank itself rested on a crumbly, black layer containing bone, fleck of shell, nails, slag, three bronze pins, an amphora sherd, and E-ware sherds.

Beneath this was another dark layer containing bone and prehistoric finds (*ibid.* 99–101).

Features at Site II were primarily discussed in phases. The Early Medieval phase included a hearth, a kiln/oven containing animal bone, and a posthole. Prehistoric features included a shallow trench, three pits, postholes, and a shell midden (DU009B). The midden underlay all other deposits and rested upon the boulder clay for approximately 10m. It contained 'Larnian' flint implements, shell, animal bones, stone axes, and Neolithic A pottery sherds (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 102–4). Bones were identified as cattle, sheep/ goat, dog, pig, brown bear, grey seal, duck, sparrow, conger eel, wrasse, cod, tope, and unidentifiable fish (*ibid.* 172–3). Burial II was found covered by the midden material. Winkle shells were found inside the skull, though the midden was primarily made up of limpets. The burial was radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic. Six stakeholes were found beneath the midden. Three pits cut the midden, two of which contained shells and one of which contained pottery sherds. A poorly preserved crouched burial, Burial III, was also identified at the site (*ibid.* 103–4).

Site III contained a hearth behind the bank. This was surrounded by a black sediment containing Early Medieval artefacts, shell fragments, and animal bones. Beneath the hearth, an amphora sherd was found. A line of postholes was found which roughly correlated to the edge of this midden material. The bank was covered in a brown, rubble sediment which had slumped over the hearth and midden deposit. This contained animal bones. Another hearth was also found at the north-eastern end of the bank. A small area of black sediment with charcoal and a bronze ingot also contained the cut of a burial, Burial IV. Fifty-two pot sherds and a ring-headed pin were found just below the topsoil of Site III (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 121–3).

The excavation of Site IV involved the sectioning of a large wall north of the church site. The excavation included the gate which allowed entrance through this wall. A posthole was identified west of the gate. Within the wall collapse, animal bones and Medieval pottery sherds were identified. Eleven burials were found within the trench closest to the church. Roof collapse containing Medieval and Post-Medieval debris was identified above the burials. The debris included roof slates, glazed tiles, Medieval pottery sherds, clay pipe fragments, nails, cinders, coal, undated pottery sherds, a hammer, and mortar crumbs. Throughout the site, flint debitage and implements were found. These were most likely upturned by later

cultivation. Two prehistoric pottery sherds were also noted, but their context was unclear (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 126–32).

Site V revealed similar stratigraphy to that described in Site II above (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 59–61 and 99). Between the (1) topsoil and the (2) black layer was a boundary thought to be caused by earthworm activity. This boundary contained animal bone, charcoal, burnt stone, and slate. The black layer was divided in two based on artefacts found at the top and bottom of this matrix. The Early Medieval, or top, black layer contained burnt stone, charcoal, slate, and animal bone. The prehistoric, or bottom, black layer contained flint artefacts, pottery sherds, and animal bone. Two short rows of stones interpreted as a wall were found cutting into the northern end of the black layer. Towards the west, two box-like structures were found. Further west, an oval patch of fragmented shells (DU009C) was identified. This lay beneath the black layer and contained Beaker coarse ware pottery sherds. The deposit became known as the 'Beaker shells' (*ibid.* 59–61).

A 0.15m thick shell midden (DU009D) was identified on the southern side of Site V. This contained charcoal, 'Larnian' type flints, shells, and bones and measured less than 5m across (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 62). Bones within the midden included cattle, sheep/goat, dog, pig, brown bear, seal, dolphin, white-tailed sea eagle, goshawk, razorbill or guillemot, puffin, sparrow, mullet, and tope (*ibid.* 172). Shells included limpet, winkle, flat winkle, dog whelk, mussel, oyster, saddle-oyster, and great scallop (*ibid.* 197). Charcoal from the site was used to date the midden (*ibid.* 62).

Three stakeholes were found sealed by the midden. Another stakehole was filled with shells and interpreted as having been removed during midden use. Another two stakeholes and four hollows were cut into the midden. One of the hollows contained a stone axe (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 62). One pit was cut into the lower part of the midden and another three were cut into the brown layer below the midden. One of the brown layer pits contained a lignite ring and a Medieval pottery sherd. Pits dug primarily against the sides of erratics and interpreted as prehistoric were found on the northwest of the site. One of these pits contained bones and flint artefacts and another contained nine pottery sherds, a polishing stone, and more flint artefacts (*ibid.* 64). A hearth and areas of burning along with two burials were also noted in Site V. Burial XVIII was dug into the midden and had been filled with shells. Burial XVII was dug down to but not into the midden (*ibid.* 63).

Many trial cuttings were dug throughout the excavation site (Liversage *et al.* 1968, 133–6). Cutting 1C revealed a pit, a posthole, and twelve stakeholes cut into the boulder clay. The pit was interpreted as an iron smelting pit which was sealed with rubble material. Near tis base, two broken pieces of a clay *tuyére* and lumps of slag were identified (*ibid.* 134–5).

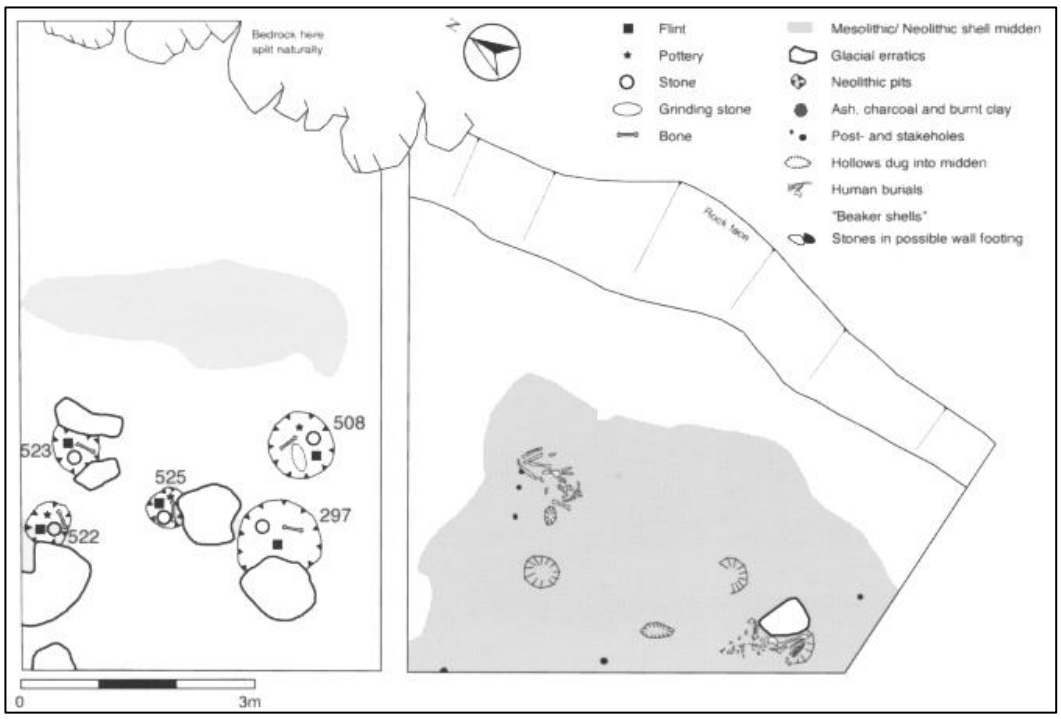


Figure DU.9: Interpretive plan of Site V based on Liversage *et al.* 1968 (Leon 2005, 6).

Further radiocarbon dating was carried out for the Irish Quaternary Faunas Project, revealing Mesolithic through Bronze Age activity (Woodman *et al.* 1997, 137–8). Barbara Leon reinterpreted the site in 2005. She has suggested that the midden developed through numerous depositional periods over time. Deposition at both sites II and V would have begun in the Late Mesolithic. The activity in Site V stopped in the Early Neolithic while activity continued at Site II. Site V was again used in the final Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age with the deposition of the 'Beaker shells' (Leon 2005, 18).

Catalogue ID: DU010A-C
Site: Malahide, Malahide, Coolock

SMR: DU012-023002 **ITM:** 722529, 746124 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2010-3
License Numbers: 10E0426, 11E0326
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site is located just south of the River Liffey at 10 Exchange Street Upper and 1 Essex Gate. It would have been located on the northeast corner of the known Viking and Hiberno-Norse town at Wood Quay on the west bank of the River Poddle (Scally 1997, 1). It is in an area of limestone and shale bedrock geology.

Exposure: Excavation exposed the site in 1996–8 beneath pre-existing buildings (Scally 1997; 1998).

DU010A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DU010B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	1.5m	**Width:**	0.9m	**Thickness:**	0.18m
Area:	1.35m^2	**Volume:**	0.24m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DU010C

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	yes	**Width:**	yes	**Thickness:**	0.7m
Area:	yes	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Test excavations were carried out on the front of the site in 1996 prior to lowering of the basement floor at No. 1 Essex Gate and No. 10 Exchange Street Upper. Eight trenches were opened. The concrete slab floor was removed mechanically. Two primary archaeological features were identified. One feature was the internal face of the 13th century town wall which was abutted by a shell-flecked sediment. A battered stone-and-brick wall was also identified abutting the internal rear wall of No. 10 Exchange Street Upper (Scally 1996, 1). The anthropogenic sediment filling the eight archaeological trenches were described as a mixture of clay and organic-based deposits containing shells (*ibid.* 2–6).

In 1997, the rear of the site was investigated through a 10m by 6m trench. A test-pit was excavated to the natural subsoil approximately 2.5m below ground surface, but the primary excavation area was only excavated to a depth of 1m (Scally 1997, 1). This excavation revealed four phases of activity: 1) a gravel, silt, clay, shell, animal bone, and organic material deposit (DU010A) interpreted as 10th or 11th century along with a post-and-wattle fence; 2) up to four layers of roughly laid stone with a stone-lined drain near the top; 3) stony clay and gravel surfaces with hearths and two stone-lined pits; and 4) a thick deposit of clay (*ibid.* 1–2). The 13th century town wall was also identified (*ibid.* 2).

Shells within Phase 1 were identified as oyster, cockle, limpet, and mussel (Scally 1997, 1). Phase 2 contained three copper-alloy pins, a bone toggle, and four flint flakes. Phases 3 and 4 contained 12th and 13th century pottery sherds. Phase 3 also contained glass fragments within a small pit cut into the side of one of the stone lined pits. A large heat-shattered stone had also been found at the base of one of these pits. A hammerstone and corroded iron fragments were found within Phase 3 deposits (*ibid.* 2).

Further excavation of the site was carried out in 1998. Another 10m by 6m trench was opened. This revealed an earthen bank supported by a post-and-wattle fence thought to date to the 10th century. Post-holes and stakeholes were identified which may be contemporary with or earlier than this structure. These features were sealed by a stone pathway with occupation deposits on either side. These deposits included hearths, ash spreads, shell middens (DU010B), and clay and stone working surfaces.

The dates for these deposits were thought to range from the 10th to the 12th century. Finds within the deposits included worked bone and antler, copper-alloy items, iron material, lithics, amber, and wooden objects. Pottery sherds dated to the 12th and 13th century were identified in the upper layers. Pits were found to contain 16th and 17th century pottery sherds. A 12th century Viking wall was identified outside of the main area of excavation. This was abutted by the 13th century town wall (Scally 1998).

County Down

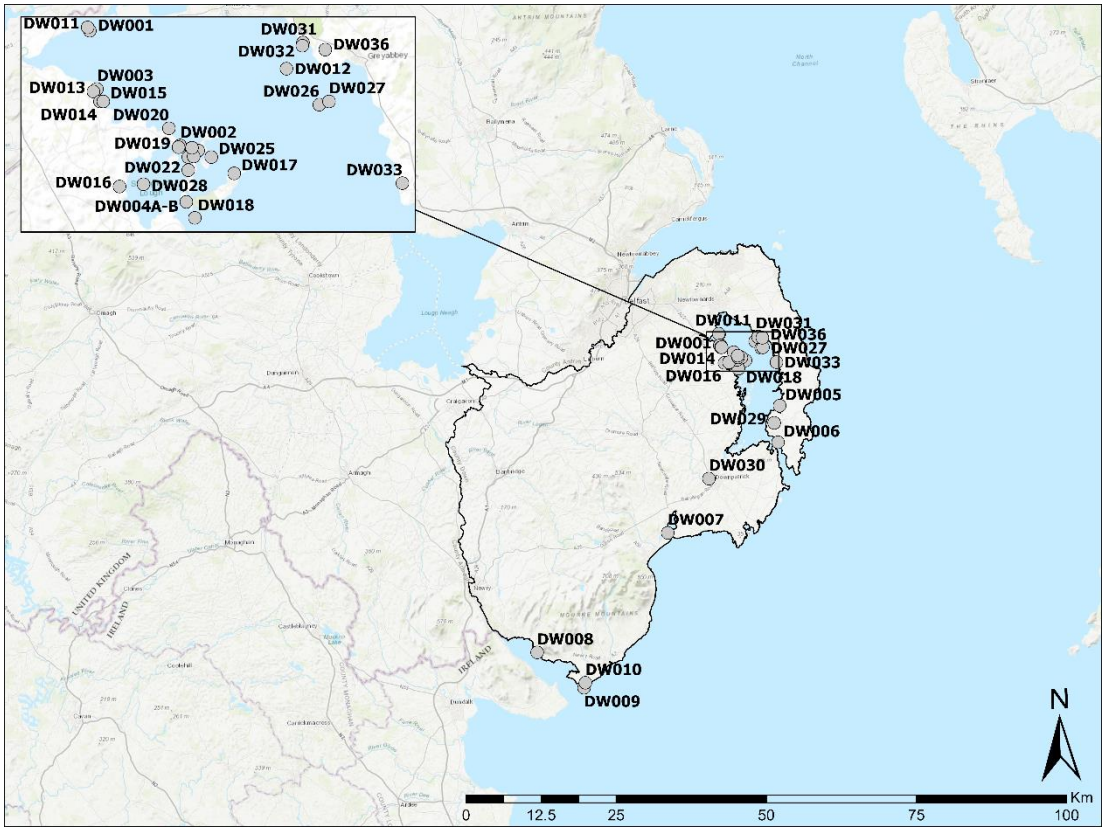


Figure DW.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Down.

Catalogue ID: DW001
Site: Rough Island, Ringcreevy, Comber, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: DOW011:014 **ITM:** 749410, 868857 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1936, 1997, 2001; Survey 1996
License Numbers: AE/01/50
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of Rough Island. The island is a small, teardrop shaped tidal island in the north western area of Strangford Lough. It is located approximately 120m southeast of DW011 on the same island. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed through excavation in 1936, 1997, and 2001 (Movius *et al.* 1940; McErlean 1997; O'Neill *et al.* 2001).

DW001

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	8.3m	**Width:**	8.1m	**Thickness:**	0.21m
Area:	67.23m^2	**Volume:**	14.12m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Mr Hugh Kirk allowed the Harvard Archaeological Expedition to excavate at Rough Island in 1936 after he reported numerous lithics from the site and surrounding areas (Movius *et al.* 1940, 113–4). Kirk's finds included leaf-shaped arrowheads and *tranchets* (*ibid.* 128–32). Hallam Movius led the excavated. He opened two trenches running parallel to one another measuring 90m by 1.5m (Trench A) and 60m by 1m (Trench C) (*ibid.* 117).

The width at various points was extended with further trenches near the centre of Trench A: Trench B (15m by 5m), Trench D (8m by 3.5m), Trench E (8m by 3.5m), and Trench F (3m by 1.5m) (Movius *et al.* 1940, 120–2). Trench A and its extensions revealed the following stratigraphy: topsoil, sand and gravel, sand containing 60 lithics, gravel, and boulder clay (*ibid.* 117 and 123). The topsoil contained Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts along with shells (*ibid.* 117). These artefacts included 1,102 lithics (*ibid.* 123). The sand and gravel layer, interpreted as a raised beach deposit,

contained 759 lithics, shells, and bones (*ibid.* 118 and 123). Resting directly above the sand layer in Trench A, a shell midden containing shells, charcoal, and twenty-three lithics was identified. This shell deposit was seen in Trenches A, E, F, and C. It measured 14m long and 0.25m thick. A hearth was found within this deposit (*ibid.* 121–3). Trench D was excavated to investigate a series of pits which were found to contain lithics, shells, bones, and charcoal (*ibid.* 122).

A steep cliff on the south side of the island was found to contain exposed stratigraphy including a storm beach formation. Directly beneath this formation was an area measuring 1.1m in diameter and 0.07–0.1m thick. This contained charcoal, ash, and calcined flints and was interpreted as a hearth (Movius *et al.* 1940, 119).

The lithics at the site included primary flakes, blades, perforators, scrapers, choppers, picks, and cores. They were primarily interpreted as Late Mesolithic in date with some examples dated to the Neolithic (Movius *et al.* 1940, 125–8). Bone in the topsoil included pig, rabbit, and cattle. Cattle was the only species identified in the raised beach deposit (*ibid.* 142). Shells from the topsoil included primarily winkle with shells of flat winkle, dog whelk, whelk, oyster, cockle, cross cut carpet shell, native sting whelk, limpet, mussel, grey topshell, golden venus, and cut trough shell (*ibid.* 138–9). The raised beach deposit contained shells of oyster, cockle, flat winkle, golden venus, winkle, grey topshell, cross cut carpet shell, dog whelk, whelk, hardshell tellin, great scallop, and limpet (*ibid.* 139). The gravel deposit above boulder clay contained small amounts of oyster and mussel shells (*ibid.* 140). The midden deposit itself was primarily made up of oyster shell, but also contained many winkles. Examples of other shells found in the midden included that of cross cut carpet shell, limpet, flat winkle, golden venus, whelk, mussel, variegated scallop, and one land snail: grove snail (*ibid.* 140–1).

The site was visited in 1996 by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe. They noted that large numbers of flint nodules were still present across from Rough Island, on Island Hill. In 1997, they excavated a small trench measuring 4m by 1m in order to investigate a dark layer containing glazed 13th century ware seen eroding from the sea cliff. No midden material was observed (McErlean 1997; McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

In 2001, the site was re-examined by the School of Archaeology and Palaeocology, Queen's University Belfast over a period of 6 weeks. They opened nine trenches near the 1997 trench and found no archaeological evidence outside of

plough marks. In these marks, a mixture of modern pottery and prehistoric artefacts were noted. When extending the trench closest to the 1997 excavation, they located the dark soil noted by McErlean which contained further Medieval pottery sherds, but it only extended for approximately 0.1m beyond the 1997 trench (O'Neill *et al.* 2001).

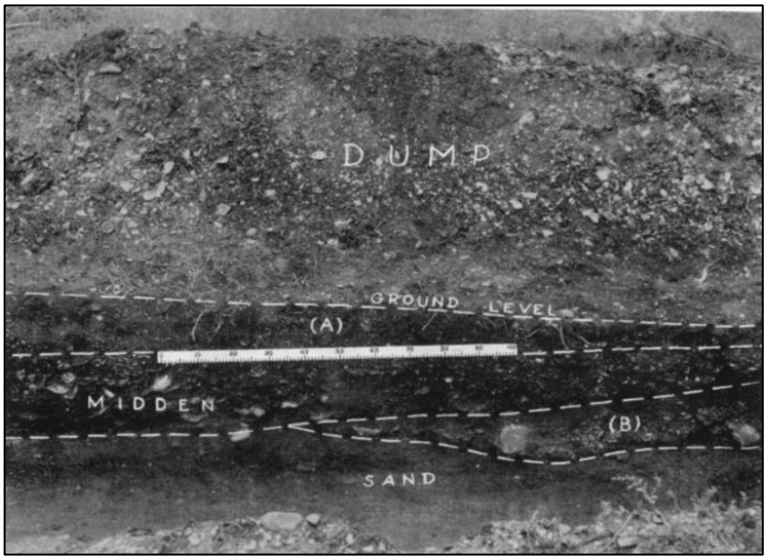


Figure DW.2: Stratigraphy in Trench C showing topsoil (A), Raised Beach (B), and the midden (Movius *et al.* 1940, 122).

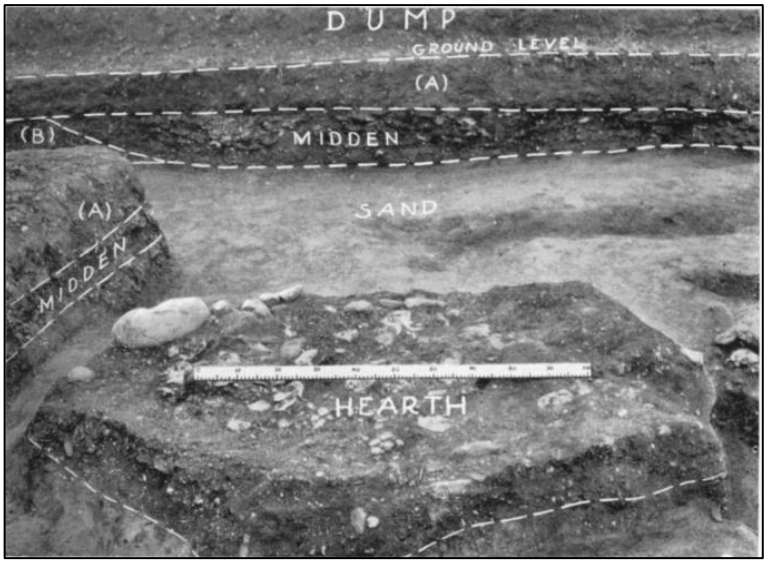


Figure DW.3: Trenches A, E, and F showing the hearth within the midden (Movius *et al.* 1940, 122).

Another twelve test trenches were opened between Trenches A and C of the 1936 excavation. The midden was encountered and was found to measure 8.3m by 8.1m in plan and 0.21m thick. Western Neolithic pottery was identified within and beneath the midden. A pit was uncovered beneath the midden layer which contained further shells, large stones, and pottery sherds. Stakeholes and two rows of postholes were seen cutting beneath and beside the midden material (O'Neill *et al.* 2001).

Two trenches were excavated on the summit of the island. The only archaeological material encountered was in a disturbed context. Another trench was opened on the west side of the island in an area of a geophysical anomaly. This again found no archaeological material. The final trench as opened on the northwest side of the island to investigate a layer of shells which had been noted eroding from the cliff, though this proved to be a natural feature (O'Neill *et al.* 2001).

Catalogue ID: DW002
Site: Ringneill, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: DOW011:017 **ITM:** 752169, 865348 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1904; Survey 1935; Excavation 1958, 1961, 1963
License Numbers: 1958, 1961, 1963
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located to the west of the bridge which connects the eastern peninsula of Ringneill to Reagh Island. The area between Ringneill and Reagh is known as Ringneill Quay. To the north is Straiddorn, to the west is Ringneill or Stewarts Bay, and to the south is River Blackwater. This is found along the western shoreline of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was excavated and sampled in 1958, 1961, and 1963 (Stephens *et al.* 1960; Collins 1961; Godwin and Willis 1964).

DW002

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	4448–3969 BC				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	2660±110 BP; 755-114 BC (Q-635) shell 5380±120 BP; 4448-3969 BC (Q-770) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.61m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The raised beach deposit at Ringneill Quay was first noted in 1904 by H. J. Seymour. He recorded six stratigraphic layers from the modern ground surface to boulder clay: sand; gravel; gravel with an abundance of shell fragments; gravel; estuarine mud with seaweed remains; red boulder clay. The gravel layer with shells fragments contained examples of oyster, winkle, mussel, and limpet. This measured 1ft (0.3m) thick at the section investigated (Seymour 1904, 117).

Hallam Movius visited this site in 1935 with Mr Hugh Kirk, who also introduced Movius to the site at Rough Island (DW002). He interpreted Seymour's gravel and shell layer at a kitchen midden and noted flint lithics as well as charcoal. He intended to investigate the site further in order to better understand this layer but did not have the time owing to his work at Rough Island (Movius *et al.* 1940, 122).

The site was first excavated by N. Stephens and A. E. P. Collins in 1958 in order to investigate the site reported by Seymore (1904) and Movius (1940) (Stephens *et al.* 1960, 41). Six cuts — A1, A2, A3, B, C, and D— were made into the raised beach deposit stratigraphy (*ibid.* 44). The excavation revealed nine primary layers which were, from top to bottom: 9) topsoil; 8) boulder beach; 7) shell bed; 6) sand with shells; 5) bed of shelly, sandy material; 4) red sandy clay; 3) dark grey sandy clay with shell; 2) sand with shell; 1) red sandy silt. Layer 1 was not bottomed out during the investigation (*ibid.* 46).

Layer 9 included areas of almost black sediment containing shells and twenty flint lithics including seventeen flakes and three cores. Layer 8 also contained shells and ten flints including six flakes and four cores (Stephens *et al.* 1960, 49–50 and 54). Layer 7 may have been a natural shell bed as it only contained on cultural artefact, a flint flake. Shells within this layer were primarily that of flat winkle, rough winkle, and winkle; other shells included whelk, oyster, cockle, and pullet carpet shell (*ibid.* 49 and 54). Layer 6 contained shells, bones, and charcoal. Shells in this layer were identified as primarily flat winkle, rough winkle, and winkle with a few oyster shells. The bones were that of cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. Layer 5 was a thin layer which contained shells, charcoal, two flint flakes, bones, and boulders. Shells within layer 5 included flat winkles, pullet carpet shells, winkles, and cockles. Bones only included that of cattle (*ibid.* 47–8 and 54). Layers 5 and 6 were considered the primary habitation layers (the midden deposits) and together a maximum thickness of 2ft (0.61m) (*ibid.* 46). Layer 4 contained no cultural material. Layer 3 contained fragments of cockle, mussel, and winkles (*ibid.* 47). Bird bones were recorded at the site from an unknown context (*ibid.* 69).

Further investigation of the site took place in 1961 in order to obtain radiocarbon dates. Two cuttings were opened adjacent to previous trenches. Charcoal and shell was removed for radiocarbon dating. The charcoal came from a habitation layer containing sheep/goat, cattle, and pig bones. Shell was taken from a shell midden feature which covered two new hearth features on the raised beach (Collins 1961; Godwin and Willis 1962, 59). The two dates were both much younger than anticipated due to previous dating of raised beach deposits in the area (Godwin and Willis 1962, 59). This was followed by further sampling by M. Jope in 1963 to clarify these discrepancies in the geology, artefacts and ecofacts, and the original radiocarbon dates. She sought a more secure sample and obtained charcoal from the

habitation layer which she felt was more definitive. This produced a Late Mesolithic date, which better fit the other evidence (Godwin and Willis 1964, 127).

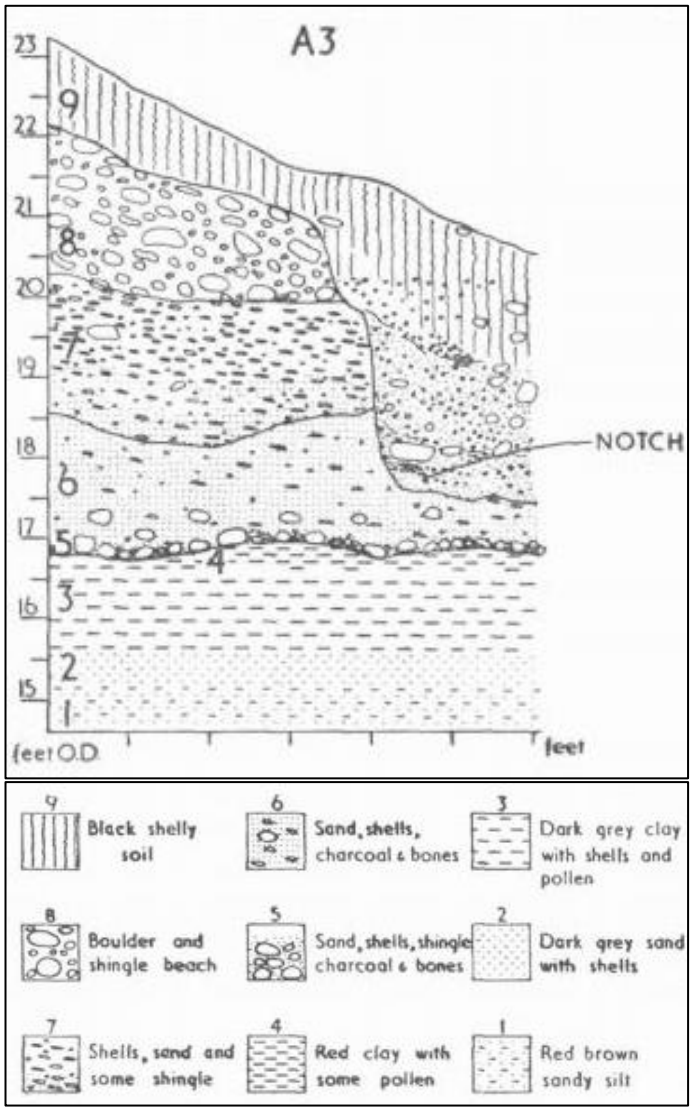


Figure DW.4: Section A3 with all nine layers present (Stephens *et al.* 1960, 45).

Catalogue ID: DW003
Site: Castle Espie, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: DOW011:055 **ITM:** 749631, 867079 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2008
License Numbers: AE/08/066
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west coast of Lough Swilly. The site lies approximately 135m northeast of DW013, 90m southeast of DOW011:040, 390m north of DW014, and 420m northwest of DW015. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed through excavation in 2008 and left *in situ* (Dunlop 2008, 4).

DW003

Period:	Chalcolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	2458–1933 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$100m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Three phases of excavation took place at this site, located at the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Caslte Espie prior to major landscaping and construction (Dunlop 2008, 1). The first phase of excavation was covered under licence AE/06/200. The second phase was covered under licence AE/07/230. These investigated the surviving industrial buildings from 19th century brickworks, pottery worksite, and limekiln (*ibid.* 3). The midden deposit was identified during the third phase of excavation under licence AE/08/066. This deposit was found during test pit excavation prior to landscaping of the site. It measured approximately $10m^2$ and was primarily made up of oyster shells. Other shells within the deposit included limpet, razor shell, and mussel. A sample was taken for radiocarbon dating, but the deposit was not excavated. Instead, it was left *in situ* and covered by a semi-permeable geotextile membrane (*ibid.* 4).



Figure DW.5: Left: Test trench showing shell midden, looking east (Dunlop 2008, 5). Right: Midden, looking south (Dunlop 2008, 6).

Catalogue ID: DW004A-B
Site: Nundrum, Mahee Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: DOW017:005 **ITM:** 752359, 863628 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Excavation 1922-4
License Numbers: 1922-4
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on Mahee Island, within the boundaries of Nendrum Monastery. This island is linked by a bridge to Reagh Island on its west, which connects to the mainland by another bridge on its west. Mahee Island is a tidal island in the mud flats associated with Ringneill Bay. These mud flats form part of the northwest coast of Strangford Lough. The site is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1922–4 (Lawlor 1925; Matthews 1994).

DW004A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DW004B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Henry Cairnes Lawlor led the investigated the site of the Nendrum Early Medieval monastery in 1922–4 for a total of fourteen months in order to reveal the sites layout and to prepare it for visitors (Matthews 1994, 9–10 and 17). The foreman of the project was Mr Jones Lowry Jr. (*ibid.* 13) During the excavation, refuse material was uncovered which contained shells (DW004A). This refuse deposit was found in the

fill of the cashel terrace and in the make-up of the terrace itself. Shells, animal bone, and hand-made pottery were all noted within the terrace. The shells were primarily of oyster (Lawlor 1925, 109).

A separate, large midden deposit (DW004B) was also located against the northern edge of the middle cashel wall. The again contained shell, animal bone, and pottery along with charcoal, iron, and worked stone. The shell was primarily of oyster. The pottery was described as souterrain ware as well as un-glazed wheel-turned sherds The worked stone included an engraved tablet, a tracked stone, and polishing stones. The iron within the deposit included slag and ‘a large cube of pig iron’ (Lawlor 1925, 136–7).

Catalogue ID: DW005
Site: Ardkeen, Ardkeen, Ards Upper

SMR: DOW025:035 **ITM:** 759498, 856970 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1999; Survey 1999
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southeast coast of Strangford Lough. It lies just west of the neck connecting Castle Hill peninsula to mainland Ardkeen. The site is located approximately 186m northeast of Ardkeen Church (DOW025:006) and 260m southeast of Ardkeen Castle (DOW025:005). It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the midden material was seen in 1999 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 4850).

DW005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was first reported by Hector McDonnell as a possible midden containing flints and shells. He described the findspot as being 6yd (5.49m) from a fence and 20yd (18.29m) from the western end of a field (McDonnell). The site was later visited by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe in 1999. The site was under grass at the time and no trace of the midden material was visible (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 485).

Catalogue ID: DW006
Site: Portaferry, Ballyphilip, Ballyphilip, Ards Upper

SMR: DOW032:003 **ITM:** 759212, 850853 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2005-6
License Numbers: AE/05/197
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the grounds of Portaferry Castle (DOW032:003) less than 90m from the Portaferry Quay. This shore lies on the eastern side of the channel linking Strangford Lough to the sea. It is in a dyke area containing lamprophyres surrounded by sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was exposed through excavation in 2005–6 (McHugh 2006).

DW006

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	1.8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.36m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Prior to the construction of a new Coastal Science Centre for Queen's University, Belfast, archaeological monitoring and excavation took place at this site. The land was once part of the Portaferry Castle (DOW032:003) grounds and had been used in the 19th and 20th centuries for housing and research. The excavation took place in 2005–6. Three general phases of activity were identified: i) pre-19th century, ii) 18th to early 20th century, and iii) modern (McHugh 2006).

The first phase of activity, pre-19th century, included two areas: a black spread within a hollow and a layer of rubble and mortar. The hollow was located near the centre of the development site. This depression was found to contain a black clay loam with a Neolithic flint blade and a cache of winkle and limpet shells. The dark matrix measured 1.8m wide and 0.2m thick. This was interpreted as the remains of a shell midden. All other archaeological material, including the rubble layer, post-dated the shell deposit (McHugh 2006).

Catalogue ID: DW007
Site: Dundrum, Murlough Lower, Kilmegan, Lecale Upper

SMR: DOW044:033 **ITM:** 740851, 835754 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: North

Research Methods: Antiquarian 1889, 1893, 1901, 1936, 1938; Excavation 1935, 1951-2

License Numbers: 1935, 1951-2

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandhills surrounding Dundrum Inner Bay in Dundrum, Ballykinler, and Murlough. Dundrum Inner Bay leads to Dundrum Bay to the south on the eastern shore of County Down overlooking the Irish Sea. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The shell deposits were last recorded in 1914 (Brunicardi 1914, 190–1).

DW007

Period:	Neolithic/ Chalcolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

Archaeology at the Dundrum sandhills was first reported by William Knowles in 1889. Sometime prior to this publication, Knowles had visited the site and found lithics, pottery sherds, bones, and shells. These finds were primarily within hollows and black layers. He dug into a few places to discover more of the same artefacts along with two hearth features. The lithics identified included arrowheads, scrapers, cores, dressed knives, a polished stone ‘hatchet,’ hammerstones, and anvil stones (Knowles 1889, 179).

Knowles again reported on the site in 1901. He discusses the many flint artefacts previously collected from the area by Lady Downshire (Knowles 1901, 339). George Coffey and H. S. Ward had also visited the site two years prior to find flint arrowheads and scrapers, black stone axes, and pottery sherds in the presence of hut

sites (*ibid.* 339–40). On reflecting upon his earlier visit to the site Knowles identified bones found as cattle and deer (*ibid.* 340).

In 1893, W. H. Patterson reported on the significance of the area as well. He visited the site in 1892 near the point of the Ballykinler peninsula. He found an oval depression containing a mound of mussel shell fragments. Within this mound he noted animal bones, charcoal, pottery sherds, and flint scrapers, flakes, and chips. Bones at the site were identified as horse, cattle, red deer, pig, sheep/ goat, and dog (Patterson 1893, 80–1).

In 1914, Joanna Brunicardi reported that Mr Greene visited the site and discussed them within manuscripts owned by Sir Bertram Windle. Greene discovered lithic arrowheads and scrapers, bronze pins and ornaments, and pottery sherds. He also mentioned the discovery of a human jawbone bone by J. T. Greeves (Brunicardi 1914, 190–1).

A 'Great Midden' was reported by C. Blake Whelan in the Ballykinler area of the Dundrum Bay sandhills in 1936. He identified ninety-one flint scrapers, four flint barbed arrowheads, one barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, a jet/lignite bracelet, and nineteen Neolithic pottery sherds. He also reported a cattle horn, three sheep/goat bones, one perforated cattle bone, one unidentified bone fragments, and two animal teeth (NMI: 1936:1244–1367).

L. M. Hewson visited the area in 1938 and found lithics, pottery sherds, and bones of cattle, dog, pig, and sheep/goat. The lithics included scrapers, cores, flakes, borers, a stone disc, hammerstones, a tracked stone, and stone axes (Hewson 1938, 70–87). The pottery sherds found appeared to be mostly Bronze Age in date. He discussed the area in two parts: Ballykinler (*ibid.* 70–3) and Dundrum (*ibid.* 73–87). The two areas surround Dundrum Bay, making it difficult to differentiate the two without proper coordinates.

A survey of this site was carried out in 1935–6 to explore the potential for excavation as the area was known to contain extensive occupation evidence. The survey was undertaken by Dr Oliver Savies and Miss M. E. Gaffikin (Collins 1952, 2). They excavated a small area in 1935 and found early pottery sherds (*ibid.* 17). This was followed by a larger excavation of the site in 1951–2 led by A. E. P. Collins. Six areas were chosen for examination (*ibid.* 4). Site 1 was located near the western end of the dunes in the location of two burial cists which had been partially examined in 1948 by Gaffikin and Professsor E. E. Evans (*ibid.* 5). Site 3 was

located at the western end of a windblown hollow. This was intended to investigate two old turf-lines seen in section (*ibid.* 15). The area excavated in 1935 was labelled Site 6 (*ibid.* 17). The other three sites were not discussed in the excavation publication (*ibid.* 5). Finds throughout included lithics and pottery sherds, but no mention is made of shells or bones (*ibid. passim*).

The investigation which took place in 1951–2 contains the only exact location information. Previous reports on the sandhills in Dundrum Bay are less clear concerning their location but are discussed here. The 1951–2 excavation report made no mention of shell or bone; the lithics and pottery sherds found can therefore not be linked to any shell deposit evidence.

Catalogue ID: DW008
Site: Ballinran, Kilbroney, Iveagh Upper

SMR: DOW054:024 **ITM:** 719116, 815829 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1960s; Dating 1960s
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies approximately 300m east of the shoreline on the eastern coast of Carlingford Lough. It is found approximately 480m north of Killowen Point. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was reported in a private garden in the 1960s (H 1993).

DW008

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	5000 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
While gardening in the early 1960s, the owner of the land discovered a midden containing oyster shells and charcoal. Queen's University Belfast took a sample for radiocarbon dating. The landowner reported that the date came back as approximately 5000 BC, but it is uncertain if this is a calibrated date (H 1993).

Catalogue ID: DW009
Site: Cranfield, Kilkeel, Mourne

SMR: DOW057:011 **ITM:** 726924, 809950 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1906
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southern tip of Cranfield Point overlooking the mouth of Carlingford Lough. It lies approximately 835m south of DW010. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.
Exposure: No trace of the midden was found in a 1993 survey (H 1993).

DW009

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The first report of archaeological significance at Cranfield Point was published in 1891. William Knowles found cores and flakes at the site (Knowles and Newton 1891, 619). In 1906, Welch visited the site in order to look for samples of land molluscs with Milne and Selfox. While there, they found a midden containing primarily whelk and limpet with other seashells along with bone fragments and charcoal (Welch 1906, 85). The site was again visited in 1993, but no midden remains were identified (H 1993).

Catalogue ID: DW010
Site: Cranfield, Kilkeel, Mourne

SMR: DOW057:014 **ITM:** 727144, 810780 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1985
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located to the north of Cranfield Point overlooking the mouth of Carlingford Lough. It lies approximately 835m north of DW009. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.
Exposure: The midden was destroyed by 1993 (H 1993).

DW010

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A shell midden was located on this site by Fred Hammond in 1985. In 1993, the site was again visited, but no trace of the midden was detected. A concrete yard, trackways, walls, and farmyard improvements were noted, which may have destroyed the midden (H 1993). Prior to development at the site, five test trenches were excavated at the site in 2009 under licence AE/09/195. No midden material was reported (Long 2009).

Catalogue ID: DW011
Site: Rough Island, Ringcreevy, Comber, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD148:031 **ITM:** 749343, 868960 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the northwest point of Rough Island. The island is a small, teardrop shaped tidal island in the north western area of Strangford Lough. It is located approximately 120m northwest of DW001 on the same island. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was actively eroding from a coastal edge in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 490).

DW011

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	4m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$16m^2$	**Volume:**	$1.6m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

he site was visited in 2000 by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe. The deposit was found to measured 0.1m thick and covered approximately $4m^2$ in plan. It was primarily made up of oysters (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 490).

Catalogue ID: DW012
Site: Chapel Island, Audleystown, Ballyculter, Lecale Lower

SMR: MRD149:015 **ITM:** 755418, 867698 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1998
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the north-eastern sandy shore of Chapel Island, a tidal island near the northeast coast of Strangford Lough. The site is within the scheduled zone of an intertidal landscape (DOW011:018) including fish traps, landing areas, an ecclesiastical site (DOW011:012), and many other archaeological sites. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 1998 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

DW012

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Sections of oyster midden were known to appear at this site. In order to investigate, the site was surveyed in 1998 by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe. They recorded a 0.2m thick layer of oysters. This layer had become exposed due to erosion of a low scarp caused by sheep grazing (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

Catalogue ID: DW013
Site: Castle Espie, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD167:016 **ITM:** 749520, 866998 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west coast of Lough Swilly. The site lies approximately 135m northwest of DW003, 360m northwest of DW014, and 425m northwest of DW015. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in a ploughed field in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 485).

DW013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe visited this site in 2000. It was one of three small middens in a ploughed field (also recorded under the SMR: DOW:011:040). The other two middens included DW014 and DW015. This deposit was described as a small spread of oyster shells (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 485).

Catalogue ID: DW014
Site: Castle Espie, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD167:017 **ITM:** 749720, 866698 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west coast of Lough Swilly. The site lies approximately 360m southeast of DW014, 390m southeast of DW004, and 95m west of DW016. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in a ploughed field in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

DW014

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe visited this site in 2000. It was one of three small middens in a ploughed field (also recorded under the SMR: DOW:011:040). The other two middens included DW013 and DW014. This deposit was described as a small spread of primarily winkle shells with some oysters and cockles (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

Catalogue ID: DW015
Site: Castle Espie, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD167:018 **ITM:** 749820, 866698 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west coast of Lough Swilly. The site lies approximately 420m southeast of DW013, 425m southeast of DW003, and 95m east of DW014. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in a ploughed field in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

DW015

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe visited this site in 2000. It was one of three small middens in a ploughed field (also recorded under the SMR: DOW:011:040). The other two middens included DW013 and DW015. This deposit was described as a small spread of primarily winkle shells with some oysters and cockles (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

Catalogue ID: DW016
Site: Tullynakill, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD167:019 **ITM:** 750319, 864098 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 100m west of the shoreline overlooking the mudbanks. These mudbanks include Ringneill Bay to the northeast and form part of the west coast of Strangford Lough. The site is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the site was observed in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491).

DW016

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was reported by a local farmer prior to survey in 2000. Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe found no trace of the shell midden in the freshly ploughed field. They did report Late Mesolithic worked flints in the field (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491).

Catalogue ID: DW017
Site: Mahee Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:096 **ITM:** 753819, 864498 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the northeast end of Mahee Island. This island is linked by a bridge to Reagh Island on its west, which connects to the mainland by another bridge on its west. Mahee Island is a tidal island in the mud flats associated with Ringneill Bay. These mud flats form part of the northwest coast of Strangford Lough. The site is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was under grass during a 2000 survey (McErlean *et al.* 487).

DW017

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The site was reported to the Strangford Lough Survey team by Paddy Mackie. The survey team visited the site in 2000 in order to investigate the reported oyster midden, but the field was under grass at the time. No trace of the midden was found (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486–7).

Catalogue ID: DW018
Site: Rainey Island, Ballydorn, Killinchy, Dufferin

SMR: MRD168:097 **ITM:** 752619, 863139 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1999
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the northern coast of Rainey Island, a wooded island off the eastern coast of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 1999 due to badger activity (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

DW018

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	50m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$20m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe visited this site in 1999. They reported a concentration of oyster shells. This concentration was approximately 0.4m thick in section where it was revealed by badger sets. Overall, the midden deposit measured 50m long. It was found to be largely intact due to the protection of tree cover (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

Catalogue ID: DW019
Site: Ringneill, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:098 **ITM:** 752119, 865298 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the southern end of the eastern promontory of Ringneill known as Dorn Point. It lies between the bridge to Reagh Island and the bridge to Rolly Island. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed and spread due to ploughing in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

DW019

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$40m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McCarthy, and Wes Forsythe located this midden in 2000 after ploughing revealed a surface spread of oyster shells. This spread extended approximately 60m long and 20m wide and most likely stemmed from a concentration found on the summit of a ridge. This ridge concentration measured 8m long and 5m wide (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

Catalogue ID: DW020
Site: Ringneill, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:099 **ITM:** 751829, 865878 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the northern end of the eastern promontory of Ringneill, just north of Dorn Point. It lies 645m northwest of DW020. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in 2000 due to ploughing (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

DW020

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe located this midden in 2000. Ploughing in the field had revealed a concentration of shells. The shells were primarily oyster with some winkles also noted (McErlean *et al*. 2003, 489).

Catalogue ID: DW021
Site: Reagh Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:100 **ITM:** 752519, 865198 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the western coast of Reagh Island, approximately 200m southeast of the bridge connecting the island to Ringneill. It lies approximately 220m northwest of DW024 and 610m north of DW023. The island is located on the northwest of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The deposit was exposed by ploughing in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

DW021

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	600m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe located this midden in 2000 after ploughing revealed a dense spread of shells. The midden measured approximately 30m long and 20m wide. The deposit was primarily made up of oyster shells. Some winkles, cockles, and clams were also noted (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

Catalogue ID: DW022
Site: Reagh Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:171 **ITM:** 752419, 864598 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the western coast of Reagh Island, approximately 630m north of the bridge connecting the island to Mahee Island. It lies approximately 610m south of DW021 and 400m south of DW023. The island is located on the northwest of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed due to ploughing in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

DW022

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14m	**Width:**	7m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	98m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe located this midden in 2000 after ploughing revealed the degraded remains of a shell midden. Shells were identified as primarily winkles with some oyster, mussel, and cockle also present. The most concentrated area of shells measured approximately 14m long and 7m wide (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

Catalogue ID: DW023
Site: Reagh Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:172 **ITM:** 752419, 864998 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on the western coast of Reagh Island. It lies approximately 610m south of DW021 and 400m north of DW022. The island is located on the northwest of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed due to ploughing in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

DW023

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	50m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	1000m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe located this midden in 2000. Ploughing revealed a small area of primarily winkle shells with some oyster. The area measured approximately 50m long and 20m wide (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 488).

Catalogue ID: DW024
Site: Reagh Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:174 **ITM:** 752719, 865198 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on the western coast of Reagh Island. It lies approximately 200m east of DW021, 360m northeast of DW023, and 670m northeast of DW022. The island is located on the northwest of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was under grass in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

DW024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A farmer reported a shell midden at this site. The field was under grass when visited by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe in 2000. No evidence of the midden was noted at this time (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

Catalogue ID: DW025
Site: Ringneill, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:176 **ITM:** 753119, 864998 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site located on Rolly Island, a small tidal island to the south of Dorn Point. It is located in the mudflats just south of Ringneill Bay on the northwest coast of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was under grass during survey in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 490).

DW025

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A farmer reported a shell midden at this site. The field was under grass when visited by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe in 2000. No evidence of the midden was noted (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 490).

Catalogue ID: DW026
Site: Ballyurnanellan, Grey Abbey, Ards Lower

SMR: MRD168:177 **ITM:** 756418, 866598 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1997
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southwest of South Island. This island is south of Mid Island, which is south of Ballyurnanellan mainland. It lies on the northeast coast of Strangford Lough. The site is found approximately 315m southwest of DW027. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was under grass in 1997 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491).

DW026

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A local informant reported an oyster midden at this site prior to the site being surveyed in 1997 by Thomas McErlean. McErlean reported that the site was under grass during his visit and no trace of the midden was seen (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491). In 2015, the National Trust Warden discovered a Mesolithic flint core at the site (*Anon.* 2019). This site was originally reported as DOW11:039 in the Sites and Monuments Record.

Catalogue ID: DW027
Site: Ballyurnanellan, Grey Abbey, Ards Lower

SMR: MRD168:178 **ITM:** 756718, 866698 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1997
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southwest of South Island. This island is south of Mid Island, which is south of Ballyurnanellan mainland. It lies on the northeast coast of Strangford Lough. The site is found approximately 315m northeast of DW027. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was under grass in 1997 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491).

DW027

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A local informant reports an oyster midden at this site prior to its survey in 1997. The survey team reported that the site was under grass during their visit. No trace of midden material was noted at this time (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491).

Catalogue ID: DW028
Site: Tullynakill, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: MRD168:179 **ITM:** 751049, 864168 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1837
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of Wood Island. This island is a small tidal island within the mud flats of Ardmillan Bay on the northeast coast of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the midden was seen in 1998 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491). It was most likely destroyed for lime (*ibid.*; Lewis 1839, 579)

DW028

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1837, the Topographical Survey of Ireland by S. Lewis reported a large shell midden at this site. Lewis noted that shells were being quarried away and burnt for lime (Lewis 1837, 579). The site was visited in 1998 by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McCarthy, and Wes Forsythe. It was under grass at the time and no trace of a remaining midden was seen. A lime kiln was noted nearby which may have been where the shells were burned (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 491).

Catalogue ID: DW029
Site: Ballygarvan, Inishargy, Ards Upper

SMR: MRD168:181 **ITM:** 758600, 854100 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1978
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies between the sandy coast of Ballygarvan on the west and the inland lake, Lough Cowey, on the east. Ballygarvan forms part of the southeast coastline of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the midden was noted during a 1999 survey of the area (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 485).

DW029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Peter Woodman reported that a shell midden once existed within this townland (Woodman 1978, 298). The area was surveyed in 1999 by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe. No visible trace of the midden was noted (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 485).

Catalogue ID: DW030
Site: Demesne of Down, Down, Lecale Upper

SMR: MRD224:006 **ITM:** 747720, 844802 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1999
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Hog Island. This area was once a tidal island in the Quoile Estuary, but has since been reclaimed. The site itself lies approximately 160m south of the Quoile River and approximately 5.5km southwest of where the River meets Brandy Bay. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed due to ploughing in 1999 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

DW030

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe visited the site after ploughing in 1999. The midden deposit appeared as a linear band measuring approximately 50m long. The deposit was made up primarily of oyster with some cockle. A narrow flint blade was located a few meters from the midden (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 486).

Catalogue ID: DW031
Site: Mount Stewart, Grey Abbey, Ards Lower

SMR: DOW011:023 **ITM:** 755918, 868497 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1978
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on what would have once been a small peninsula before reclamation. It lies on the west coast of Mount Stewart on the northeast coastline of Strangford Lough. DW032 is also found within this townland. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was under grass in 2000 (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 487).

DW031

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site was first described by Peter Woodman in 1978. He identified a midden approximately 10m long which had been exposed due to ploughing activity. The midden was primarily made up of oysters. It also contained lithics including a scraper and a possible stone axe (Woodman 1978, 302). The site was again visited in 2000 by the Strangford Lough survey team. It was under grass at the time and no evidence of the midden was noted (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 487).

Catalogue ID: DW032
Site: Mount Stewart, Grey Abbey, Ards Lower

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 755900, 868400 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The lies on the west coast of Mount Stewart on the northeast coastline of Strangford Lough. DW031 is also found within this townland. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed during a 2000 survey (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 487).

DW032

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Thomes McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe visited this site in 2000. Worked flint had been located at the site along with a concentration of oyster shells. Some of these shells were still connected to one another, possibly indicating that the feature was a natural oyster bed (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 487). The site was once listed as MRD149:016 on the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record.

Catalogue ID: DW033
Site: Nun's Quarter, Inishargy, Ards Upper

SMR: DOW018:029 **ITM:** 758958, 864198 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1999; Survey 1999
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western facing shoreline of Nun's Quarter at Bloody Burn Bay. This area makes up part of the eastern coastline of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: No trace of the midden was noted in a 1999 survey (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 487).

DW033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A small shell midden was reported to the Strangford Lough survey team at this site. Flints were also reported from the site. The team visited the site in 1999 and found no trace of the midden (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 487).

Catalogue ID: DW034
Site: Reagh Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: DOW017:043 **ITM:** 752579, 865013 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1978
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on the southern edge of Reagh Island. DW021, DW022, DW023, and DW035, are also found on this island on the northwest of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: No midden evidence was recorded during a 2000 survey (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

DW034

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Peter Woodman reported this site in 1978. He noted rolled and fresh raw flint and a few scrapers related to a small oyster midden (Woodman 1978, 296–7). The site was later visited by Thomas McErlean, Rosemary McConkey, and Wes Forsythe. It was under grass at the time and no evidence of the midden was noted (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489). The site was once listed as DOW017:043 on the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record.

Catalogue ID: DW035A-B
Site: Reagh Island, Tullynakill, Castlereagh Lower

SMR: DOW017:045 **ITM:** 752530, 865280 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1978
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site lies on the tidal island, Reagh Island. DW021, DW022, DW023, and DW034 are also found on this island on the northwest of Strangford Lough. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock.

Exposure: No midden evidence was encountered during a 2000 survey (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

DW035A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

DW035B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Peter Woodman reported two small middens at this site in 1978. One of these (DW035A) was found to lay directly on top of the raised beach deposit, while the other (DW035B) was found higher in the stratigraphy. Scrapers were also reported from the site (Woodman 1978, 296–7). The Strangford Lough survey team visited the site in 2000. The area was under grass at the time and no evidence of the midden was seen (McErlean *et al.* 2003, 489).

Catalogue ID: DW036
Site: Kilnatierny, Grey Abbey, Ards Lower

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 756598, 868277 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2003-4
License Numbers: AE/04/84
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 380m east of the western facing coast of Kilnatierny. This makes up part of the north-eastern coastline of Strangford Lough. The site lies approximately 670m southeast of DW031. It is in an area of sandstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed due to excavation (Murray *et al.* 2011).

DW036

Period: Mesolithic/ Neolithic **Date Grade:** B
Date: 4655–4054 BC
Method: Radiocarbon (bone), Radiocarbon (shell), Artefact
C14: 5365±36 bp; 4330-4054 BC (UB-6835) bone from midden
5546±36 bp; 4451–4338 BC (UB-6836) bone from charcoal layer
6045±22 bp; 4655-4323 BC (UBA-10231) oyster
5810±22 bp; 4384-4046 BC (UBA-10232) oyster
5911±38 bp; 4519-4162 BC (UBA-10233) oyster
1118±12 bp; 891-987 AD (UBA-15058) *Hordeum*
995±22 bp; 993-1152 AD (UBA-15059) *Avena*

Length:	4m	**Width:**	0.8m	**Thickness:**	0.22m
Area:	$3.2m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.7m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

During the digging of a building trench in 2003, middens were uncovered. Five thin lenses of midden material measuring 0.07–0.5m thick, labelled A–E, were exposed which led to excavation in 2004. The building trench had opened an area of approximately $100m^2$ to a depth of 0.4–0.7m. Within this roughly L-shaped trench, the midden lenses became evidence in the section faces of the main baulk and island baulks which had been left behind in the north-eastern area of the site. Midden lens A was chosen for investigation as it appeared to be the least disturbed by the building trench. All of the lenses were drawn and photographed. They may have all once formed a single midden (Murray *et al.* 2011, 1).

The archaeological excavation trench measured 3.5m by 1.5m. A small area of the midden measuring approximately 0.8m by 0.8m was already exposed due to the mechanical digging of the building trench in the island bulk. The archaeologists completed digging this area down to subsoil (Murray *et al.* 2011, 2). The midden measured approximately 4m long and 0.1–0.22mm thick and continued south beyond the excavation. The deposit primarily contained oyster and winkle along with charcoal, bone, and lithics (*ibid.* 2–3 and 6–7). Other shells within the deposit included limpet, cockle, chequered carpet shell, mussel, flat winkle, dog whelk, whelk, grey topshell, great scallop, razor clam, thick topshell, variegated scallop, saddle oyster, and two examples of the *Helix nemoralis* land snail. Fragments of a crustacean claw, most likely from the common edible crab (*Cancer pangurus*), were also found (*ibid.* 6 and 13–4). The bones within the deposit included pig and fish remains and most were burnt. The fish included right-sided flatfish, wrasse, and sand eel (*ibid.* 6 and 11–2). An unidentified unburnt mammal rib fragment was sent from the midden for radiocarbon analysis along with oyster shells and intrusive plant remains (*ibid.* 7).

The shell deposit lay above a charcoal-rich deposit which could have been washed down from the shell layer itself due to percolation. Percolation is supported by intrusive grains within the shell midden. A burnt long bone was taken for radiocarbon sampling from this layer (Murray *et al.* 2011, 6). The topsoil, which in some areas sat directly above the midden, contained modern pottery sherds and flint lithics (*ibid.* 2–3). The deposit sloped downward to the south into a linear depression which may have been formed by the decaying of a tree or other organic substance. A hearth feature was noted in the north eastern corner cutting into the shell layer (*ibid.* 3). This hearth contained burnt shells, ash, and lithics (*ibid.* 3).

A total of ninety lithics were found at the site which were all flint artefacts. Eight of these were within the primary midden layer, eleven were related to the hearth feature, and nine were in the charcoal rich humic layer beneath the midden. Forty-five of the flints were found in an unstratified position within the building trenches and may have originated from the midden deposit. These artefacts included cores, flakes, flake shatters, modified tools, and unworked flints (Murray *et al.* 2011, 9–11 and 16). The lenses are recorded as part of a single deposit within the database.



Figure DW.6: Pre-excavation plan of Midden Lens A in the main bault (Murray *et al.* 2011, 4).



Figure DW.7: Midden lens A post-excavation in archaeological trench (Murray *et al.* 2001, 4).

County Derry

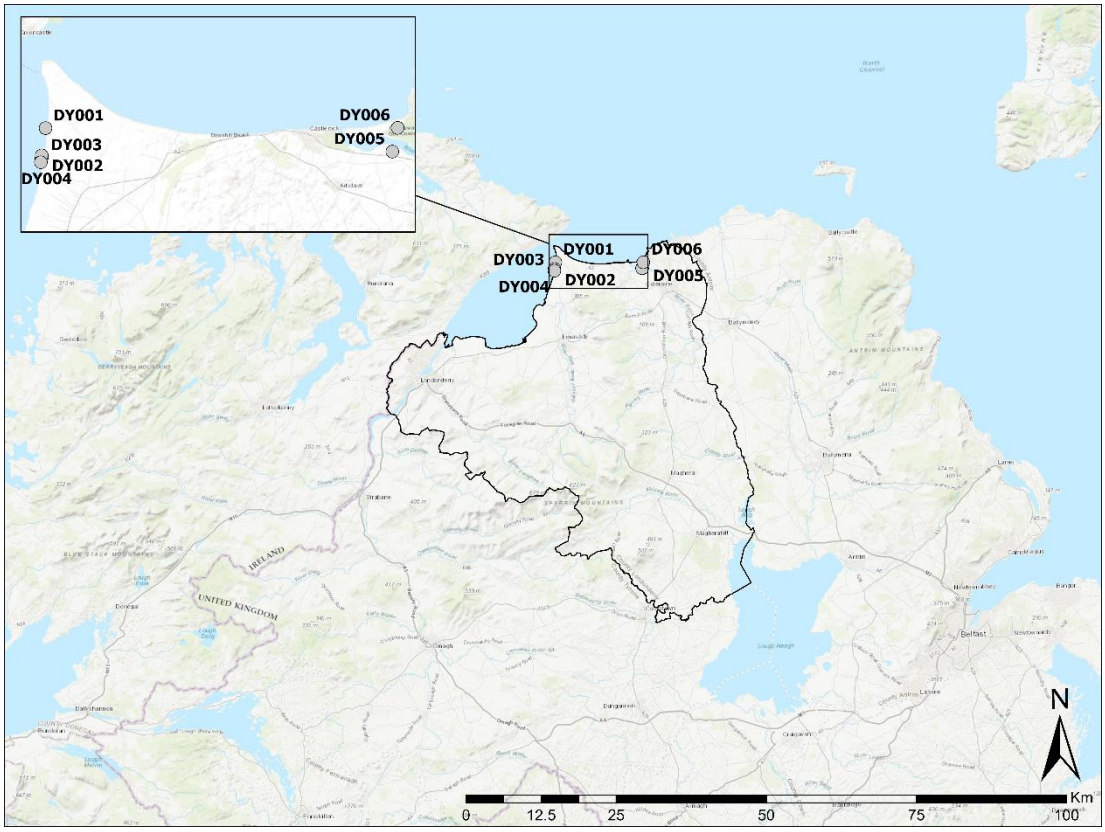


Figure DY.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Derry.

Catalogue ID: DY001
Site: Oughtymore, Magilligan, Tamlaghtard, Keenaght

SMR: LDY001:002 **ITM:** 666098, 936363 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1979; Survey 1979; Excavation 1979
License Numbers: 1979
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along a western facing sand cliff along the Magilligan Strand, approximately 2.5km south of Magilligan Point. The site overlooks Lough Foyle estuary. It is in an area of interbedded mudstone and limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1979 prior to its impending erosion (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 51).

DY001

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	654–822 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Artefact				
C14:	1295±40 BP; 654-822 AD (UB-2442) charcoal				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was reported to the Ulster Museum by Dr Alan Amilton of the New University of Ulster in *c.* 1979. This led to a survey of the site which indicated the need for a rescue excavation due to erosion threatening the midden. The exposed section of cultural material measured about 10m long and 0.1–0.3m thick (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 51).

The site was excavated over two days in 1979 by Prof. Peter Woodman and J. Mallory. They opened a trench measuring 1m by 7m parallel to the midden. This trench was divided into seven 1m units with units 2, 5, and 7 partially removed as bulk samples and the remainder excavated by trowel. The bulk samples were sieved, revealing a more animal bones and shells than the trowelled units (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 52).

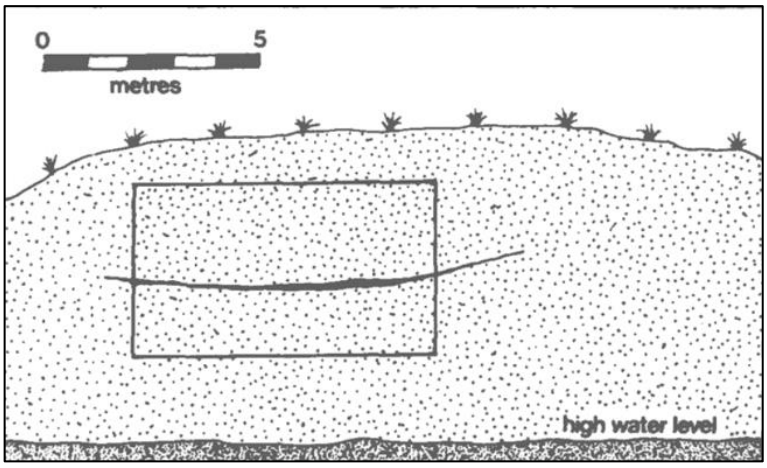


Figure DY.2: Midden deposit as revealed in section (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 51).

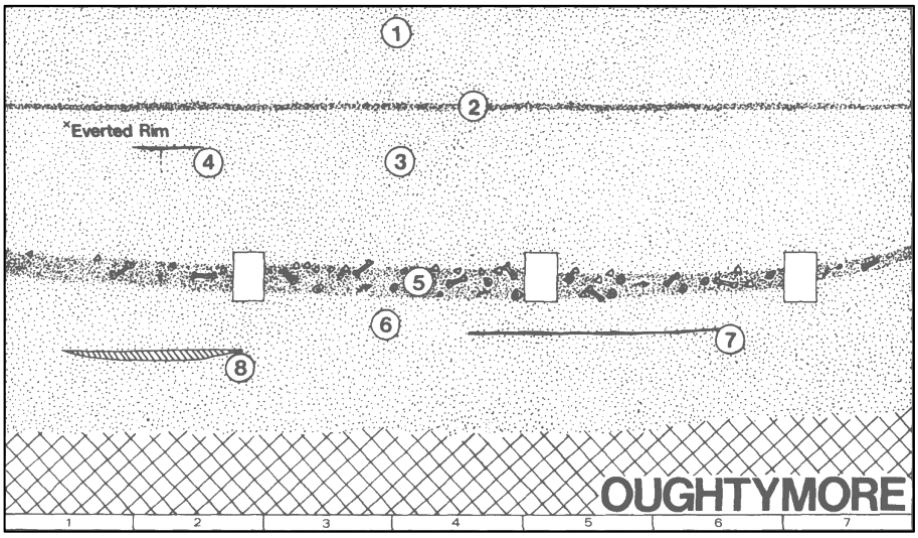


Figure DY.3: Section diagram of the excavation trench (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 52).

Nine stratigraphic units were encountered: 1) sand beneath the grass cover; 2) a lens of dark sand; 3) sand similar to layer 1; 4) a small lens of charcoal within layer 3; 5) the midden deposit; 6) another sand layer; 7) a lens of charcoal within layer 6; 8) a lens of dark sand within layer 6; 9) compacted iron pan (DY001_Figure 4) (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 52–3). A Medieval everted rim-ware sherd was found near the top of layer 3 (*ibid.* 54). This layer also contained occasional shells and bones near its interface with layer 5, the midden (*ibid.* 52).

The excavation revealed the midden to measure no more than 10m wide (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 53). Within this deposit, the ecofactual remains included plant remains, animal bone, and shell (*ibid.* 52). The animal bones were identified as predominantly cattle along with sheep/goat, pig, horse, eel, cod, plaice or flounder, haddock, salmon or sea trout, and birds including a starling (*ibid.* 54–5). Shells were primarily that of winkle, cockle, and mussel. Other marine species identified included oyster, whelk, dog whelk, limpet, Queen scallop, dog cockle, sand gaper, rough winkle, otter shell, ocean quahog, striped venus, banded venus, and thick trough shell. Fresh water shells were also found including wandering pond snail and smooth ramshorn. Land snails included in the deposit were those of smooth glass snail, slippery moss snail, lesser slippery moss snail, and tawny glass snail (*ibid.* 55–6). Plant remains at the site included rye, barley, wild buckwheat, and possible crucifer seeds (*ibid.* 56).

The midden deposit also contained artefactual evidence (Mallory and Woodman 1984, 52). This included twenty sherds of souterrain ware pottery (*ibid.* 53). Worked bone uncovered at the site included two bone comb fragments, an antler ring, and an antler spindle-whorl. Six pieces of flint were found, four of which were burnt. Two of the burnt flint pieces may have been cores while the two unburnt pieces had evidence of being struck, but no evidence of being further worked. A fragments of a blue glass bracelet and a fragment of a lignite bracelet were also found. Finally, a vitrified stone, most likely created by a cooking fire, was also uncovered (*ibid.* 54).

Catalogue ID: DY002
Site: Ballymulholland, Magilligan, Tamlaghtard, Keenaght

SMR: LDY001:003 **ITM:** 665928, 935113 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Informant 1984; Survey 1984; Excavation 1984
License Numbers: 1984
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located close to DY003 and DY004 along a western facing sand cliff along the Magilligan Strand, approximately 1.3km south of DY001. The site overlooks Lough Foyle estuary. It is in an area of interbedded mudstone and limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1984 prior to its impending erosion (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103).

DY002

Period:	Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	379–171 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Artefact				
C14:	2202±35 BP; 379-171 BC (UB-3076) animal bone				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	1m	**Thickness:**	0.36m
Area:	$25m^2$	**Volume:**	$9m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Dr D. Riley of the Magilligan Field Centre drew attention to a recently discovered shell midden in 1984. He was part of the Irish Association for Quaternary Studies' visit to the area. This led to a survey of the site by the Department of Environment, revealing two smaller middens (DY003 and DY004) to the north and south of this midden respectively. The survey led to the rescue excavation of all three middens. A pollen core was also taken to the north of these sites in order to better understand the landscape use around the three middens. This midden measured approximately 25m in section at the time of survey (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103).

A three day rescue excavation of DY002, DY003, and DY004 was undertaken in 1984 under the supervision of J.Mallory and Finbar McCormick. A trench measuring 1m by 25m was opened parallel to the exposed midden face of this midden. The majority of the trench was excavated using trowels, but some bulk samples were taken for sieving and flotation (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103). The general stratigraphy of

the site had to be reconstructed from notes as the section face collapsed while being prepared for drawing. Twelve stratigraphic units were recorded (DY002_Figure 3). The midden itself was made up of layers 7–10 and had a total thickness of approximately 0.2–0.36m (*ibid.* 105).

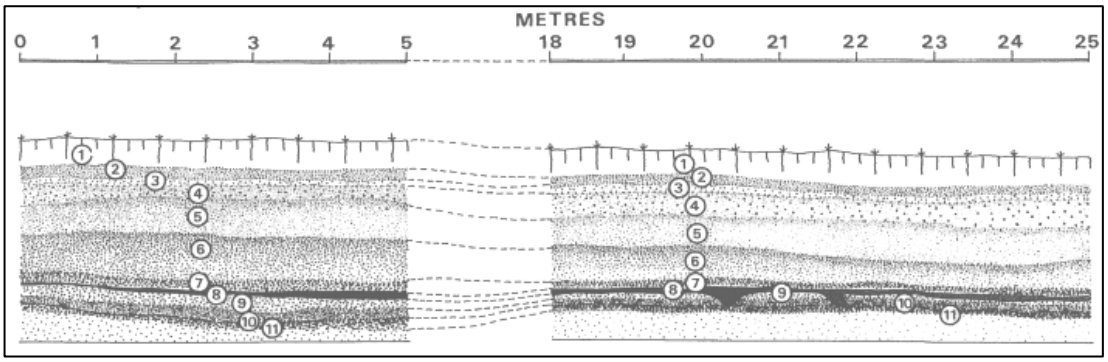


Figure 4: Stratigraphic sections (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 106).

The excavation revealed three features at the site: two post-holes (F1 and F3) and a small pit (F2) (DY002_Figure 4). Each of the features contained charcoal. One of the postholes (F1) also contained small amounts of fragmented shell and bone and began at the base of the midden. The other posthole and the pit were found within the midden (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 105–6). The only artefactual remains uncovered was iron slag (*ibid.*105–6). All other finds were that of animal bone, shells, and coprolite. Shells at the site were primarily of ocean quahog with cockle, limpet, winkle, venus clam, thick trough shell, dog cockle, oyster, and whelk (*ibid.* 107–8). Animal bones were primarily cattle with examples of red deer, pig, sheep/goat, cetacean, gannet, and gull also present. Six dog coprolites were also identified (*ibid.* 107). The iron slag, along with a radiocarbon date from an animal bone sample, suggests that the ware was used for iron production in the Iron Age (*ibid.* 107–8).

Catalogue ID: DY003
Site: Ballymulholland, Magilligan, Tamlaghtard, Keenaght

SMR: LDY001:004 **ITM:** 665938, 935223 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1984; Excavation 1984
License Numbers: 1984
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located close to DY002 and DY004 along a western facing sand cliff along the Magilligan Strand, approximately 1.3km south of DY001. The site overlooks Lough Foyle estuary. It is in an area of interbedded mudstone and limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1984 prior to its impending erosion (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103).

DY003

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	4.8m	**Width:**	0.5m	**Thickness:**	0.14m
Area:	2.4m^2	**Volume:**	0.34m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This midden, along with DY004, was discovered during the initial survey of DY002 in 1984. The two newly discovered middens were then included in the rescue excavation strategy of DY002 (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103). The exposed section of this deposit measured 4.8m long and 0.12–0.14m thick (*ibid.* 108).

A three day rescue excavation of DY002, DY003, and DY004 was undertaken in 1984 under the supervision of J.Mallory and Finbar McCormick (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103). A trench measuring 0.5m wide and 3m long was opened parallel to the exposed face of this midden (DY003_Figure 3) (*ibid.* 108). A Medieval everted rim sherd, a few animal bones, shells, and plant remains were identified (*ibid.* 108–9). Cattle was the most common animal bone. Other bones included that of sheep/goat and wood mouse. Shells were primarily cockle with limpet, winkle, whelk and fragments of ocean quahog also noted. Plant remains included barley, oats, rye, four non-cereal grasses, two unidentified seeds, some straw fragments, and charcoal (*ibid.* 109).

Catalogue ID: DY004
Site: Ballymulholland, Magilligan, Tamlaghtard, Keenaght

SMR: LDY001:005 **ITM:** 665898, 934943 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Survey 1984; Excavation 1984
License Numbers: 1984
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located close to DY002 and DY003 along a western facing sand cliff along the Magilligan Strand, approximately 1.3km south of DY001. The site overlooks Lough Foyle estuary. It is in an area of interbedded mudstone and limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1984 prior to its impending erosion (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103).

DY004

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	11m	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	$22m^2$	**Volume:**	$3.3m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This midden, along with DY003, was discovered during the initial survey of DY002 in 1984. The two new middens were then included in the rescue excavation strategy of DY002 (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103). The exposed section of this deposit measured 2m long (*ibid.* 109).

A three day rescue excavation of DY002, DY003, and DY004 was undertaken in 1984 under the supervision of J. Mallory and Finbar McCormick (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 103). They used a probe to estimate the extent of this midden. This revealed a width of approximately 11m. Five stratigraphic layers were recorded during the investigation of the site: 1) sod; 2) dark sand; 3) lighter sand; 4) the midden with an average thickness of approximately 0.15m; 5) sand with charcoal flecks (DY004_Figure 3). The only finds were that of animal bone and shell. Bones included that of cattle, sheep/goat, hare/rabbit, and hen with cattle being the predominant species. Shells were almost entirely of cockle and/or winkle (*ibid.* 109).

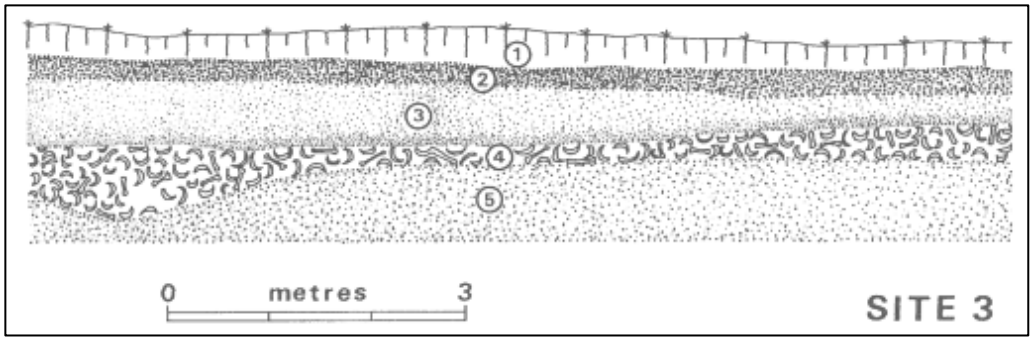


Figure 5: Stratigraphic section (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 106).

Finbar McCormick reports that the shellfish were almost entirely cockles when discussing the faunal remains at the site. The stratigraphic description, however, indicates that the midden was primarily made up of winkles (Mallory *et al.* 1988, 109). These shells are difficult to confuse as cockles are bivalves and winkles are typical gastropods. The author assumes that faunal samples only included cockles while observation during the excavation revealed a large quantity of winkles.

Catalogue ID: DY005
Site: Grangemore, Dunboe, Coleraine

SMR:	MRL012:003 and MRL012:017	**ITM:**	680535, 935383	**Exact?**	exact

Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1889-91, 1890
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located within the scheduled zones of MRL012:003 and MRL012:017, sandhill occupation sites within the Grangemore sand dune system. They are divided to the north and south respectively by an east to west railway line. The Articlave River bounds the zones to the west. The zones are located on the southern shore of the River Bann and includes a findspot of flints and pottery (LDY003:040), a findspot of a dugout canoe (LDY003:042), and three prehistoric occupation sites (LDY003:079, MRL012:003, and MRL012:017). It is in an area of basalt bedrock.

Exposure: No midden remains were reported at the site on a visit in 2003 (NISMR SM7-LDY-003-079).

DY005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

Rev. Leonard Hassé was the first to investigate the site at Grangemore by digging into the dunes and collecting objects along the surface (Hassé 1890). William Knowles then dug at the site in 1889 and again visited in 1890 (Knowles and Newton 1891, 618–9). During his latter venture, he reported finds of clay pipes and 'ordinary' cups and saucers (*ibid.* 621). His family joined Mr. Coffey in visiting the site prior to 1901 and reported almost 150 flint objects (Knowles 1901, 339).

The last visit to the site took place in 2003, when Stiofan O'Cathmhaoil surveyed the area. He reported finds of struck flint and pottery sherds which had eroding from

the western face of a large sand dune. The pottery was of a prehistoric nature and included a possible Neolithic decorated rim sherd (NISMR SM7-LDY-003-079).

The site was first reported by Knowles in 1889 along with Portstewart (DY006). The sites were discussed together as they were found on opposite sides of the River Bann and were similar. He dug into an old black occupation surface. Most of his finds were said to come from this layer including a portions of a polished stone axe, flint and pitchstone lithics, greenish serpentine beads, worked bone, pottery sherds, bronze pieces, iron pieces, animal bones, human bones, and seashells. The animal bones were identified as cattle, red deer, pig, sheep/goat, and wolf/dog (Knowles 1889, 178–9).

The next report of the site was published by Hassé in 1890 after fifteen visits in 1888 to the areas of Portstewart and Grangemore. He also dug into the old black surface but reported that few of his finds came from any depth within it (Hassé 1890, 130). Instead, the artefacts reported were sitting at the top of the deposit or within pits found throughout the site. At the top of the deposit were found a few large stone tools, flints, and some pottery sherds. Within the pits, he reported a green glass dumb-bell bead, half of a polished stone axe, and half of a hammer stone. The pits also often contained large stones, pottery sherds, bones, pieces of copper or bronze, iron slag, iron blades, and lithic flakes. Many of the finds found above the black layer were similar to those found within it and within the pits (*ibid.* 130–4). Some of the pottery sherds found at the site showed evidence of being wheel-turned and some were glazed, though other sherds he described as older in nature (*ibid.* 132 and 136).

The only mention of shells was made during Knowles' first publication. Knowles and Hassé were in opposition as the antiquity of the site with Knowles arguing that it was stone age and Hassé arguing for at least the Iron Age (Hassé 1890, 135–8; Knowles and Newton 1891, 618–9).

Catalogue ID: DY006
Site: Portstewart, Crossreagh East, Ballyaghran, N.E. Liberties of Coleraine

SMR: LDY003:001 **ITM:** 680755, 936373 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: North
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1888, 1889, 1901; Excavation 1948
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located along Portstewart Strand to the north of the River Bann. It lies across the river from DY005. It is in an area of basalt bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1948 (May and Batty 1948).

DY006

Period:	Neolithic/ Chalcolithic/ Bronze Age/ Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
The site was first reported by Knowles in 1889 along with Grangemore (DY005). The sites were discussed together as they were found on opposite sides of the River Bann and were similar. He dug into an old black occupation surface. Most of his finds were said to come from this layer including a portions of a polished stone axe, flint and pitchstone lithics, greenish serpentine beads, worked bone, pottery sherds, bronze pieces, iron pieces, animal bones, human bones, and seashells. The animal bones were identified as cattle, red deer, pig, sheep/goat, and wolf/dog (Knowles 1889, 178–9). Knowles' family visited the site prior to 1901 and his daughter located a pottery sherd containing a hazelnut shell fragment (Knowles 1901, 336).

The next report of the site was published by Hassé in 1890 after fifteen visits in 1888 to the areas of Portstewart and Grangemore. He also dug into the old black surface but reported that few of his finds came from any depth within it (Hassé 1890, 130). Instead, the artefacts reported were sitting at the top of the deposit or within

pits found throughout the site. At the top of the deposit were found a few large stone tools, flints, and some pottery sherds. Within the pits, he reported a green glass dumb-bell bead, half of a polished stone axe, and half of a hammer stone. The pits also often contained large stones, pottery sherds, bones, pieces of copper or bronze, iron slag, iron blades, and lithic flakes. Many of the finds found above the black layer were similar to those found within it and within the pits (*ibid.* 130–4). Some of the pottery sherds found at the site showed evidence of being wheel-turned and some were glazed, though other sherds he described as older in nature (*ibid.* 132 and 136).

A. May and J. Batty reported on the area in 1948. Their excavated Site A most likely correlates to the area that Hassé and Knowles acquired most of their finds. They reported two exposed layers of black ash containing pottery sherds, large stone tools, flint lithics, bronze and iron objects, human and animal bone, and shell (May and Batty 1948, 131). They also located a minimum of two hearths during the excavation. The human remains were identified as three pieces of three human skull fragments and came from the bottom ash layer (*ibid.* 133). Animal bones from this same bottom layer were identified as cattle, sheep/goat, dog, pig, deer, bird, and fish. Most of the shells encountered at the site were that of winkle with many burnt examples (*ibid.* 134).

Flint tools uncovered in 1948 included scrapers, arrowheads, Bann flakes, microliths, knives, and borers (May and Batty 1948, 134–41). Bronze finds included a needle, a buckle, an ornamented piece, a clasp, post of a ring, and over 100 bronze pins. Stone beads were found including some made of quartz and jet (*ibid.* 142). Stone tools included hammer stones, anvil stones, and polished stone axes (*ibid.* 143–4). Pottery sherds numbered over 400 and were thought to date to the Neolithic, Beaker Period or Chalcolithic, and Bronze Age (*ibid.* 144–55). They also reported a steatite bowl, two crucibles with the remains of bronze within them, iron slag, and pumice stone (*ibid.* 141). Finds from the bottom layer of black ash were, in general, considered Bronze Age. Some Neolithic finds were also encountered in this layer. Finds from the top layer were considered Iron Age, and many of the surface finds were dated to the Medieval Period (*ibid.* 155–6).

County Galway

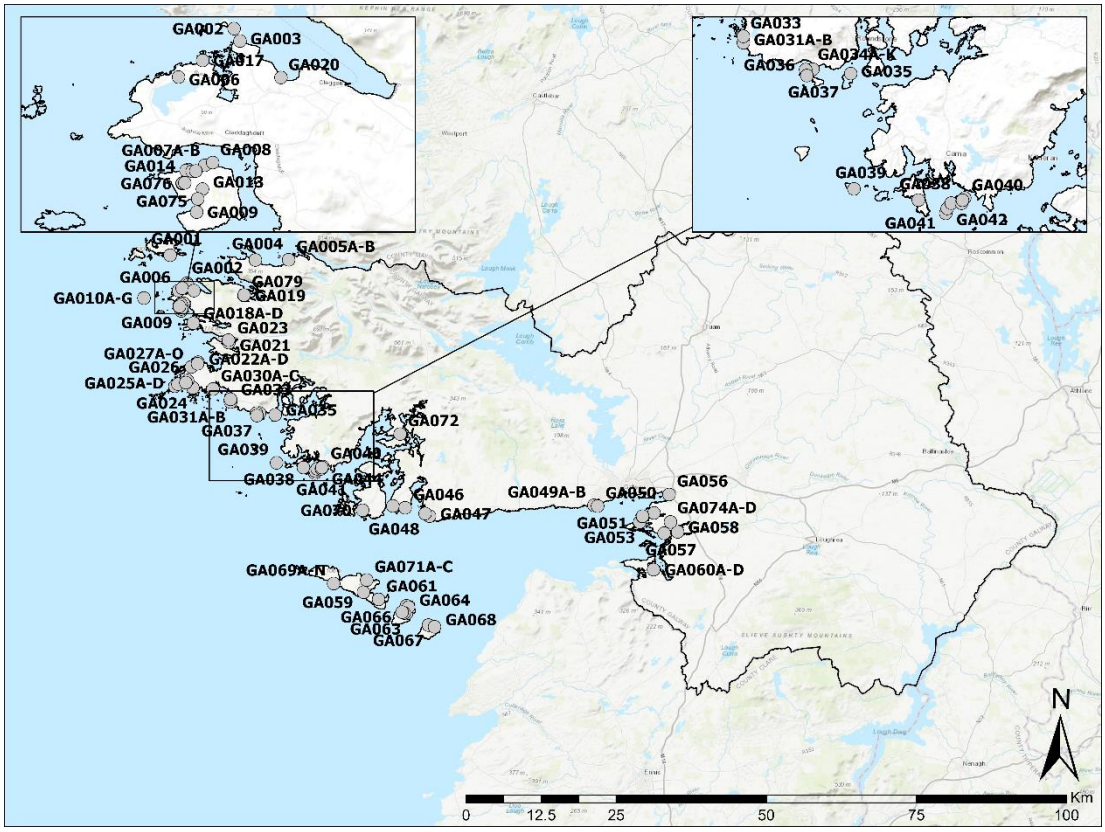


Figure GA.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Galway.

Catalogue ID: GA001
Site: Knock, Inishbofin, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA009D015 **ITM:** 454500, 764500 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1911
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the dunes of Knock townland along the southeast coastline of Inishbofin island. The island lies off of the west coast of County Galway. A rocky shoreline lines Knock to the south while the western coast, where Bofin Harbour forms, is lined by sandy beaches. It is in an area of schist and quartzite bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the midden was noted during a 1983 survey (Gosling, 1993, 87).

GA001

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1911, Thomas Westropp reported this site while surveying Clare Island and adjoining districts. He described a shell midden containing fire cracked rocks, bones, and charcoal in the sandhills. It primarily contained limpets and winkles with some oysters and mussels. Two subcircular stone hut sites surrounded by shell deposits were found nearby (Westropp 1911, 59).

Catalogue ID: GA002
Site: Gooreen Island, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA009D041 **ITM:** 457289, 759813 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2016; Survey 2016
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandy intertidal zone to the northeast of Goreen Island. Goreen Island is itself a tidal island off the northeast coast of Rossadillisk near the western side of the mouth of Cleggan Bay. It is located approximately 340m northwest of GA004. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed by winter storms in 2015–16 (Alcock 2016).

GA002

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.3m	**Width:**	0.2m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	0.06m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Gibbons reported this site after the winter storms of 2015–16 revealed a shell deposit. This site was then visited by Olive Alcock and Gearóid Conroy. The deposit was made up of limpet shells and measured 0.3m by 0.2m in plan. It was imbedded within a layer of peat (Alcock 2016).



Figure GA.2: Limpet deposit (Alcock 2016).

Catalogue ID: GA003

Site: Rossadillisk, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA009D042 **ITM:** 457436, 759502 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods: Informant 2016

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west facing shoreline of a northward projecting triangular headland in Rossadillisk. This headland is found near the western side of the mouth of Cleggan Bay. The site is approximately 340m southeast of GA003. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the midden was evident in 2016 (Alcock 2016).

GA003

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Michael Gibbons reported a midden at this site in 2016 after the winter storms of 2015–16 (Alcock 2016).

Catalogue ID: GA004
Site: Tully Beg, Ballynakill, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA010-040 **ITM:** 468699, 763711 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1922, 2009; Dating 2009
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern, sandy coastline of Tully Beg. It is found on a small rock outcrop or headland in the centre of the Renvyle beach. It is in an area of schist bedrock.
Exposure: The midden was heavily eroded by 2006 (Murray 2009, 1).

GA004

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	4648–3994 BC				
Method:	5783±47 BP; 4370-3994 BC (UBA-8883) winkles 6021±39 BP; 4648-4287 BC (UBA-10230) winkles				
Length:	109.73m	**Width:**	18.29m	**Thickness:**	0.23m
Area:	2006.96m^2	**Volume:**	461.6m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Lynam may have been the first to report on a shell deposit at this site in 1922, though his directions placed the midden on Maumfin point in Tully More. Emily Murray, who later reports on this site indicates that Lynam most likely meant to position the site in Tully Beg (Murray 2009, 2–3). The deposit had been exposed due to the sand that once covered it being eroded away by wind and wave action. It measured 120yd (109.73m) long, 20yd (18.29m) wide, and 9in (0.23m) thick. The shells were primarily that of limpet, whelk, and winkle (Lynam 1922, 167).

The shells were found within sterile sand in 2009. Emily Murray suggests that this is due to 'previous phases of conflation and consolidation.' Murray took winkle samples from the site for radiocarbon dating, indicating a Mesolithic date for the site. The primary shell species at this time were said to be winkles with some dog whelk and limpet shells (Murray 2009, 1). Based on the description given by Murray (2009, 1), the whelks described by Lynam (1922, 167) are assumed to have been dog whelks and not the common whelk.

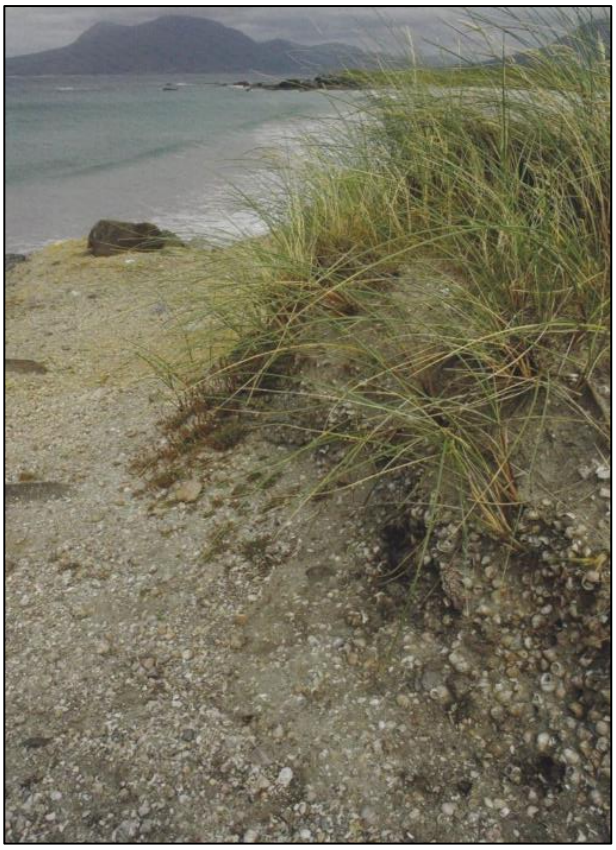


Figure GA.3: Midden in 2006 (Murray 2009, Pl. 1).

Catalogue ID: GA005A-B
Site: Culfin, Ballynakill, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA010-048 **ITM:** 474246, 763736 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 1995-2009
License Numbers: 06E0644
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on the northern bank of the River Culfin where a sandy beach projects south from the rocky shoreline. It lies approximately 140m east of the coastal shore. It is in an area of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was still visible prior to a partial excavation in 2006 (Murray et al. 2011).

GA005A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	12.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA005B

Period:	Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	197 BC–8 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (hazelnut)				
C14:	2086±34 BP; 197 BC-8 AD (UB-7203) hazelnut				
Length:	0.9m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.09m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Gibbons found this midden in 2003 during an Environmental Impact Statement project. He described it as being made up almost entirely of broken dog whelk shells. Other shells were noted including winkle, limpet, cockle, and oyster. Fire cracked rocks and burnt sediment were seen within the deposit. The deposit,

which was made up of two distinct layers of material, measured 0.4–0.5m thick and 25m long (Alcock 2005).

The midden was visited in 2006 for inspection prior to excavation. At this time, it measured 3m in length and 1.4m thick. A collection of shells was radiocarbon dated to the Early Medieval period (Murray *et al.* 2011, 38). It was later understood that this sample came from the sandy layer directly above the dog whelk layer, rather than the midden deposit itself (*ibid.* 40).



Figure GA.4: Midden layer in section (Murray *et al.* 2011, Pl. 2).

A trench measuring 1.3 by 0.5m was excavated for rescue purposes in 2006. This exposed ten unique features. The natural layers of sod and windblown sand overlay a grey humic layer which sealed the dog whelk midden (GA006A). Below the midden was a thin, sandy lens which covered a thicker charcoal rich humic layer containing stones and shells. A charcoal-flecked sandy layer separated this from another humic-rich layer. A basal midden layer (GA006B) was seen below this which contained stones, cockle and limpet shells, and animal bone. This measured 0.02–0.13m thick and approximately 1m long. A discrete ash lens was noted in the northern area of the excavation pit. Still further north was a stakehole. A sample of hazelnut shells from the basal midden layer returned an Iron Age date. The only artefact recovered on site was an incomplete soapstone ring located within unstratified slump (Murray *et al.* 2011, 38–40).

Catalogue ID: GA006
Site: Aughrus Beg, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-002 **ITM:** 455900, 758600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1984
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sand dunes of Trá Mór on the northwest shore of the Aughrus peninsula. It is north of Aughrus Beg Lough and west of where Lough Atalia meets the ocean. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.
Exposure: No visible remains in a 1984 survey (Gosling 1993, 84).

GA006

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was noted in this location in 1982 containing burnt granite boulders (Alcock 1984). It is unclear what the midden itself was composed of.

Catalogue ID: GA007A-B*
Site: Cartoorbeg, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-007 **ITM:** 456558, 756393 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1984; Survey 1983, 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located near the eastern edge of the northern shore of Omey Island. This shoreline contains sandy beaches above rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site is found approximately 200m west of GA009. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section during the author's survey in 2020.

GA007A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	38m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	11.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA007B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	9.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	2.38m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Lord Killanin noted kitchen midden on Omey Island in 1954 (Killanin 1954, 95). This site was recorded in 1983 as a 600m^2 spread of shells and fire cracked rocks (Gosling 1993, 84). The site was again visited in 2014 during which time two sections of midden deposits were visible due to erosion. These sections were on the western and eastern sides of the headland (Gosling and Alcock 2014).

The western midden layer (GA007A) measured 38m in length and contained primarily limpet shells in a dark peaty matrix. Some winkle shells were also present. The eastern midden layer (GA007B) measured 9.5m in length and was also made up of limpet shells within a peaty matrix. There were also areas of slumped sand (Gosling and Alcock 2014). A brooch was found just below this midden site. The brooch was described as a kite brooch of the 12th century (Gosling and Alcock 2014).



Figure GA.5: Detail of section on western side (Gosling and Alcock 2014).

Survey

Animal burrows were evident throughout the section face above and below the midden. Only one section of midden material was noted. The second section may have not been found either due to further erosion or concealment since 2014. The deposit measured approximately 15m long and 0.22m thick. A cut feature was evident approximately 5.5m from the north end of the midden. This measured approximately 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep.

The midden material was found within a coarse, dark brown sand matrix. The rest of the section face was made up of coarse, light tan sand with grass. An area of light sand and grass slumped over the deposit near its centre and several grass slumps concealed areas to the north. The cut feature noted near the northern end contained midden material and a recent animal burrow cut into its base. The midden primarily contained limpet shells with some cockles and flat winkles noted. Charcoal inclusions were seen throughout. A minimum of eight fish bones were identified within the midden face. A large number of fire cracked rocks were noted clustered in the southern side of the deposit.



Figure GA.6: Left: Concentration of fire cracked rocks at southern end of midden. Right: Fish vertebrae identified in midden material.

Catalogue ID: GA008
Site: Cartoorbeg, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-008 **ITM:** 456756, 756461 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1954; Survey 1993, 2002, 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the eastern edge of the northern shore of Omey Island. This shoreline contains sandy beaches above rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site is found approximately 200m east of GA007. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was visible in section in 2014 (Alcock 2014).

GA008

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	33m	**Width:**	18m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	594m^2	**Volume:**	297m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Lord Killanin noted kitchen midden on Omey Island in 1954 (Killanin 1954, 95). The Archaeological Survey of County Galway reported the midden as a band of shell, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal measuring approximately 25m in length beneath sand and turf (Golsing 1993, 85).

In 2002, Michael Gibbons reports a bronze pin from within the dark midden layer (NMI: 2002:21). Gibbons collected a shell sample of cockle, limpet, winkle, and razor shell along with bones of a small mammal or bird and two other large mammal bones (NMI: 2002:20–22). Eamonn Kelly visited the area following Gibbons' find. It then was revealed in plan as a roughly trapezoidal deposit measuring 18m wide on one end and 10m on the other with a total length of 33m (Alcock 2014).

It was again visited in 2014 by Olive Alcock and Gearóid Conroy. At this time, the midden measured 20m in length and was made up almost entirely of limpet shells within a dark matrix. The deposit was approximately 0.2–0.5m thick (Alcock 2014).

Catalogue ID: GA009*

Site: Gooreenatinny, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-021 **ITM:** 456355, 755226 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods: Antiquarian 1868; Survey 1983; Dating 1988; Survey 2014, 2020

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western shore of Omey Island, a tidal island off the west coast of Galway. It lies on the eastern edge of Omey Island Bay's southern shore. This is a sandy beach area above rocky outcrops. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was visible in section during the author's survey in 2020.

GA009

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1000–1150 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	88m	**Width:**	18.29m	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	1609.52m^2	**Volume:**	1464.66m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Hugh Leonard noted a midden at this site in 1868. It measured 50yd (45.72m) long and 20 yd (18.29m) wide. The deposit was also seen in section with the following stratigraphy: sand, shell layer measuring 3ft (0.91m) thick containing charcoal and bone, brown sand, dark sediment layer measuring 5in (0.13m) thick with containing limpet shells, and white sand. The shells in the upper, primary midden layer were that of limpet, winkle and cockle (Leonard 1868; Brunicardi 1914, 198).

The midden was reported by the Galway Archaeological Survey after a visit to the site in 1983. The midden was exposed intermittently within a scarp face for a distance of 80m. The site contained bands of fire cracked rocks, charcoal, and shells. Hearths were noted. In 1988, radiocarbon analysis was undertaken, indicating an Early Medieval date (Gosling 1993, 860).

The site was revisited by Michael Gibbons in 2014. It measured approximately 88m long to the southwest of a sea wall measuring approximately 56m long. The midden primarily contained limpet shells. On the northeast side of the sea wall,

further midden evidence was recorded for a length of approximately 23m (Alcock 2014).



Figure GA.7: Midden section in 2014 (Alcock 2014).

Joanna Brunicardi noted that pilgrims visiting a nearby holy well (GA021-019----) and those who used the site for seaweed gathering, still cooked shellfish at the site using pyrolithic technology in the early 20th century (Brunicardi 1914, 198). A calibrated radiocarbon date of 1000–1150 AD was reported to the Galway Survey by Michael Gibbons (Gosling 1993, 86).

Survey

The site showed evidence of heavy erosion with slumped material including sod intermittently obscuring the midden deposit. Animal burrows were also noted throughout. The midden deposit measured approximately 75m long and had a maximum thickness of 0.52m. Two distinct dark grey-brown, compact coarse sand layers were noted. The top of these layers contained more midden material. Layers of lighter, less consolidated coarse sand separate the layers and are found above and below them. Some areas of the midden material continued into the sod.

The midden was primarily made up of limpet shells with winkles also commonly found. A few cockles and flat winkles were also noted. Inclusions within the deposit

included several pieces of quartz and charcoal. Some shells showed evidence of burning. Six bones including mammalian and fish examples and eight fire cracked rocks were encountered. A pottery sherd was also noted in possible midden slump.



Figure GA.8: Left: Pottery sherd *in situ*. Right: Midden section with dense limpet concentrations.

Catalogue ID: GA010A-G
Site: High Island, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-026022 **ITM:** 450146, 757357 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 1995-2009
License Numbers: 95E0124
Number of Deposits: 7

Landscape: The site is located on High Island, a roughly east to west linear, rocky island off of the western coast of County Galway. The midden was found associated with monastic remains (GA021-026----) near the western end of the northern coastline. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: Shell deposits were not reported at the site after 2002 (Scally 2003, 38).

GA010A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA010B

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	1.2m	**Width:**	1.1m	**Thickness:**	0.55m
Area:	$1.32m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.73m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA010C

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	0.7m	**Width:**	0.7m	**Thickness:**	0.35m
Area:	$0.49m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.17m^3$		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA010D

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA010E

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA010F

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	0.8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$0.08m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA010G

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.35m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Excavations began on this site in 1995 at the location of the High Island Oratory (GA021-026014-) and associated monuments (Scally 1995). A total of eight areas were investigated over the course of eight seasons prior to conservation efforts. In the first season, excavations focused on Areas 1, directly outside of the church, including its enclosure, and 2, that within the church itself (Scally 2003, 2). Graves, church collapse, and a rough stone surface were located (Scally 1995).

In 1996, the excavation extended the investigation of Areas 1 and 2. This included the excavation of three of the eight graves previously discovered in 1995 at the east end of the church. The excavation also further explored the rough stone surface and more of the church's interior (Scally 2003, 2). Within the church, a layer of ash and a further grave was identified. Outside of the church, the inner enclosure wall was exposed (Scally 1996).

The excavation in 1997 looked at Areas 1–5 (Scally 1997, 2003, 2). The investigation was designed to explore two beehive huts at the site (GA021-026012- and GA021-026013-). The excavations in Area 2, inside the church, located a layer of burning beneath the church walls between two levels of paving. This burning deposit contained burnt and unburnt bird, fish, and mammal bones including pig. Within cell B, Area 3, a paving level, a stone lined hut, and a deposit of burnt material was uncovered along with cell collapse. The burnt layer contained ash and food remains. Similar features were uncovered in cell A, Area 4: a paving beneath collapse and burnt deposit beneath the paving. Another of the eight graves identified in 1995 was investigated and the other graves were found to contain no remains (Scally 1997).

Areas 1–5, and 7 were investigated in 1998. An earlier enclosure wall was found to the north and south of the primary church enclosure in Area 1. The altar was found within the church, beneath collapse of the east wall in Area 2. In Area 3, the interior of hut B was 90% excavated, revealing a stone lined hearth and associated debris (Scally 1998). The associated debris may be the deposit mentioned in the final monograph of the investigation which mentioned a mound of burnt debris containing shells (GA010A) associated with a hearth along with a concentration of shells to the east of the hearth. The hut was interpreted as a kitchen structure (Scally 2014, 100).

Just north of Area 1, in Area 4, layers of collapse were investigated. On top of rubble abutting the north side of a cross base, was a small hearth with a stone kerb.

To the west of this hearth was a depression in the collapse containing a midden (GA010B) primarily made up of limpet shells with some animal bone. This midden measured 1.2m by 1.1m in plan and 0.55m deep. This was sealed by later collapse (Scally 1999a, 16). Between this collapse and final wall collapse, a second midden deposit (GA010C). This measured approximately 0.7m in diameter and 0.35m deep and primarily contained limpet shells with some rock fish bones and other possible fish bones. This deposit lay next to a spread of charcoal and ash (*ibid.* 17).

In Area 5, the interior of hut A was fully excavated, revealing a paved floor and occupation debris (Scally 1998). This debris may have been similar to that found in hut B with shells and bones (GA010D), but with slightly less food refuse (Scally 2014, 134). Area 7 included a chamber within the outer monastic enclosure. Excavation of this chamber revealed an organic deposit and a large amount of collapse (Scally 1998).

In 1999, the work started in 1998 was continued (Scally 2003, 2). This revealed transient, post-abandonment middens (GA010E) and hearths in Area 4 (Scally 1999b). In 2000, the earlier enclosure identified in Area 1 in 1998 was found to instead be a built revetment for burnt refuse. Two of the original eight graves identified in 1995 were confirmed to predate the existing church in Area 2. The full extent of smelting area was investigated in Area 3 and was found to predate hut B. An earlier cashel wall was identified in Area 4. In Area 8, outside of hut B, a paved surface and a trough with associated features was identified. The trough, along with a cistern or sump, was found to be contemporary with hut B (Scally 2000). A layer of shells (GA010F) was identified as part of the fill of these features (Scally 2014, 106).

Area 8 was the primary focus of the 2001 season. The original line of the church enclosure wall was uncovered, and excavations of the trough continued. A leacht was found between the drain of the trough features and the entrance to hut B. An unmarked grave was found to the north of the hut (Scally 2001).

Areas 4 and 5 were completed in 2002. The external face of the primary cashel wall was uncovered in Area 4. In Area 8, the drainage system was fully excavated (Scally 2002). The fill of a passage located at the northeast corner of the church enclosure was found to include a layer of silt and clay with schist and small stones. This deposit (GA010G) included shell and bones as well and measured 0.25–0.35m deep (Scally 2003, 38). Five areas within the site were further investigated during conservations works in 2003–9 (Scally 2010, 1).

The deposits containing shells within the huts (GA010A and D), were interpreted as dating to Phase 2 of the site, or to the mid-11th–early 13th centuries (Scally 2014, 100–34). Limpets seem to have formed a supplementary part of the diet for the monks living at the site (*ibid.* 313). The other deposits (GA010B, C, and E−G) may have been from Phase 4, after the abandonment of the site for monastic purposes. This is based on their relationship to collapse and feature fills. These later features may have been traces of post-abandonment pilgrimages (Scally 1999b).

Catalogue ID: GA011*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-045 **ITM:** 456165, 756263 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of the northern shoreline of Omey Island. The shorelines is primarily sandy beaches overlaying rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site lies approximately 75m west of GA015, 30m southeast of GA012, and 75m east of GA014. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was evident in the cliff face during the author's 2020 survey of the area.

GA011

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	53m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	42.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Sites and Monuments Record reported this midden in 2014. It spanned 53m in length and 0.8m thick. It primarily contained limpet shells with some oysters and razor shells also present. The midden material was found within a dark peaty matrix. Two unidentified bones were identified protruding from the midden face (Alcock and Conroy 2014).



Figure GA.9: Midden profile as seen in 2014 (Alcock and Conroy 2014).

Survey

The site was eroding out of a sandy cliff face. Rabbit burrows were seen throughout the section face. Roots were seen growing through some higher areas. Topsoil was seen slumping over sections of the midden material. The site measured 41m long with a maximum thickness of 0.4m.



Figure GA.10: Detail of midden profile as see in 2020.

The midden material was found within a black, silty sand with iron panning near the bottom. Above the primary midden layer was a very thin deposit made up almost entirely of charcoal which extended approximately 6m past the primary midden deposit. The charcoal layer contained very few shells. Above the charcoal layer and below the midden deposit was light brown, fine to medium coarse sand. The midden material contained large chunks of charcoal. Shells were primarily that of limpet with winkles also being common. A few razor shells were also noted. One fish bone was noted in the midden material and one was seen in possible midden slump. Also in the section was a lump of unbaked clay.

In the 2020 field survey of the site, it was originally suspected that GA011 and GA012 were continuations of the same midden with a 23m break between them. Where this break occurred a large section of the cliff was eroded away. This ‘missing’ cliff section may be where excavations took place in 1990–2.

Catalogue ID: GA012*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-039002 **ITM:** 456140, 756287 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2002; Survey 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of the northern shoreline of Omey Island. The shorelines is primarily sandy beaches overlaying rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site lies approximately 110m northwest of GA015, 30m northwest of GA011, and 55m northeast of GA014. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was visible in section in the author's 2020 survey.

GA012

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	43m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.48m
Area:	20.64m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 2002, Michael Gibbons and Eamon Kelly visited this site following reports of human remains eroding from a sandy cliff. They identified two skeletons (GA021-049----) to the northwest of Templefaheen Church (GA021-017----). These remains were found 6m below three layers of black midden material. Near the top of the area, the remains of two houses could be seen also eroding out of the sand. The middens contained limpet shells and the bottom most of the three contained an animal bone. Six months later, another site visit revealed no further human remains had eroded from the area (Alcock 2009).

This midden was again recorded in 2014 by Olivia Alcock and Gearóid Conroy. It measured 4.4m in length and primarily contained limpet shells within a 0.4m thick peaty layer. Two pieces of bone, one of which was *in situ*, were also noted. At the southeastern end of the midden, two stone walls were also seen eroding out of the

section face. Two further walls were noted approximately 7m to the southeast. A total of approximately six structures were seen eroding from the dunes in the area (Alcock 2014).

Survey

The site was eroding out of a sandy cliff face. Rabbit burrows were seen throughout the section face. Roots were seen growing through some higher areas. Topsoil was seen slumping over sections of the midden material. The site measured approximately 43m long and up to 0.48m thick.

The midden material was identified within a black silty sand matrix. Iron panning was evident near the bottom. On the south side of the midden, approximately five distinct black layers could be seen above the primary midden layer. These deposits were found between layers of light brown, fine to medium coarse sand. The midden contained large amounts of charcoal chunks, particularly in the upper 0.6m and lower 0.1m of the deposit. Shells were primarily that of limpets with winkles also common. A few flat winkles and razor shells were noted. Five bones, most likely of fish, and a minimum of five fire cracked rocks were noted in the section.

In the 2020 field survey of the site, it was originally suspected that GA011 and GA012 were continuations of the same midden with a 23m break between them. Where this break occurred a large section of the cliff was eroded away. This ‘missing’ cliff section may be where excavations took place in 1990–2.

Catalogue ID: GA013
Site: Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-041 **ITM:** 456500, 755800 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of Omey Island. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported in the early 1990s (Alcock 2005).

GA013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Gibbons reported a stone artefact from within a midden prior to 1993. The midden was reported as located near the centre of Omey Island. He interpreted the stone artefact as a ‘pebble hammer mace head’ (Alcock 2005).

Catalogue ID: GA014*

Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-044 **ITM:** 456089, 756265 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of the northern shoreline of Omey Island. The shorelines is primarily sandy beaches overlaying rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site lies approximately 155m west of GA015, 75m west of GA011, and 55m southwest of GA012. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: Midden material was visible in section during the author's 2020 survey.

GA014

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	17m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	8.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The sites and Monuments Record published this midden in 2014 after the sod previously covering the site, collapsed. It spanned 13.5m in length and contained primarily limpet and winkle shells. The midden layer itself measured 0.5m thick within a peaty matrix directly above bedrock. A thin layer of old sod was seen above the midden deposit, separated by 0.22m of sand (Alcock 2014).

Survey

Erosion was evident with slumped material predominant in areas not covered by grass roots. Rabbit burrows could also be seen throughout. Midden material was seen intermittently for a length of 17m. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.24m.

The midden material was found within a very dark grey relatively fine silty sand matrix. A thin, sterile very dark grey fine silty sand layer could be seen above the midden material, near the root bed. Between the root bed and this fine layer, between

the fine layer and the midden deposit, and between the midden deposit and the base of the cliff, was a light brown medium coarse sand. The midden deposit contained charcoal inclusions. It was primarily made up of limpets with winkles also common. Mussels, razor shells, and flat winkles were also noted. Two bones and a pottery sherd were noted within the section face.



Figure GA.11: Detail of midden concentration with the old sod layer identified in 2014 to the right.

Catalogue ID: GA015*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-046 **ITM:** 456242, 756247 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of the northern shoreline of Omey Island. The shorelines is primarily sandy beaches overlaying rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site lies approximately 155m east of GA015, 75m east of GA012, and 110m southeast of GA013. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was not located during the author's 2020 survey of the area.

GA015

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.56m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Sites and Monuments recorded this midden in 2014 after the sod previously covering the site, collapsed. It spanned 2.8m in length and contained primarily limpet shells with some razor shells also present. The dark matrix containing the midden material measured 0.2m thick (Alcock 2014).

Catalogue ID: GA016*

Site: Cartoorbeg, Sturrakeen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-047 **ITM:** 456331, 756252 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the centre of the northern shoreline of Omey Island. The shorelines is primarily sandy beaches overlaying rocky outcrops. Omey Island is a tidal island near the shores of Claddaghduff and Aghrus More off the west coast of Connemara. The site lies approximately 90m east of GA016, though its exact location is not published in the SMR. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was recorded in section during the author's 2020 survey.

GA016

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	55m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.59m
Area:	87.45m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Oliva Alcock and Gearóid Conroy visited this site in 2014 after the sod previously covering the site collapsed. Collapsed material obscured sections of the midden intermittently along its approximately 55m length. Erosion was further evident by modern fence posts, eroding from the section face. The midden was made up primarily of limpet shells with some razor and winkle shells also present. The layer had a maximum thickness of 1.3m at its eastern end. The western end of the midden was made up of 0.13m of peat containing limpet and winkle shells which overlay 0.3m of sterile sand followed by 0.18m of a dark peaty layer with no shells and another 0.6m of sand containing limpet shells (Alcock 2014).



Figure GA.12: Thickest section of midden material near eastern end of deposit (Alcock 2014).

Survey

The site was seen eroding out of a sandy cliff face. The boulder inclusions seen in 2014 were much more evident, indicating at least a few centimetres of width loss in the interim six years. The modern fence line has been moved away from this cliff face. The site measured approximately 27m long and up to 1.59m thick.

The midden material was included in a dark grey silty sand matrix with large boulder inclusions. Sections of the midden sat directly below the root bed, while others had a few centimetres of light brown coarse sand separating the grass from the deposit. Similar light brown coarse sand was seen beneath the midden deposit. Within the midden itself, a distinct layer of crushed shells could be seen. A distinct deposit consisting of cockle and razor shells was also noted as it contrasted with the primary shells at the site. The midden material was primarily made up of limpet shells. A few winkles were also seen along with rare cockle, razor shells, and mussels. Twenty-five bones were noted within the midden. These were almost entirely identifiable as fish. Seven fire cracked rocks were also seen.



Figure GA.13: Thickest section of midden material as seen in 2020.

Catalogue ID: GA017
Site: Aughrus Beg, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-050 **ITM:** 456504, 759015 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2016
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sand dunes on the sandy northern shore of Aughrus Beg. It lies approximately 510m north of Aughrusbeg Lough. It lies in an area of granite bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 2016 (Alcock 2016).

GA017

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	17m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	5.1m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Gibbons reported this midden in 2016 as a band of shells visible in the dune face for approximately 17m. This band consisted of limpet and winkle shells within a dark sediment with a maximum thickness of 0.3m. Gibbons suggested that the midden may extend further than could be measured due to the obscuring of the midden face by collapse on either end. A layer of granite boulders was also noted, potentially sealing a pit feature. The pit, containing further midden material, was approximately 4.5m in from the eastern end of the midden. It measured 1.4m at its top, 0.2m at its base, and 0.5m deep (Alcock 2016).



Figure GA.14: Midden as seen in 2016 (Alcock 2016).

Catalogue ID: GA018A-D
Site: Eyrephort, Omey, Ballynahinch
SMR: GA022-038001 **ITM:** 458359, 753193 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1993, 2002; Dating 2003, 2004; Excavation 2005
License Numbers: 03E0019
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site is located in the sand dunes above the western facing sandy beach at the western end of Eyrephort peninsula. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 2003–5 (Gibbon 2005, 1).

GA018A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.3m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	12.9m^2	**Volume:**	3.87m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA018B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	18m^2	**Volume:**	1.8m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA018C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.5m	**Width:**	0.5m	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	0.25m^2	**Volume:**	0.06m^3		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA018D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	2.5m	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	12.5m^2	**Volume:**	3.12m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Michael Gibbons reported a midden at this site. It was described as extensive, containing fire cracked rocks as well as oyster, winkle, and limpet shells (Gosling *et al.* 1993, 85). Erin Gibbons noted erosional damage to the site in 2002 while monitoring a cable trench approximately 80m away. This led to further investigations in 2003–5 (Gibbons 2005, 1).

After noting the erosion caused by animals and weathering at the site, Erin Gibbons collected charcoal samples in 2003. She also drew the midden face and planned it in relation to a nearby Viking burial site (GA022-038----). In 2004, the National Museum also took charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating. Finally, in 2005, a trench was cut into the dune in order to excavate the site (Gibbons 2005, 1).

The excavation trench measured 6m by 3m and was placed over an area where three hearths had previously been recorded. Seven phases of activity were noted in the investigation. The uppermost archaeological layer contained limpet and winkle shells with some animal bones within a dark brown matrix (GA019A). Phase 7 consisted of furrows which had been cut into this feature. Striations left by ploughing were seen beneath the uppermost archaeological layer, Phase 6 of activity (Gibbons 2005, 4). Beneath these features were two hearths, six stake holes, and a burnt spread — Phase 5a. Two iron nails and a 'limpet scoop' were associated with this activity (*ibid.* 5 and 7). In the northeast corner of the trench, a mix of sand, humus, and charcoal was seen at the same level, suggesting possible contemporaneity — Phase 5b. A similar deposit was also seen in the northwest corner, constituting Phase 5c (*ibid.* 5). Further limpet and winkle shells (GA019B) were associated with Phase 5 (*ibid.* 7).

Phase 3 included a pit filled with dark brown humus, white marl, and shells (GA019~~D~~ C) which was potentially associated with yet another hearth on a similar level to the hearth of Phase 4. More activity on a similar level, interpreted as Phase 2,

was seen as a reddish-brown layer containing large amounts of oyster (GA019~~E~~ D) (*ibid.* 6). The final phase of activity included a grey-brown deposit containing charcoal with thirty-four stakeholes (*ibid.* 7).

The shells related to Phase 5 (GA019B), limpets and winkles, were interpreted as bait for cod fishing. The oyster shells in Phase 2, however, were interpreted as more domestic in nature (*ibid.* 7).

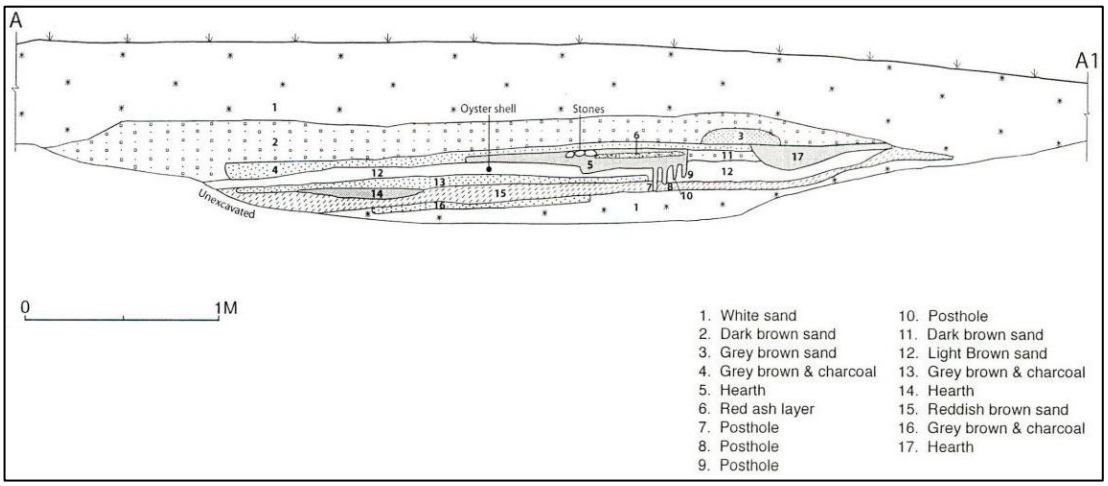


Figure GA.15: Section drawing of exposed cliff face. Context 2: GA018A. 14: GA018C. 15: GA018E (Gibbons 2005, Fig. 3).

Catalogue ID: GA019*
Site: Knocknahaw, Ballynakill, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA022-114 **ITM:** 466800, 757776 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2002, 2003; Survey 2016, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on an eastern facing, sandy shoreline of Knocknahaw. It lies to the south of Ballynakill Harbour and to the west of Barnaderg Bay in an area of marble and schist geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in section during the author's 2020 survey.

GA019

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.45m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Eamon Cody reported an oyster midden at this site in 2002. Michael Gibbons reported it as a 0.8m long midden at this site in 2003. It was visited by Alcock and Conroy in 2016. It consisted of a 0.1m thick band of oyster shells. It was almost completely obscured by grass (Alcock 2016).

Survey

The site was heavily obscured by grass and moss. The site consisted of two sections with approximately 2m between them. One section measured 0.68m long and the other measured 1.82cm long. Both measured approximately 0.08m thick. Sediments in and around the midden deposit was heavily obscured by grass and moss. The midden material itself was found within a black, peaty sediment. The topsoil was similar in composition and sat directly above the midden. The midden material was almost entirely made up of oyster shells with a possible scallop fragment also visible. A single unidentifiable bone was noted in the section face.

Catalogue ID: GA020*
Site: Rossadillisk, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA022-121 **ITM:** 458463, 758589 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2014; Survey 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western end of the sandy beach at Sellerna Bay. A stream runs south from just behind the midden location. It is in an area of marble and schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was visible in section during the author's 2020 survey.

GA020

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	35m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.09m
Area:	3.15m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Dr Deb Rotnam of the University of Notre Dame reported this midden in 2014. The site consisted of approximately 35m of eroding midden content near modern house foundations, which were also eroding from the cliff. The midden contained limpet, winkle, mussel and oyster shells along with fire cracked rocks. Three possible hearth features were noted and the midden itself was described as possibly being made up of two overlying middens (NMS: GA14166).



Figure GA.16: Midden face as seen in 2015 (NMS: GA14166).

Survey

The midden has greatly reduced in size since it was first noted in 2014. Root disturbance is evident throughout. The midden deposit measured approximately 0.78m long and 0.09m thick. The midden material was seen directly below topsoil and above boulder clay. Throughout the section face, large boulders, some in relatively straight alignment, could be seen. The midden was contained in sediment similar to the topsoil, a black peaty loam sediment. Possible structural remains were noted in a cut feature approximately 0.39m northwest of the midden. This straight sided cut was filled with boulders within a dark grey, sandy silt matrix. The midden material was primarily made up of limpets and some winkles and dog whelks also common. A single mussel was also noted.

Had it not been for GPS coordinates of the site, the midden surveyed in 2020 would have been assumed new due to its drastic change in size and general appearance. It is presumed that these changes are caused by the heavy erosion already noted in 2014.



Figure GA.17: Midden material as seen in section in 2020.

Catalogue ID: GA021*
Site: Faul, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA035-044 **ITM:** 464298, 749925 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1988, 1995, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along the southern shore of Clifden Bay, near its head. It is an area of rocky outcrops. The bedrock geology consists of gneiss and schist.
Exposure: The site was exposed during the author's 2020 survey.

GA021

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	24m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	9.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden measuring 10m in length and approximately 0.3–0.4m thick was recorded by Gearóid Conroy for the Archaeological Survey of County Galway in 1988. Conroy surveyed the site after Michael Gibbons noted a small midden spread in 1985. The midden contained winkle shells almost exclusively (NMS: GA01557).

Survey
The midden deposit is actively eroding from the cliff face. Many of the shells protrude much further than the matrix in which they are lodged. Grass roots can be seen growing through much of the deposit. Some animal burrowing has taken place. The fence line once running behind the site is no longer present. The midden measured approximately 24m in length. It had a maximum thickness of 0.2m, though of the deposit measured approximately 0.05m thick. The midden material was found directly below the humic topsoil. It was found in a dark gray silty sand matrix that showed evidence of iron leeching as the bottom of the midden deposit at its thickest had an orange tint. Beneath the orange-tinted sediment, the natural rock outcrops could be seen. The midden is primarily made up of oyster and winkle shells.



Figure GA.18: A concentrated, thin section of the shell midden.

Catalogue ID: GA022A-D
Site: MN1, 4; N/A, Mannin Beg, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA035-058 **ITM:** 459151, 746665 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1901; Informant 1986; Survey 1992
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site is found in the sand dunes of Mannin Beg, to the east of Truska (GA027), and to the west of Mannin More (GA032). Mannin Beg is found near the west end of Mannin Bay, just south of the Knock promontory. The area is made up of rock outcrops and sandy beaches. It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology (chemically related to basalt).

Exposure: The middens at Mannin Beg were last recorded in 1986 (NMS: GA01566).

GA022A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	40m	**Width:**	30m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	1200m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA022B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA022C

Period:	Iron Age		**Date Grade:**	C	
Date:	405–234 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	2303±21 BP; 405–234 BC charcoal from MN1				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA022D

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D
Date:	1582–1898 AD		
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)		
C14:	757±18 BP; 1582–1898 AD (UB-3664) shell from MN4		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Midden sites along Mannin Bay (GA022 and GA032) were first reported in 1901 by William Knowles. He reported finding split pebbles in the area along with hammerstones. One area of middens (GA022A) was described as '48 paces in length and 36 in breadth' (based on the average man's step length (Murray *et al.* 1964), this deposit measured approximately 35–40m long and 25–30m wide). The deposit consisted almost entirely of broken dog whelks at one end and more common edible shells at the other (Knowles 1901, 351).

In 1986, a local informant indicated a midden at Mannin Beg. The survey that followed reported on this midden evidence, made up of several shell heaps, along with related hut sites (GA035-058001-), field walls (GA035-058002-), and hearths. The shell heaps (GA022B) included winkles, limpets, and whelks. Examples of both split and unsplit whelks were reported (See Additional Comments). The middens have been interpreted as potentially a continuation of the complex noted in the Truska – Doonloughan complex (GA048-008001-), which lies approximately 1m to the southwest (NMS: GA01566).



Figure GA.19: One of the shell heaps reported in 1986 (NMS: GA01566).

Two shell deposits at Mannin Beg were investigated in 1992 as part of a dating program of middens in the area by the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, The Queen's University of Belfast (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 77–8). Site MN1 (GA022C) consisted of a burnt layer overlying a pit feature. Shells at the site were primarily of winkles with a few animal bones including a large piece of butchered whalebone and the bone of either a fox or wild cat and a crab claw. The burnt layer was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age (*ibid.* 81).

The second midden investigated at Mannin Beg was MN4 (GA022D). This contained a dense limpet spread on the dune surface, separated by stones from a charcoal layer. Other shells at this site included winkles and oysters. A few cattle bones were also encountered. A shell was taken from the site for dating. This revealed the site to be Post Medieval in date (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 82).

The reporting of 'split' whelks most often refers to dog whelks rather than the common whelk. Knowles also reported a heavy concentration of broken dog whelks in his report. The shells at the complex are thus recorded for analysis as dog whelks.

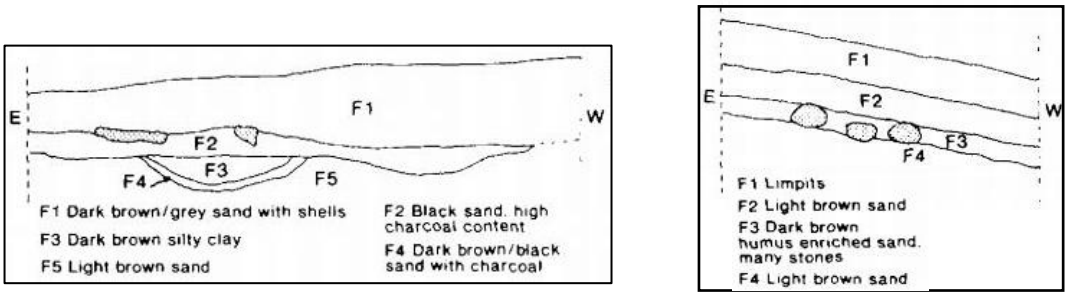


Figure GA.20: Left: Section drawing of MN1. Right: Section drawing of MN4 (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 79).

Catalogue ID: GA023*
Site: Fakeeragh, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA035-070 **ITM:** 464221, 750338 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1988; Survey 1988, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at the modern eastern edge of the tidal, sand flat to the east of Dooghbeg Point Quay. It lies on the northern shore of Clifden Bay, approximately 250m east of the Quay. The area is now home to the Clifden Boat Club. It is in an area of marble and schist geology.

Exposure: The site was heavily disturbed, but extant during the author's 2020 survey.

GA023

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	21m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.74m
Area:	15.54m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the Archaeological Survey of County Galway in 1988 after Michael Gibbons reported its exposure on a scarp face as a band of black charcoal containing oyster and winkle shells. This band measured 3m in length and between 0.2 and 0.3m in thickness (NMS: GA01570).

Survey
Near the western end of the midden deposit, the scarf face was interrupted by modern concrete stairs and a connecting wall. Heavy vegetation is evident throughout including trees and ivy. The ivy obscures several meters of the eastern midden section. To the west of the concrete steps and wall, the deposit measured 0.76m long and 0.3m thick. It may have continued beneath the heavy vegetation for another approximately 2m in length. To the east of the wall, a section of midden measuring 1.48m long and 0.74m thick was encountered. The full length of the deposit if it

continued behind the concrete structures — and taking into account a small section of oysters visible to the east of heavy ivy and tree disturbance — would be approximately 21m. The shell deposits was found within a black humic layer with rock inclusions in the western section. The deposit sat directly below grass and directly above natural rock outcrops. The midden was made up almost exclusively of oyster shells. The eastern section was so densely packed as to almost obscure any sediment matrix. A few winkles and a single top shell were noted within the deposit. One possible fire cracked rock was noted.

Catalogue ID: GA024*
Site: Aillebrack, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA048-001 **ITM:** 458300, 742400 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1969; SIrveu 1984
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sand dunes, approximately 1km to the southeast of the Clifden Golf Course, overlooking the ocean to the west. It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology (chemically related to basalt).

Exposure: No midden evidence was observed during the author's 2020 survey of the area.

GA024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was first reported by Killanin and Guignan in 1969 In the 1960s, midden evidence was noted at this site containing shells, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal. Possible hearths were also noted (Killanin and Duignan 1969, 94; Gosling 1993, 84). The site was again visited in 1984 which revealed similar evidence (NMS: GA02177).

Catalogue ID: GA025A-D
Site: Ballinaleama, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA048-002 **ITM:** 455288, 742647 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1954; Survey 1984, 1898
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site lies in the sand dunes behind the south facing sandy beach at Ballinaleama. This beach overlies an area of rocky outcrops. Ballinaleama forms the southwestern end of a peninsula projecting from the western shore of Connemarra. It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology (chemically related to basalt).

Exposure: The site was last surveyed in 1989 (NMS: GA02178).

GA025A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.5m	**Width:**	1m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	1.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA025B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA025C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA025D

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A		
Method:	N/A		

Length:	200m	**Width:**	100m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	20000m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Lord Killanin noted kitchen middens in this area in 1954 (Killanin 1954, 94). The Archaeological Survey of County Galway visited the site in 1984 as part of an extensive series of midden surveys. These contained fire cracked rocks and charcoal. Shells within the middens included winkle, whelk, and limpet shells. Some walls and a possible hut were also found in the area (Gosling 1993, 85).



Figure GA.21: Midden GA025A in 1989 (NMS: GA02178).

The site was revisited in 1989 and was described as four distinct areas. The first area (GA025A) contained limpets and winkles with a few dog whelks. A relatively dense area of shells was seen to form a linear pattern in the area measuring approximately 1.5m long and 1m wide. The second area (GA025B) also contained

winkle and limpet shells with occasional dog whelks. One burnt animal bone fragment was also seen. The third area (GA025C) contained a setting of flat slabs within the midden which was interpreted as a potential hut site. The final area (GA025D) measured over 200m by 100m in plan and contained traces of two walls. This last area was most likely the same one described by the 1984 report (NMS: GA02178).

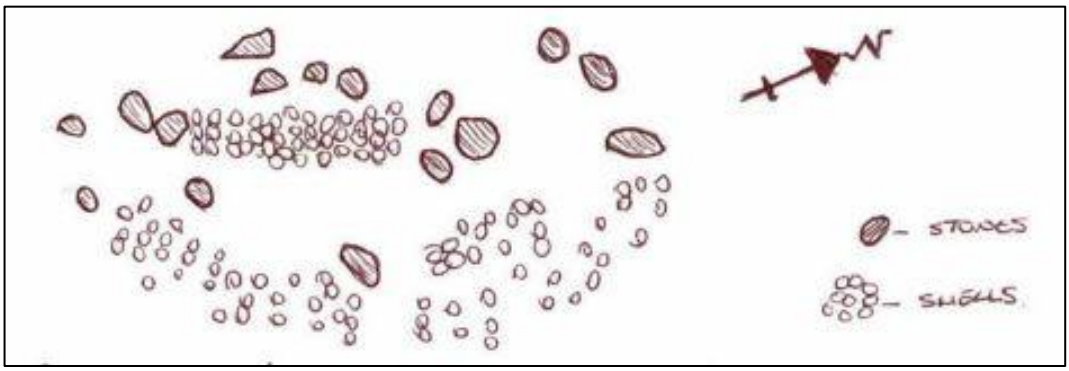


Figure GA.22: Field sketch of midden GA025A showing th linear concentration of shells (NMS: GA02178).

Catalogue ID: GA026*
Site: Creggoduff, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA048-004 **ITM:** 457400, 743600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1969; Survey 1984
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located within the Connemara Championship Golf Links, in the cliff face of Dunlaughin Beach. This is a sheltered, south facing sandy beach in an area of rock outcrops. The site lies in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: No midden evidence was noted during the author's 2020 survey.

GA026

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1000–1200 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$12m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Lord Killanin and Michael Duignan reported sand dunes with extensive middens in this area in 1969 (Killanin and Duignan 1969, 94). The Archaeological Survey of County Galway visited this site in 1984. It was described as measuring 30m long and 0.4m thick. The midden contained shells and burnt bone. Some areas of burnt stones were identified as potential hearths. It is supposed that GA026 and GA029 may be continuations of the same site (NMS: GA02180). A calibrated radiocarbon date of 1000–1200 AD was reported to the Galway Survey by Michael Gibbons (NMS: GA02180).

Catalogue ID: GA027A-O*
Site: DL1-4, 9, 11, 13; Truska, Doonloughan, Truska, Keerhaun South, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA048-008001 **ITM:** 458041, 745865 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods: Informant 1963; Survey 1986; Excavation 1992; Survey 1988, 2005, 2020

License Numbers: 94E0128, 97E0197

Number of Deposits: 15

Landscape: The site is found in the sand dunes of Truska, to the west of Mannin Beg (GA022) and Mannin More (GA032). Middens at Truska are found in the sand hills behind and between Doonloughan and False Bays. The area is made up of rock outcrops and sandy beaches. It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology (chemically related to basalt).

Exposure: Nine shell deposits were encountered within this area during the author's 2020 survey.

GA027A

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	2035–1778 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	3587±36 BP; 2035–1778 BC charcoal				
Length:	42m	**Width:**	15m	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	630m^2	**Volume:**	94.5m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA027B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA027C

Period: Early Medieval **Date Grade:** A
Date: 645–1049 AD
Method: Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (other), Radiocarbon (shell), Artefact
C14: 1205±26 BP; 707–890 AD (UB-3640) charcoal
1220±35 BP; 680–890 AD (SUERC-1085) charred grain
1225±35 BP; 680–888 AD (SUERC-1086) charred grain
1280±35 BP; 660–826 AD (SUERC-1087) charred grain
1335±35 BP; 645–775 AD (SUERC-1080) charred grain
1515±40 BP; 714–1049 AD (SUERC-1089/3545) shell
1531±34 BP; 711–1031 AD (SUERC-1090/3190) shell
1605±35 BP; 659–970 AD (SUERC-3188) shell

Length: N/A **Width:** N/A **Thickness:** N/A
Area: N/A **Volume:** N/A

Shells: no **Bones:** no **Plants:** yes
Artefacts: yes **Human:** no

GA027D

Period: N/A **Date Grade:** N/A
Date: N/A
Method: N/A

Length: N/A **Width:** N/A **Thickness:** N/A
Area: N/A **Volume:** N/A

Shells: yes **Bones:** no **Plants:** no
Artefacts: no **Human:** no

GA027E

Period: Early Medieval **Date Grade:** B
Date: 650–1032 AD
Method: Radiocarbon (bone), Radiocarbon (shell), Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (other)
C14: 1215±35 BP; 681–939 AD (SUERC-1847) charred grain
1244±33 BP; 676–880 AD (UB-7053) sheep bone
1245±50 BP; 666–888 AD (SUERC-1842) charred grain
1260±35 BP; 667–877 AD (SUERC-1848) charred grain
1276±30 BP; 664–822 AD (UB-4317) charcoal
1325±35 BP; 650–775 AD (SUERC-1849) charred grain
1524±23 BP; 723–1032 AD (UB-4324) winkle
1535±35 BP; 706–1030 AD (SUERC-1854) shell
1545±40 BP; 695–1025 AD (SUERC-1853) shell
1590±35 BP; 670–981 AD (SUERC-1850) shell
1595±40 BP; 664–983 AD (SUERC-1852) shell
1600±30 BP; 665–969 AD (UB-4327) limpet
1819±30 BP; 425–726 AD (UB-4328) shell

Length: N/A **Width:** N/A **Thickness:** 0.03m
Area: N/A **Volume:** N/A

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA027F

Period:	Early Medieval		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	645–922 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	1780±35 BP; 457–778 AD (UB-4002) dog whelk				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA027G

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA027H

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6.5m	**Width:**	6m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	39m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA027I

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	7m	**Width:**	4m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	28m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA027J

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	3.5m	**Thickness:**	0.28m
Area:	14m^2	**Volume:**	3.92m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA027K

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	1.5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	7.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA027L

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	18m	**Width:**	18m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	324m^2	**Volume:**	64.8m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA027M

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.24m
Area:	1.44m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA027N

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.28m
Area:	0.42m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA027O

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	49m	**Width:**	7.5m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	367.5m^2	**Volume:**	36.75m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1963, a local enthusiast reported finds in the sandhills in this area along with stone hut circles and stone lined hearths. The finds included a bone pin, a hammerstone, and a polished stone axehead. Large numbers of oyster and mussel shells were also noted (NMS: GA02183).

In 1977, John Waddell published on miscellaneous finds from the sand dunes at Doonloughan Bay housed in the National University of Ireland, Galway. These included bronze 'stick' pins, sheet bronze, bronze wire, a bronze spiral finger ring, a strap tag, chert arrowheads, animal bones, and '*etc.'* (Waddell 1977, 63).

Approximately 2km of midden sites were noted at Doonloughan Bay by the Archaeological Survey of County Galway in 1986. These sites primarily contained shells of winkle and whelk shells. Limpet and cockle shells were also common, and a very few shells of oyster and scallop were encountered. Animal bones found at the site were identified as sheep/goat, horse, red deer, and cattle. Within the area, other archaeological features were noted including human remains (GA048-009----), hut sites (GA048-008002- and GA048-008005-), enclosures (GA048-008004-), hearths, and field walls (GA048-008003-). Finds from the area have included Early Medieval bronzework and tools of flint and chert (NMS: GA02183; Gibbons *et al.* 1988, 67).

The site was again visited in 2005. This visit allowed for errors in the Galway Survey database to be corrected, combining all middens related to Truska (GA034-, GA035-, GA048-, and GA049-) to be combined into this single SMR number (GA048-008001-) (NMS: GA02183). Within this area, approximately 75% of the midden evidence was seen in 1988 as erosional spread with only 15% remaining *in situ* in section face and 10% in plan. Many of the *in situ* sites contained only one

strata of midden material, while a few showed layers of sand between multiple midden layers (Gibbons *et al.* 1988, 65 and 67).

In 1992, the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at the Queen's University, Belfast, began a dating program of middens along the Ballyconneely coastline. To do so, they straightened the edge of the exposed midden face, recorded the section, and excavation 0.5m from the edge to obtain the dating sample (McCormick 1992, 1995).

Bronze Age food vessels and chert scrapers were seen eroding from the section face of one of the middens, known as DL1 (GA027A), and the charcoal sample obtained produced a Bronze Age date. Due to its significance as a source of understanding Bronze Age activity, an excavation was undertaken in 1994. Three hearths and a few pits and shallow gullies were located along with the midden deposit. This midden deposit was found to measure approximately 30m long and consisted primarily of limpet, winkle, and oyster shells. Some cockle shells were also noted. Bones found at the site included those of red deer, cattle, sheep, and pig. Charred barley and wheat grains along with grass, knotweed, and ribwort seeds were also uncovered (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 78–80).

During the original 1992 dating program, three other sites in Truska were also investigated. The cleaning of DL2 (GA027B) revealed two hearth sites. A single carbonised barley seed was identified in one of the hearths. DL3 (GA027C) was surveyed and dated to the Early Medieval Period. It was further investigated in 1997. DL4 (GA027D) was the final site to be investigated in the dating programme of Truska middens. This site was made up of limpet, oyster, and cockle shells within two distinct shell layers. Due to insufficient charcoal samples, the site was not dated (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 81).

In 1997, two further midden sites were excavated near Balyconneely, sites DL3 (GA027C) and DL11 (GA027E) (McCormick *et al.* 1997, 2). DL3 was identified previously in 1992 as a dense charcoal layer suggestive of a burnt wickerwork or latticed structure. The site was dated in 1992 to the Early Medieval period. DL11 was made up of a truncated circle of stones (*ibid.* 3).

Two 7m by 7m trenches were opened just behind the exposed section face at DL3 (McCormick *et al.* 1997, 3). Features of ash, burning, stained sediments, and burnt posts were seen in both trenches. A bronze penannular brooch was uncovered in the easternmost trench, Square 2. This trench also revealed an extensive layer of grey ash

with a high shell content was encountered beneath the charcoal layer. Similar content was seen within a large pit which cut through the charcoal layer (*ibid.* 4).

Two square trenches were also opened to investigate DL11, though they were combined after part of a hearth was identified beneath the 0.3m baulk between them. Within the circular stone setting, a floor of occupation material, thickest near this formal hearth structure, was found to contain animal bone, charcoal, and shell. The shells were primarily of winkles with some broken dog whelks also noted (McCormick *et al.* 1997, 6). The animal bones included that of sheep/goat, cattle, and fish (*ibid.* 6–8). Two caches of winkles were identified against the hut walls within this layer. A pocket of limpets was also identified sitting above this layer (*ibid.* 7). Outside of the entrance to the circular structure, a concentration of organic material similar to that from within the hut was identified which also contained patches of what was interpreted to be peat ash (*ibid.* 6). A broken blue glass bead was identified beside one of the entrance portal stones (*ibid.* 7).

Though they were not investigated separately, two other midden sites were reported in the area during the 1997 investigation. This included a dog whelk midden, DL9 (GA027F), and a limpet midden, DL13a (GA027G) (McCormick *et al.* 1997, Map 3).

Survey

All sites encountered during the survey showed evidence of active erosion. One site, site 9, included a large area near the centre of the midden which had been cleared recently and surrounded by boulders.

Site 1 (GA027H): This deposit consisted mound measuring approximately 6m in diameter north to south and 6.5m in diameter east to west. No section face was visible. The midden material was within the same coarse tan sand as surrounding it. It was primarily made up of winkles with limpets also common. One large herbivore tooth was noted.

Site 2 (GA027I): This deposit consisted of a very thin section revealed in two areas. Based on these exposures, the site measured 4m north to south and 7m east to west. It was primarily made up of spread, coming from these two sections. The midden material was within the same coarse tan sand as surrounding it. It was primarily made up of winkles with limpets also common.

Site 3 (GA027J): This deposit measured 3.5m north to south in plan and

approximately 4m east to west in section. It was revealed up to 0.28m thick. The midden material was found within dark brown silty sand with areas of black silty sand to the east as midden material thinned. A possible dark grey, sterile feature beneath the midden was noted near the eastern end. Midden material went into the grass line above. Coarse tan sand was seen beneath. The deposit contained large charcoal chunks in section along with fire cracked rocks. Shells were primarily that of limpet with some mussel. In the slump, oysters, scallops, and winkles were also seen among the limpet shells.

Site 4 (GA027K): This deposit was only noted in plan, measuring approximately 5m north to south by 1.5m east to west. Significant slump material was spread to the west. The midden material was seen within the grass bed in coarse tan sand. It was made up primarily limpets with some winkles also common.

Site 5 (GA027L): This site was seen eroding from three sides of a sand dune. The evidence suggests a diameter of approximately 18m for the site. It was revealed in section up to 0.2m thick. The midden material was found in coarse grey sand. Much of the midden is within the grass bad or just below it. A small part of the section face reveals a layer of coarse light tan sand above the midden. Coarse tan sand is found beneath the midden. The midden was primarily limpets and winkles with some oysters. Possible fire cracked rocks were noted in slump material.

Site 6 (GA027M): This deposit was seen in section measuring approximately 6m long and up to 0.24m thick. The midden material was seen in coarse dark grey sand. Coarse tan sand was found above and below midden material. A possible cut feature was identified near the northern end of midden material. A darker, almost black fill was within the cut along with further midden material. This midden was made up of limpets and winkles. Possible fire cracked rocks were noted in slump material.

Site 7 (GA027N): This deposit was seen in section measuring approximately 1.5m long and up to 0.28m thick. The midden material was in a coarse dark grey sand. Coarse tan sand was found above and below the midden. There was a burrow beneath the midden. This midden was made up of limpets and winkles. One fire cracked rock was seen in section.

Site 8 (GA027O): This site measured 49m north to south and 7.5m east to west. Where revealed in section, it was up to 0.1m thick. The uppermost midden deposit was within a coarse tan sand, the same as seen above and below. Almost one metre below this is a 0.1m band of dark grey coarse sand with fewer shells. The remainder

of the midden deposit is found within coarse tan sand. This midden was primarily made up of limpets with some winkles. Fire cracked rocks were seen within the mound and within the section face.

Site 9 (GA027A): approximately 42m east to west and 15m north to south. Where it was revealed in section, it measured up to 0.15m thick. The midden material is in coarse dark grey sand. Coarse tan sand is above and below midden material in section. This midden was primarily made up of winkles with some limpets.

Catalogue ID: GA028
Site: Keerhaunmore, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA048-013 **ITM:** 455800, 743000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1954; Survey 1984
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies near the southern shoreline of Keerhaunmore. This is an area of rocky outcrop shores. Keerhaunmore lies near the centre of a peninsula whose end lies in the townland of Ballinaleama (GA026). The site itself sits to the west of two penitential stations (GA048-012001- and GA048-012003-), a children's burial ground (GA048-012002-), and a holy well (GA048-012----). It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last noted in 1984 (Gosling 1993, 86).

GA028

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Lord Killanin noted kitchen middens in this area in 1954 (Killanin 1954, 94). In 1984, the Archaeological Survey of County Galway noted an irregular deposit of shells and fire cracked rocks on the shoreline (Gosling 1993, 86). Due to the concentration of Post Medieval Christian activity near the midden site, this deposit may date to that time period. It may also be related to pilgrimages to the site.

Catalogue ID: GA029*
Site: Silverhill, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA048-018 **ITM:** 457121, 743265 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1988
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on what is now Dunlaughin Beach, to the south of the Connemara Championship Golf Links. This is a sheltered, south facing sandy beach in an area of rock outcrops. The site lies in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: No midden evidence was noted during the author's 2020 survey. The beach has moved northeast to encompass the area that once included the dune containing the midden.

GA029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	32m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.35m
Area:	11.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Father Peter Waldron of the Ballyconneely Golf Club reported this site in 1988. The site was then visited by Kathy de Hóra for investigation. The midden was exposed for 32m in length and contained shells, bone, and burnt stone. The deposit measured approximately 0.25–0.35m thick. In the areas of the deposit which contained concentrations of burnt stone, the sediment was black in colour. Shells were primarily of winkle with some mussel and oyster. Split 'whelks' were also noted. At least one of the bones present was that of sheep/goat (See Additional Comments). A portion of a slightly burnt hone stone was identified within the section face. Human remains were reported in this area in the 1870s and in 1989 (GA048-016----). It is supposed that GA026 and GA029 may be continuations of the same site (NMS: GA09097; Gosling 1993, 88). The split 'whelks' were determined to be dog whelks by photographs taken of the midden contents (NMS: GA09097). Dog whelks are also

commonly the shell most found split open. The same photograph was used to identify a tooth as sheep/goat by Roisin Navin of University College Cork.

Catalogue ID: GA030A-C*
Site: Ballyconneely, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA049-006 **ITM:** 461650, 742186 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1896; Survey 1986, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site lies on the western shore of Ballyconneely Bay, near its southern mouth. It is near a sandy beach among rocky outcrops. It lies in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: Three midden deposits were noted in this area during the author's 2020 survey.

GA030A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	11m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	2.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA030B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	22m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	4.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA030C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	9.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.32m
Area:	3.04m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles visited this site with his wife in 1899 after a visit in 1896 with the Royal Irish Academy sparked his interest in the area. He noted areas of abundant shell. The shells were primarily of limpet, winkle, and cockle. He also found hammerstones and chopper-like lithics (Knowles 1901, 351). In 1986, Tim Robinson also noted midden evidence at the site (Gosling 1993, 84).

Survey
Two of the three midden deposits recorded were within dune grass beds. They were all exposed in section within the sand dunes.

Site 1 (GA030A): This deposit measured approximately 11m long and up to 0.2m thick. The midden material is within light grey coarse sand as surrounding. Most of the deposit was covered by dune grass. The deposit was made up of limpets and winkles.

Site 2 (GA030B): This deposit was exposed intermittently for approximately 22m in length. It had a thickness of up to 0.2m. The midden material is within dark grey coarse sand except near western end where matrix becomes more like the surrounding light grey coarse sand. The deposit was primarily below the primary dune grass bed. The deposit was primarily made up of limpets with a very few winkles and top shells. Fire cracked rocks and an animal bone were noted.



Figure GA.23: Most exposed section of site 3 (GA030C).

Site 3 (GA030C): This deposit measured approximately 9.5m long and up to 0.32m thick. The midden material is within light grey coarse sand as surrounding. Large boulder inclusions within the section face above and below the midden material. The deposit was primarily below the primary dune grass bed. The deposit was made up primarily of limpet shells with a very few oysters and winkles. Fire cracked rocks were noted.

Catalogue ID: GA031A-B*
Site: Dolan, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA049-023002 **ITM:** 464571, 740040 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1984; survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located on a small, sandy beach which overlooks the Atlantic to the north. It is a well sheltered beach surrounded on all sides by high ridges. The surrounding shoreline is primarily made up of rock outcrops. The site lies within and to the east of Knockaunaphaustia children's burial ground (GA049-023001-). It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: Midden material was encountered during the author's 2020 survey.

GA031A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.35m
Area:	2.1m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA031B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.23m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.07m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1984, the Archaeological Survey of County Galway visited this site and noted intermittent midden material throughout the dunes. This included an exposed midden face in the east (GA031A) measuring 6m long and 0.35m thick. It was composed of winkle, cockle, and limpet. It also contained fire cracked rocks (NMS: GA02213).

Survey

Two areas of midden material were noted eroding from the cliffs surrounding this beach. The site on the eastern side (GA031A) showed the most evidence of active erosion with large chunks of land containing midden material having recently slid several metres away from the section face. The western section (GA031B) was more sheltered, but still showed erosional evidence. The eastern section measuring approximately 4m long and up to 0.24m thick. The western section measured approximately 0.23m long and up to 0.07m thick. Both midden deposits were found in grey coarse sand as the surrounding sand. The western section contained boulder inclusions above and below the midden material. These may have slipped from the wall surrounding the children's burial ground just above the section. The eastern section was made up of limpets and winkles. The western section was primarily made up of limpets with some winkles also present.

The eastern section as surveyed in 2020 seemed more of a natural deposit as the shells were quite disperse and no cultural remains were noted. As it was seen in the same cliff face as Gibbons' surveyed, it is assumed to be the remainder of a once more substantial midden which included cultural material.



Figure GA.24: GA031B as seen in 2020.

Catalogue ID: GA032A-B
Site: MN2; N/A, Mannin More, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA049-024003 **ITM:** 459073, 746409 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1901; Survey 1984; Dating 1992
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located within the field system site of GA049-024----. It is in the sand dunes of Mannin More, to the east of Truska (GA027) and Mannin Beg (GA022). Mannin More is found near the east end of Mannin Bay, just south of the Knock promontory. The area is made up of rock outcrops and sandy beaches. It is in an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: Middens in this area were last surveyed in 1994 (McCormick *et al.* 1996).

GA032A

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA032B

Period:	Bronze Age/ Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1042 BC–126 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	2799±28 BP; 1042–842 BC charcoal 2503±30 BP; 194 BC–126 AD shell				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Midden sites along Mannin Bay (GA022 and GA032) were first reported in 1901 by William Knowles. He reported finding split pebbles in the area along with hammerstones and edible shells (Knowles 1901, 198).

The area of the field system, GA049-024----, was surveyed in 1984. This revealed midden evidence (GA032A) including shallow deposits of charcoal, shells, and fire cracked rocks along a scarp face (NMS: GA08608). Shells were primarily that of winkle, limpet, and whelk (Gosling 1993, 88). Evidence of hearths within these deposits was also noted. The area also included two possible hut sites (GA049-024001-) (NMS: GA08608).

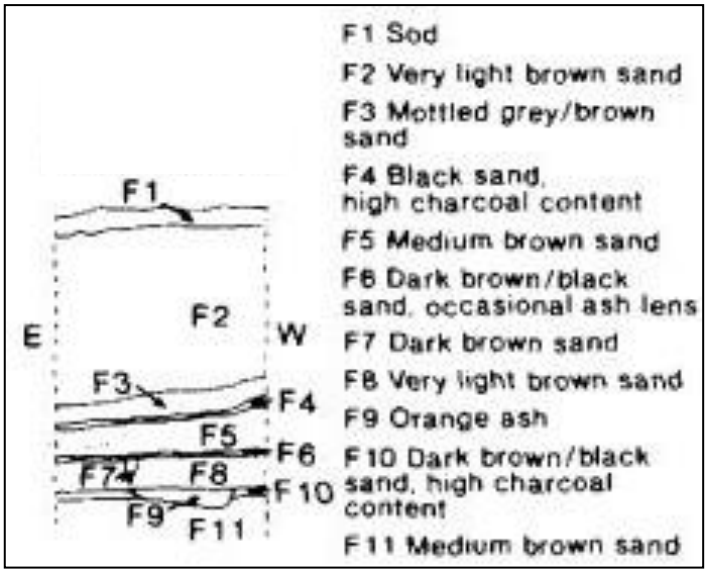


Figure GA.25: Section drawing of MN2 (GA032B) (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 79).

Two shell deposits at Mannin More were investigated in 1992 as part of a dating program of middens in the area by the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, The Queen's University of Belfast (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 77–8). The first site, MN2 (GA032B), consisted of an eroding section face containing three layers of burning or habitation evidence. Stakeholes were noted alongside of the burning evidence, including at least one hearth. Charred barley, possible oat grains, and wheat were uncovered along with numerous other charred seed remains. The shells at the site were primarily of limpets. A small number of sheep/goat and cattle bones were encountered. Two conflicting dates were obtained from this site: a charcoal date in the Bronze Age and a shell date in the Iron Age. It is suggested that either the shells are intrusive, or the charcoal is 'old' charcoal (*ibid.* 81).

The second site investigated at Mannin More, MN3, was a large limpet scatter within a slightly humus-enriched sediment. McCormick interpreted this area as natural (McCormick *et al.* 1996, 82).

Catalogue ID: GA033

Site: Callow, Ballindoon, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA049-030001 **ITM:** 464571, 740486 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods:

License Numbers: 2014

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located just south of the mudflats that connect Inishdawros to the mainland during low tide. It is situated on the western shoreline of Callow, approximately 580m due west of Maumeen Lough and 450m north of GA032. It is in an area of sand overlying rock outcrops within an area of metagabbros and metanorites bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 2014 (NMS: GA14344).

GA033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The National Museum of Ireland undersaw the excavation of two burials which had been noted eroding from the cliff face in 2014. Beneath the burials and an identified possible lime kiln wall, occupation layers were observed. These included areas of burning along with postholes and pits. Some of the postholes and pits contained shells and bones of fish, birds, and mammals (NMS: GA14344).

Catalogue ID: GA034A-K*
Site: Iorras Beag Thiar, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA063-002 **ITM:** 469400, 738200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1895, 1896, 1922, 1930s; Excavation 1942, 1984, 2014
License Numbers: 1944, E000592
Number of Deposits: 11

Landscape: The site is located on the isthmus separating Dog's Bay to the west and Gorteen Bay to the east. The isthmus is lined by sandy beaches. The bays both include rocky outcrops to the north and south. GA037 and GA038 are both also found in this townland, to the southwest. The site is within an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: No midden evidence was noted in this area during the author's 2020 survey.

GA034A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	45m	**Width:**	15m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	675m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA034E

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.17m
Area:	1.36m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034F

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	21m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	10.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034G

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.28m
Area:	7m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034H

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	28m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	8.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA034I

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA034J

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA034K

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1895, Francis Bigger joined the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club in visiting this site. He described an abundance of shells and bones. The bones were identified as horse, sheep, cow, pig, dog, and fish. The shells in the first deposit Bigger describes (GA034A) were all of limpet. In the next deposit (GA034B), only winkles were seen.

A third deposit (GA034C) contained only broken dog whelks. Several other mounds contained limpet, winkle, dog whelk, whelk, oyster, and mussel (GA034D). The winkles showed evidence of heat. Fire cracked rocks and ash were seen near these shell deposits including one complete hearth containing a rubbing stone. Near a possible stone hut foundation, a quern stone and twelve hammerstones were noted (Bigger 1895, 728–9).

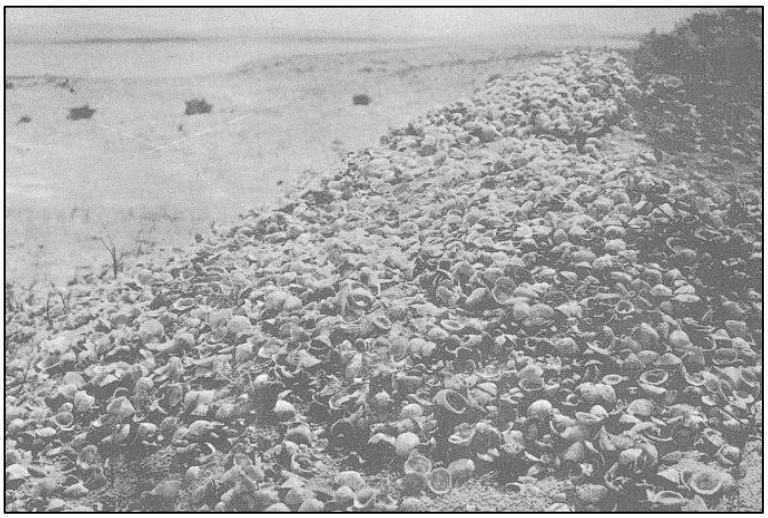


Figure GA.26: Bigger's limpet midden (GA034A) (Bigger 1895, Plate XXV).

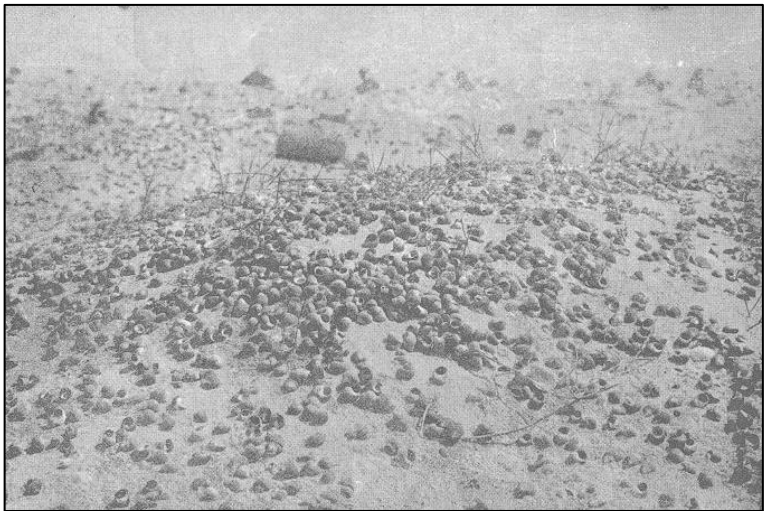


Figure GA.27: Bigger's winkle midden (GA034B) (Bigger 1895, Plate XXVI).



Figure GA.28: Bigger's dog whelk midden (GA034C) (Bigger 1895, Plate XXVII).

William Knowles visited this site in 1896 and paced out the measurements of a dog whelk midden reported the previous year by Bigger (GA034C). He described this midden as having a maximum width of 15 paces, a minimum width of 3 paces, and a length of 55 paces (based on the average man's step length (Murray *et al.* 1964), this had a maximum width of approximately 10–15m, a minimum width of approximately 1–5m, and a length of 40–45m). Knowles also noted the other, mixed shell mounds near this midden (GA034D). He found lithic tools and hammerstones (Knowles 1901, 351–2).

In 1922, a shell heap was described on the site by E. W. Lynam as producing Early Neolithic artefacts (Lynam 1922, 167). Robert Praeger, writing in the 1930s, described this site as containing many fire cracked rocks, the remains of stone huts, and deposits of shell including limpet, winkle, and dog whelk. He noted that some of the deposits contained only one shell type while others were a combination of limpet and winkle. The dog whelks were always noted separately and in a broken state. Other finds at the site included bronze pins, hammer stones, lithics tools, charcoal, and bones of horse, cattle, and sheep/goat (Praeger 2001, 167). In 1942, Fergus O'Rourke visited the site after Praeger brought it to his attention. In 1944, O'Rourke was granted a license to excavate (O'Rourke 1945, 115–6).

The Archaeological Survey of County Galway surveyed the site in 1984. This noted a large area of middens containing shells and fire cracked rocks (NMS: GA02998; Gosling 1993, 85).

Karen Taylor, a PhD student in the National University of Ireland, Galway photographed three exposed sections of midden material at this site in 2014. The

southernmost section (GA034E) was exposed for 8m in length and measured 0.17m thick. The second section (GA034F) was exposed for 21m and measured 0.5m thick. This thickness was subdivided into 0.2m of a darker layer containing limpets and some winkles overlying 0.3m of a lighter layer only containing limpets. Fewer shells were seen within the northern extent of this section. The section furthest north (GA034G) was exposed for approximately 25m and had a thickness of 0.28m. It contained limpet shells (NMS: GA02998).



Figure GA.29: Location of the three deposits reported by Karen Taylor in 2014. Section 1 is GA034E. Section is GA034F. Section 3 is GA034G (NMS: GA02998).

A further report by Deb Rotman and Connor Walsh was made in 2014 noted that midden material (GA034H) was visible for 28m and varied in thickness from 0.03–0.3m. Two definite pit features and another two possible pit features were also noted. Shells within the midden were primarily that of limpets with inclusions of fire cracked rocks and possible animal bone fragments (NMS: GA02998).

O'Rourke excavated this site in 1944. He opened a trench measuring 3m by 1m at the northern edge of an exposed midden (GA034I). He uncovered bones of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and grey seal. The shells identified included winkles, tower shells, otter shells, limpets, and land snails (*Helicella itala* and *Heliz nemoralis*). Finds from the midden included two bone points (O'Rourke 1945, 116).



Figure GA.30: Detail of GA034F (GA02998).

In 1991, excavations again took place at the site prior to sand dune conservation work to the southwest of Dog's Bay. Three areas were selected for excavation: 1) an upper level platform; 2) an exposed pit feature at a lower level; 3) the old ground surface. Area 1 contained a thick occupation layer. A trench measuring 10m by 15m was opened to investigate this layer. This revealed a drystone wall, a corn drying kiln, a pit containing shells (GA034J), a pit containing ash and charcoal, and a children's burial ground. At the base of the kiln, burnt oats and fish bones were identified. A broken saddle quern was found in the infill of the kiln (Gibbons 1992).

Area 2 contained three layers of potential archaeological significance. The lowermost of these layers (GA034K) contained bones including that of fish, shells, burnt stone, and charcoal. Post holes and pits were visible in section and shells were collected from one of these pit features. Area 3 was investigated using two trial trenches. These revealed two drystone walls. Finds included chert and flint tools. A limestone blade and a deer antler were also found, but these were unstratified (Gibbons 1992).

The midden deposits were separated based on description alone. The fact that the site was investigated many times between 1895 and 2014 makes it almost impossible

to determine if any of the sites are one in the same. Knowles seems to have only discussed sites previously discussed by Bigger. Neither Lynam nor Praeger gave specific information on different deposits and are thus not included in any of the discussion of the various deposits. The shells in O'Rourke's excavation indicate that the midden is a new site than those previously encountered and discussed in detail. The features associated with the deposits in 1991, likewise make them distinct. Finally, the 2014 surveys appear to be closer to the shoreline than the others which were most suggestive of the dune areas.



Figure GA.31: Left: Location of midden reported by Rotman and Walsh (GA034H). Right: Section face of GA034H (NMS: GA02998).

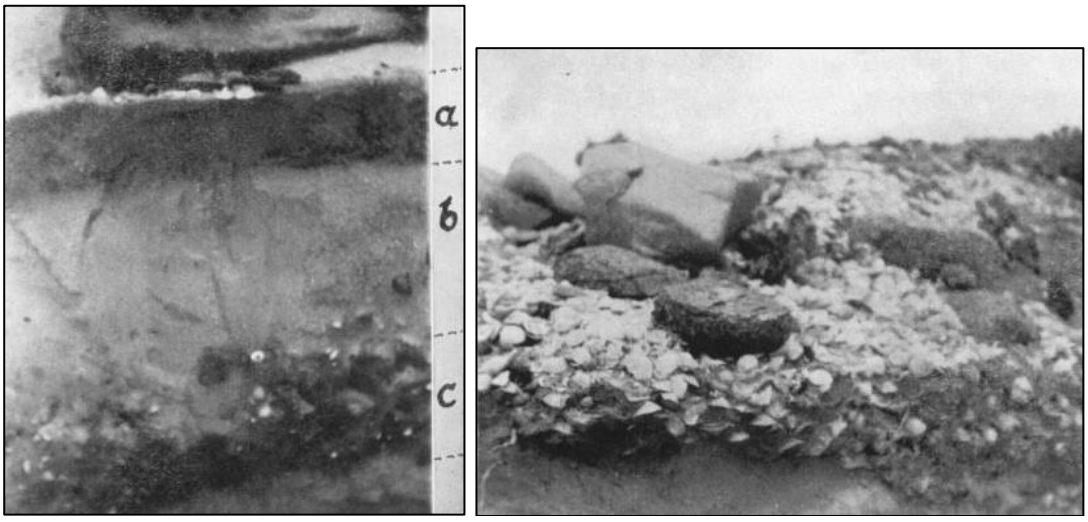


Figure GA.32: Section face of O'Rourke's excavation (GA034I) showing two layers of charcoal (A and C) separated by sterile sand (B). Right: Detail of midden deposit GA034I (O'Rourke 1945, Plate XVII).

Catalogue ID: GA035
Site: Inishlackan, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA063-004001 **ITM:** 472018, 737909 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1984
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northernmost point of Inishlackan island. This island lies approximately 450m southeast of the mainland at Ervallagh. Gorteen Bay lies to the west and Inis Ní lies between the site and Bertraghboy Bay to the east. Inishlackan is surrounded by sand beaches overlying rocky outcrops. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last surveyed in 1984 (NMS: GA03000).

GA035

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Gibbons visited this site in 1984 and noted an irregular spread and an exposed section of midden material. The section revealed multiple occupation layers containing shells, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal. Stone walls were also visible. Burials had been found in the western edge of the midden in *c.* 1974 (NMS: GA03000; Gosling 1993, 86).

Catalogue ID: GA036*
Site: Iorras Beag Thiar, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA063-023 **ITM:** 468886, 738181 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2014; Survey 2014, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along the eastern cliff of a small, sandy cove to the west of Dog's Bay. It lies within a sandy section face overlying a rocky outcrop. It lies approximately 415m north of GA038 and is located near GA035. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: Midden evidence was noted in section during the author's 2020 survey.

GA036

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	2.3m	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	69m^2	**Volume:**	20.7m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Dr Deb Rotman of the University of Notre Dame reported this site in 2014 after winter storms exposed midden evidence in the cliff face. The midden was revealed in section measuring approximately 30m long and 0.001–0.3m thick. Shells, charcoal, and fire cracked rocks were seen within a medium grey matrix (NMS: GA14163).

Survey

The site showed evidence of active erosion, particularly in the depredation of surface sediments and the root bed. The site revealed deposits intermittently for a length of 12m. The maximum thickness was 0.06m and there was an exposed width of 2.3m. Four distinct deposits made up the midden. All four deposits were contained within a matrix of light grey sand as surrounding. At the northern end of the midden, one deposit, measuring 0.67m long, directly overlaps the next deposit to the south, which measured 0.76m long. Approximately 1m south of these deposits are two further deposits, but these are separated by 0.06m of sterile sand. The top deposit measured

approximately 0.21m long and 0.07m long. The bottom deposit measured 0.87m long and 0.05m thick. A final deposit is seen at the southern end of the midden stratigraphy measuring 2.75m long and up to 0.06m thick. Overall, the site was primarily made up of winkles with some limpets. A flat winkle and a land snail were also noted. The second deposit, which sat directly above the northernmost deposit, was the only area in which no limpets were seen. Granite stone inclusions were noted in the southernmost deposit. These may have been heated, but no direct evidence of this was noted at the time of the survey.



Figure GA.33: Northernmost section showing overlapping deposits.

Catalogue ID: GA037*
Site: Iorras Beag Thiar, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA063-024 **ITM:** 468969, 737767 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along the southern sandy beach of Iorras Beag Thiar which lies at the end of the isthmus seperating Dogs Bay to the west and Gorteen Bay to the east. The site lies approximately 415m south of GA037 and near GA035. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: No midden evidence was noted during the author's 2020 survey.

GA037

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	42m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	4.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Dr Deb Rotman of the University of Notre Dame reported this site in 2014 after the winter storms exposed midden evidence. The midden was revealed in section measuring 42m long and 0.002–0.1m thick. Shells, charcoal, and animal bone were seen within a medium grey matrix. The eastern shells were primarily winkle and the western shells were primarily limpet. A firepit was noted in section (NMS: GA14164).

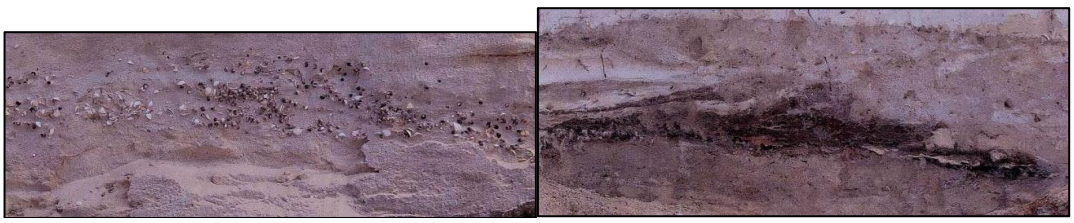


Figure GA.34: Left: Shell deposit in 2014. Right: Fire pit (NMS: GA14164).

Catalogue ID: GA038
Site: Maínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch
SMR: GA076-016 **ITM:** 476707, 729119 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near the northern end of the western shoreline on the peninsula which projects south from Mweenish Island. This shoreline is primarily made up of rock outcrops. The site is found approximately 35m southwest near the modern walls of Cnocán na hUlta graveyard (GA076-014----). It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last surveyed in 1983 (Gosling 1993, 88).

GA038

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	600m	**Width:**	600m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	360000m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited in 1983 by the Archaeological Survey of County Galway. It was described as covering an area of 600m^2. Fire cracked rocks and shells were recorded in the area. The shells were primarily that of winkle, oyster, and limpet (Gosling 1993, 88).

Catalogue ID: GA039
Site: St Macdara's Island, Cruach na Cara, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA076-023 **ITM:** 472243, 729892 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the south-eastern edge of St Macdara's Island which lies approximately 2km from the mainland near Mace Head. The site is found in an area of sand dunes and cliffs above rocky outcrops near St Macadara's Church (GA076-020001-). It is in an area of granite bedrock.
Exposure: Shells were still seen in section in 2014 (Conroy 2014).

GA039

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	600m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	360m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the Archaeological Survey of County Galway in 1985. It measured 60m long and approximately 0.5m thick. It contained shells, animal bones, a crab claw, fire cracked rocks, and limestone flakes. The shells were primarily that of limpet and winkle with occasional oyster shells. Possible remains of a structure made from granite boulders was identified in the scarp face near the midden (NMS: GA03537; Gosling 1993, 88). Two possible disarticulated burials were noted in 2014 eroding from the midden. At this time, the midden deposit measured approximately 0.6m thick (Conroy 2014).

Catalogue ID: GA040
Site: Fínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA077-012 **ITM:** 479923, 729269 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1984, 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the sand dunes on the north-eastern shoreline at the end of Finish Island. This is a tidal island, which connected to the mainland to the north-east at low tide. The site is found overlooking a sandy beach. The site is the north-eastern most midden of six on Finish Island. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: No midden evidence was encountered in 2014 (NMS: GA03545).

GA040

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Olive Alcock visited this site in 1984. It was seen as an irregular spread of material eroding out of the sand-dunes. Oyster, mussel, and winkle were the primary shell species present. Fire cracked rocks and burnt animal bone were also noted (Gosling 1993, 86; NMS: GA03545). In 2014, the site was revisited, and no evidence of the midden was encountered (NMS: GA03545).

Catalogue ID: GA041
Site: Fínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA077-037 **ITM:** 478612, 728204 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the sand dunes above rocky outcrops on the south-western shoreline at the end of Finish Island. The island is connected to the mainland to the north-east at low tide. The site is the south-western most midden of six on Finish Island. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: The site was last surveyed in 2014 (NMS: GA14135).

GA041

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Erin Gibbons reported this midden in 2014 after winter storms. A pit and a compact stone layer were noted below the midden. Charcoal and fire cracked rocks were within and below the deposit. The midden consisted primarily of limpet shells within a dark sand horizon. It measured 10m long and 0.1–0.2m thick. When inspected later that year, the features below the midden were not seen and the midden was only 8m long (NMS: GA14135).

Catalogue ID: GA042
Site: Fínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA077-038 **ITM:** 478718, 728536 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 2014; Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the sand dunes above rocky outcrops on the south-western shoreline of Finish Island. The island is connected to the mainland to the north-east at low tide. The site lies between GA041 to the southwest and GA043 to the northeast. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: The site was surveyed in 2014 as a concentration and spread of midden material (NMS: GA14136).

GA042

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	3.5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$14m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Olive Alcock and Gearóid Conroy visited this site in 2014 after a local informant notified them of several archaeological sites on the island. It consisted of a midden concentration measuring 4m north to south and 3.5m east to west. Shells were spread from this concentration over an area measuring 12m north to south and 10m east to west. The shells within the midden consisted of cockles, winkles, limpets, and some razor shells. The remains of a possible house site (GA077-011----) was seen 11.5m north of the midden (NMS: GA14136).



Figure GA.35: Midden looking south (NMS: GA14136).

Catalogue ID: GA043
Site: Fínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA077-040 **ITM:** 478994, 728911 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the sand dunes above rocky outcrops on the western shoreline of Finish Island. The island is connected to the mainland to the north-east at low tide. The site lies is the most northern midden on the island's western shoreline. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: The site was noted as a spread of shells in 2014 (NMS: GA14138).

GA043

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	23m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	115m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Erin Gibbons reported this site in 2014. It consisted of a spread measuring approximately 23m east to west and 4–5m north to south. It primarily contained shells of limpet and winkle (NMS: GA14138).



Figure GA.36: Midden deposit looking east (NMS: GA14138).

Catalogue ID: GA044
Site: Fínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA077-041 **ITM:** 479702, 728903 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the sand dunes above rocky outcrops on the north-eastern shoreline of Finish Island. The island is connected to the mainland to the north-east at low tide. The site is the most eastern midden on the island. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2014 (NMS: GA14139).

GA044

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	47m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	37.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Erin Gibbons reported this site in 2014. Midden material was seen exposed for approximately 47m in the sand dunes. The midden material was contained within a dark soil matrix with a maximum thickness of 0.8m. Charcoal and shells of limpet, winkle, and oyster were seen within the exposed layer (NMS: GA14139).



Figure GA.37: Detail of midden from 2014 (NMS: GA14139).

Catalogue ID: GA045
Site: Fínis, Moyrus, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA077-043 **ITM:** 479775, 729114 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the sand dunes above rocky outcrops on the north-eastern shoreline of Finish Island. The island is connected to the mainland to the north-east at low tide. The site lies between GA044 to the southwest and GA040 to the northeast. It is in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: The site was noted in section in 2014 (NMS: GA14142).

GA045

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Olive Alcock and Gearóid Conroy reported this midden in 2014. The midden deposit measured approximately 30m in length. It contained limpet and winkle shells within a dark soil matrix. It was noted as similar to GA045 (NMS: GA14142).

Catalogue ID: GA046
Site: An Caorán Beag, Killanin, Moycullen

SMR: GA090-009 **ITM:** 493660, 722396 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located to the west of the river's head of An Dólainn. Doleen Harbour is found near the southern end of a peninsular projecting south into the mouth of Galway. The site is primarily surrounded by rocky outcrops. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported in 1986 (NMS: GA04227).

GA046

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Remains of a midden were reported at this site by Tim Robinson in 1986. The site was known as *An Cailsean Criunm* and was similar to *Toit Chonám* (GA076) (NMS: GA04227). The latter was described by G. Henry Kinahan in the 19th century as being made up of limpet and winkle shells with some animal bones including that of cattle, sheep/goat, and pig (Leonard 1868, 267–8).

Catalogue ID: GA047
Site: An Bhánrain BhAn Caorán Beagan Theas, Killanin, Moycullen

SMR: GA091-003 **ITM:** 497700, 721000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1872
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located just southeast of the entrance to Cashla Bay, near an old graveyard (GA091-001002-) and children's burial ground (GA091-027----). The coast here consists of sand hills overlying rocky outcrops. It lies in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported in 1872 (Kinahan 1872).

GA047

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	15.24m	**Width:**	15.24m	**Thickness:**	4.57m
Area:	232.26m^2	**Volume:**	1061.42m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
G. Henry Kinahan described this site in 1872 as a midden measuring 50ft (15.24m) in diameter and 15ft (4.57m) high. The midden formed a flat-topped hill. The primary shells at the site were that of limpet and winkle. He noted that pilgrims to St. Columcille's well (GA091-002----) still cook shells at the site to celebrate his saint's day (Kinahan 1872, 10–1).

Catalogue ID: GA048
Site: Keeraunnagark South, Killanin, Moycullen

SMR: GA091-012 **ITM:** 496965, 721440 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1984; Erosion 1995
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southwestern facing shoreline of Keeraunngark South, to the southeast of Cashla Bay. The shoreline here consists of sandhills above rocky outcrops. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: Evidence of denudation caused by storms and quarrying was noted in 1995 (NMS: GA04250).

GA048

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	13.5m	**Width:**	13.5m	**Thickness:**	2.4m
Area:	182.25m^2	**Volume:**	437.4m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was visited by the Archaeological Survey of County Galway in 1984. It was found to measure 13.5m in diameter and 2.4m in height and was primarily grassed over. The shells in evidence included winkle and limpet. In 1995, storm damage and removal of shell for calcium were reported to have further denuded the site (NMS: GA04250).

It has been suggested that this site is the same as GA047 and/or GA046 but based on the locational description of GA047, the locational name given for GA046, and the more recent survey of GA048, they are interpreted here as separate sites.



Figure GA.38: Grassed over midden mound from the north in 1984 (NMS: GA04250).

Catalogue ID: GA049A-B
Site: Derryloney, Rahoon, Galway

SMR: GA093-007 **ITM:** 525089, 722814 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1965; Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is located near the southern point of Knocknagoneen, a small headland to the south of Cuan na Gaillimhe and White Strand. The site lies approximately 690m west of GA050 and 640m northwest of GA051. It is surrounded by sandy beaches in an area of granite bedrock.

Exposure: This site was last surveyed in 1983. GA049A was not seen, but a new site, GA049B, was noted in section (NMS: GA04271).

GA049A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6.1m	**Width:**	1.22m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	7.44m^2	**Volume:**	4.54m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA049B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.92m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1965, Raymond Keary noted a large deposit of shells (GA049A) at this site measuring 20ft (6.10m) long and 1.5–2ft (0.46–0.61m) thick. It had an exposed minimum width of 4ft (1.22m). It contained primarily oysters with some limpet, mussel, winkle, and scallop shells. Keary was unsure whether this was an ancient oyster reef or an anthropogenic midden. He suggests that it resembled a fossil oyster reef, but that the location is further south than one might expect such a post-glacial

feature (Keary 1965, 110–1). It is unclear if the oyster valves were connected or separate, which would help differentiate between a natural or anthropomorphic deposit.

The Archaeological Survey of County Galway visited this site in 1983. The midden (GA049B) they identified contained much more cultural material than described by Keary and no oyster shells were reported. This is most likely a different deposit in the same area, though they are discussed as the same site in Gosling (1993, 85). The cultural material included fire cracked rocks and charcoal. These were found along with winkle shells within a black soil matrix. The deposit measured 4.6m long and approximately 0.2m thick (NMS: GA04271).

Catalogue ID: GA050
Site: Seaweed Point, Knocknacarragh, Rahoon, Galway

SMR: GA093-012 **ITM:** 525706, 722671 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Topo File 1951; Dating 1973; Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western coastline of Seaweed Point, a sandy peninsula projecting south from Gentian Hill. The site lies approximately 690m east of GA049 and 170m north of GA051. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last recorded in 1983 (NMS: GA04272).

GA050

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	907–403 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
C14:	2560±110 BP; 907–403 BC				
Length:	60m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.7m
Area:	42m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Topographical Files of the National University of Ireland, Galway indicates that this site was first noted in 1951 as an exposed layer of midden refuse extending approximately 60m in length (Gosling 1993, 88). In 1973, Raymond Keary and James Dunne described it as only 12m in length. The thickness of the deposit was 0.5–0.7m. It primarily consisted of oyster shell with fire cracked rocks and charcoal. Mussel, limpet, Queen scallop, and winkle shells were also present. These researchers carried out radiocarbon analysis of the deposit using an unknown sample, which dated the site to the late Bronze Age (Keary and Dunne 1973, 423).

In 1983, the Archaeological Survey of County Galway visited the site. It measured 2m in length and had a maximum central thickness of 0.29m. It was made up of primarily oyster shells, but limpet shells were also noted (NMS: GA04272).

Catalogue ID: GA051
Site: Seaweed Point, Knocknacarragh, Rahoon, Galway

SMR: GA093-012001 **ITM:** 525706, 722671 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Topo File n.d.; Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at the southern end of the western coastline of Seaweed Point, a sandy peninsula projecting south from Gentian Hill. The site lies approximately 630m east of GA049 and 170m south of GA050. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last surveyed in 1983 (NMS: GA10307).

GA051

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	60.96m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.76m
Area:	46.33m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was first reported in the National University of Ireland, Galway's Topographical Files as a midden measuring approximately 200ft (60.96m) long and up to 2.5ft (0.76m) thick. The primary shell within the midden was oyster (NMS: GA10307).

In 1983, the site was visited by the Archaeological Survey of County Galway. At this time, the site measured 32m long and had a maximum central thickness of 0.57m. It was primarily made up of oyster with some limpets and winkles also present. Charcoal was also noted throughout with possible hearth areas (NMS: GA10307).

Catalogue ID: GA052
Site: Ardfry, Ballynacourty, Dunkellin

SMR: GA094-006 **ITM:** 535108, 721535 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1912; Survey 1952
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies near the eastern end of the Ardfry peninsula, which projects west into Galway Bay to the north of Mweeloon Bay. It lies just north of a man-made fish-pond (GA094-008----). The peninsula is surrounded by rocky shores. The site lies approximately 2km east of GA056. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: A few oyster shells were the only sign of the midden in 1982 (NMS: GA04286).

GA052

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was recorded by Ernest W. L. Holt in 1912 as ‘seams of oyster shells’ eroding from a large cliff face (Holt 1912, 250). The site was later visited in 1952 by P. McCaffrey who noted that the lenses measured 3–4in (0.08–0.1m) thick (McCaffrey 1952, 42). One of the Ardfry sites (GA052, GA056, or GA057) was said to have been associated with a polished stone axehead found in the 1950s (Gosling 1986, 23).

Catalogue ID: GA053
Site: Mweeloon, Ballynacourty, Dunkellin

SMR: GA094-037 **ITM:** 532720, 719994 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1868; Topo File n.d.; Survey 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a small, tidal island located along a series of tidal islands leading out to the western point of Kilcolgan at the eastern end of Galway Bay. This island near the southern edge of the mouth to Mweeloon Bay. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported as exposed in section in 1983 (NMS: GA04307).

GA053

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	64.01m	**Width:**	21.34m	**Thickness:**	2.44m
Area:	1365.97m^2	**Volume:**	3332.98m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
An undated Topographical File held by the National University of Ireland, Galway indicates a layer of oyster shells at this site (NMS: GA04307). In 1868, G. Henry Kinahan reported an oyster midden which contained a few mussel shells. It measured 210ft (64.01m) long, 70ft (21.34m) wide, and about 8ft (2.44m) thick. The base of the midden was 2ft (0.61m) below high-water mark. On excavating into part of this heap, Kinahan and Dr Buckland found flake-like implements made from limestone (Leonard 1868, 267). In 1952, P. McCaffrey made note a midden at the site which was grassed over at the time of survey (McCaffrey 1952, 42). In 1983, Casey recorded the site as a 25m long stretch of oyster shells exposed in section (NMS: GA04307).

Catalogue ID: GA054
Site: Ardfry, Ballynacourty, Dunkellin

SMR: GA094-114 **ITM:** 533182, 720957 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1912; Survey 1952
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies near the western point of the Ardfry peninsula, which projects west into Galway Bay to the north of Mweeloon Bay. The peninsula is surrounded by rocky shores. The site lies approximately 2km west of GA056 and 175m northeast of the Loughaunascalia Tower folly (GA094-002----). It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was seen exposed in section and by rabbit burrows in 1992 (NMS: GA04365).

GA054

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	800m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	120m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Ernest W. L. Holt noted shell middens exposed by rabbit burrows at this site in 1912 (Holt 1912, 250). The site was visited in 1992 by Gearóid Conroy. He described the midden as an oyster deposit with some winkle shells exposed periodically in section for approximately 800m with a thickness of 0.15m. Further midden material was seen to the west and southeast within rabbit burrows (NMS: GA04365). One of the Ardfry sites (GA052, GA056, or GA057) was said to have been associated with a polished stone axehead found in the 1950s (Gosling 1986, 23).

Catalogue ID: GA055
Site: Ardfry, Ballynacourty, Dunkellin

SMR: GA094-135 **ITM:** 533200, 721000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1912
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies near the eastern end of the Ardfry peninsula, which projects west into Galway Bay to the north of Mweeloon Bay. The peninsula is surrounded by rocky shores. The site lies somewhere to the east of GA052. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last described in 1912 (Holt 1912, 250) and was not described in a 1952 or 1992 survey of Ardfry.

GA055

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was recorded by Ernest W. L. Holt in 1912 as seams of shells further east on the same cliff as GA057 (Holt 1912, 250). One of the Ardfry sites (GA052, GA056, or GA057) was said to have been associated with a polished stone axehead found in the 1950s (Gosling 1986, 23).

Catalogue ID: GA056
Site: Oranmore, Oranmore, Dunkellin

SMR: GA095-110 **ITM:** 537622, 724624 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 2013-4
License Numbers: 13E0457
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site is located approximately 100m south of Oranmore Castle (GA095-110----). These sites are all located along the north-western facing shoreline along the southern edge of Oranmore Bay. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was exposed due to excavation prior to construction (Moore 2014).

GA056

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 2011, a Cultural Heritage Assessment recommended geophysical survey on the site. This identified possible ditches, pits, and two potential walls. As part of a construction project, archaeological monitoring and excavation took place in 2013–14. The monitoring focused on the anomalies previously identified during the geophysical survey. Four shell middens were identified during the investigation. These primarily contained winkle and oyster shells with some cockle, mussel, scallop, and razor shells also present. Animal bones were found within the deposits. A corroded nail was discovered in one of the middens which was identified as Post Medieval (Moore 2014).

Due to the available material only making one differential remark concerning the four shell middens, all of the deposits are combined as one for analysis.

Catalogue ID: GA057
Site: Ballynacourty, Ballynacourty, Dunkellin

SMR: GA103-038 **ITM:** 536773, 718174 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located along a south facing sandy shoreline, across from Tyrone Bay. This shoreline extends east to become the northern shore of Dunbulcaun Bay on the eastern end of Galway Bay. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported in section in 1986 (Gosling 1986).

GA057

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	500m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	250m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was recorded in 1986 as 500m of an almost continuous, dense shell layer. It had a maximum thickness of approximately 0.5m and was primarily made up of oyster shells. Other shells noted included winkles, limpets, and Queen scallops. One waste flake of chert and occasional charcoal were seen within the section face (Gosling 1986). Gosling (1986) noted ‘cluaseens’ at the site, which the author interpreted as *clúaisín*, an Irish term used to refer to Queen Scallops.

Catalogue ID: GA058
Site: Corraun Point, Rahaneena, Stradbally, Dunkellin

SMR: GA103-214 **ITM:** 539027, 718380 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Corraun Point, the sandy, western end of the Rahaneena peninsula. The point sits at the northern mouth of Kilcolgan River, the southern mouth of Dunbulcaun Bay, and at the eastern end of Galway Bay. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was revealed within an eroding section face in 2010 (Alcock 2010).

GA058

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in 2010 by Eoghan Kieran of Moore Marine Services. Photographs were supplied which appear to show an eroding section face made up primarily of oyster shells with fire cracked rocks (Alcock 2010).



Figure GA.39: Section faces (Alcock 2010).

Catalogue ID: GA059
Site: Cill Éinne, Árainn, Aran

SMR: GA110-168 **ITM:** 486710, 708320 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1980; EIA 1998; Commercial Excavation 2000
License Numbers: 00E0306
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located less than 600m north of the southern shore of Aran Island. The shore here has a small sandy beach over primarily rock outcrops. A promontory fort (GA110-175----) is located along this shore. The site is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated prior to development in 2000 (Quinn 2000).

GA059

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Tim Robinson noted shell middens and hut sites in this area in 1980. He stated that local tradition holds the area was inhabited by people fleeing from an outbreak. Prior to this time, it was the location of a monastic settlement (Robinson 1980). Primarily winkle shells have been seen near the old reservoir to the southwest of the site in 1986 (Gosling 1993, 87; Alcock 2009).

Connolly identified this site as having archaeological potential during an environmental impact assessment in 1998 for the Inismór–Aran island Water Supply Improvement Scheme. She noted a possible structure next to the modern pumphouse. Prior to development, testing took place in 2000 with the mechanical excavation of three 12m by 1m trenches. This revealed a shell midden believed to be the same reported by Robinson in 1980. Finds from within the midden included clay pipe stems and an iron spike (Quinn 2000).

Catalogue ID: GA060A-D
Site: Doorus Demesne, Kinvarradoorus, Kiltartan

SMR: GA112-057 **ITM:** 535017, 712098 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods:
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site is located within a wooded area approximately 180m south of the mudflats which connect Seal Island, Cruckeen Island, and Avough Island to the mainland during low tide. These sites are located within Kinvarra Bay on the southeast end of Galway Bay. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in 2012 after land clearance (Conroy 2012).

GA060A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	7.8m	**Width:**	6.4m	**Thickness:**	0.9m
Area:	49.92m^2	**Volume:**	44.93m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA060B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	2.2m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	6.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA060C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.1m	**Width:**	1.7m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	6.97m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA060D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$9m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

This site was reported to the Sites and Monuments Service in 2012. Four separate shell midden deposits were noted in a recently clear area of karst limestone. The largest of the middens (GA065A) measured 0.9m in height, 7.8m in length, and 6.4m in width. It abuts an old field wall. The first of the smaller middens (GA065B) measured 3m in length and 2.2m in width. The second (GA065C) measured 4.1m long and 1.7m wide. The final midden (GA065D) measured had a diameter of 3m. The middens all contained shells of oyster, mussel, queen scallop, and winkle (Alcock 2012).

Catalogue ID: GA061
Site: Cill Éinne, Árainn, Aran

SMR: GA119-017 **ITM:** 489216, 707145 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods:
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the western shoreline of the sandy beach known as Trawmore. To the north of the site lies an inlet leading to Killeany Bay on the northeastern end of Inishmore. The site is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported in 1986 with evidence of erosion (NMS: GA07015).

GA061

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1986, a midden was recorded at this site. A field wall was noted eroding from the sand and was surrounded by midden evidence (NMS: GA07015). The midden consisted of a scatter of shells, broken limestone, and animal bones. Pottery sherds and slag were identified at the site along with possible traces of a stone wall. The pottery sherds were estimated to date to the 18th or 19th century (Gosling 1993, 87).

Catalogue ID: GA062
Site: Ceathrú An Teampaill, Inis Meáin, Aran
SMR: GA119-045 **ITM:** 493877, 706061 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 400m south of Trawndaleen Calamore. This is a sheltered area of rock outcrops which are covered at high tide located at the northern end of Inishmaan Island. The site is found approximately 1.3km north of GA068, 400m northwest of GA069, and 1.3km northeast of GA071. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last noted in 1980 (Robinson 1980).

GA062

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Tim Robinson noted a possible enclosure at this site along with middens in 1980 (Robinson 1980). In 1987, Robinson reported to the National Monuments Service that the site contained limpet shells along with bones and antlers (*Anon.* 1987).

Catalogue ID: GA063
Site: Ceathrú An Teampaill, Inis Meáin, Aran

SMR: GA119-085 **ITM:** 493884, 704790 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1933
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located just east of the centre of Inishmaan Island, approximately 700m west of Cora Point on the eastern shore of the island. The site is found approximately 1.3km south of GA068, 1km south of GA069, and 770m east of GA071. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.

Exposure: No midden remains were noted in a survey of the site in 1985 (Morahan 1985).

GA063

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was noted in 1933 by MacDomhnaill as a cave dwelling with 'kitchen midden' material at its entrance (Morahan 1985). In 1980, Tim Robinson mapped the cave site, but made no mention of midden remains (Robinson 1980). L. Morahan visited the site in 1985 and found no trace of the midden but did located a partly blocked cave entrance (Morahan 1985).

Catalogue ID: GA064
Site: Ceathrú An Teampaill, Inis Meáin, Aran

SMR: GA119-095002 **ITM:** 494196, 705844 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antuqiarian 1866
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located about 1km west of the southern end of Sandhead Beach which lies just north of the rocky outcrops of Bunaghroe. It is found approximately 400m southeast of GA067, 1km north of GA068, and 1.3km northeast of GA071. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.

Exposure: No trace of the site was encountered on a visit in 1985 (Gosling 1993, 84).

GA064

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10.97m	**Width:**	8.23m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	90.28m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1866, G. Henry Kinahan reported a stone hut at this site with an underground chamber to its east and a 'kitchen midden' to its north. This midden measured 12yd (10.97m) long and 9yd (8.23m) wide and contained a brass pin. When describing the middens found in the general area, Kinahan noted they primarily contained shells of bonnets and winkles. Mussel and scallop shells were also noted along with bones of cattle, sheep/goat, and goose (Kinahan 1866, 29).

Catalogue ID: GA065
Site: Ceathrú An Teampaill, Inis Meáin, Aran

SMR: GA119-118 **ITM:** 493470, 704877 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was found near Teampall na Seacht Mac Rí (GA119-081001-), which is almost equidistant between GA068 and GA071. The site is located in the centre of Inishmaan. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: No trace of the site was encountered on a visit in 1985 (Gosling 1993, 84).

GA065

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1866, G. Henry Kinahan reported the presence of a large ‘kitchen midden’ to the west of the church site known as Teampall na Seacht Mac Rí (GA119-081001-). Local informants indicated that brass pins had been found within the midden. When describing the middens found in the general area, Kinahan noted they primarily contained shells of bonnets and winkles. Mussel and scallop shells were also noted along with bones of cattle, sheep/goat, and goose (Kinahan 1866, 29).

Catalogue ID: GA066
Site: Ceathrú An Teampaill, Inis Meáin, Aran

SMR: GA119-121 **ITM:** 493147, 705016 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1866
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located just west of the centre of Inishmaan Island, approximately 700m southeast of the rocky outcrops of Moontiagh and Clauderg on the western coast of the island. The site is found approximately 1.3km southwest of GA067, 770m west of GA068, and 1.3km south of GA069. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.

Exposure: The midden was not seen in 1985, but the hut (GA119-046----) was noted (Gosling 1993, 84).

GA066

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	TPQ 1672				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A stone hut was reported 100yd (182.88m) north of Dún Chonchúir (GA119-084) by G. Henry Kinahan in 1866. A ‘kitchen midden’ was said to be attached to this structure. containing a brass pin and a coin dated to 1672. When describing the middens found in the general area, Kinahan noted they primarily contained shells of bonnets and winkles. Mussel and scallop shells were also noted along with bones of cattle, sheep/goat, and goose (Kinahan 1866, 29).

Catalogue ID: GA067
Site: Inis Oírr, Inis Oírr, Aran

SMR: GA120-003 **ITM:** 497543, 702853 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1974
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately 120m south of the northern, rocky shoreline of Inisheer Island. It is located around 1km west of GA073. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was reported after it was quarried away for road dressing in 1974 (Morahan 1985).

GA067

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	11m	**Width:**	11m	**Thickness:**	3.5m
Area:	121m^2	**Volume:**	423.5m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A circular shell midden is known to have been located on this site prior to its removal and use as road dressing in 1974. The midden measured approximately 11m in diameter and 3.5m thick (Morahan 1985; Gosling 1993, 86). Based on the evidence left within the humic layer, which had been removed prior to the use of the midden material, the midden contained winkle and limpet shells along with animal bones. Stone arrow heads and a piece of iron were also noted within the midden material (Morahan 1985).

Catalogue ID: GA068
Site: Inis Oírr, Inis Oírr, Aran

SMR: GA120-007002 **ITM:** 498548, 702572 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1938; Survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located near St Caomhaáin's Church (GA120-007001-), approximately 150m south of the rocky shoreline at Portnakilla on the northern shore of Inisheer Island. It is located around 1km east of GA072. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was last reported on in 1985 during which time it was grassed over (Morahan 1985).

GA068

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	137.16m	**Width:**	45.72m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	6270.96m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Thomas Westropp reported that bronze pins were commonly found in the sand hills at this site. T. H. Mason visited this site in 1938 in search of such bronze pins. No bronze objects were found during Mason's visit, but he did note a midden made up of shells, bones, and charcoal. This deposit measured 150yd (137.16m) long and 50yd (45.72m) wide. The following day, Mason saw men digging through this deposit with a pickaxe in order to break through the now cemented shells for post holes (Mason 1938, 198).

Tim Robinson reported large areas of shells visible in the slopes near St Caomhaáin's Church (GA120-007001-) in 1980 (Robinson 1980). L. Morahan that the site was most likely grassed over during their visit in 1985 (Morahan 1985).

Catalogue ID: GA069A-N
Site: Dún Aonghasa, Cill Mhuirbhigh, Árainn, Aran

SMR: GA110-039029; GA110-039031 **ITM:** 481734, 709778 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: Lowland West

Research Methods: Excavation 1992-5

License Numbers: 92E0102

Number of Deposits: 14

Landscape: The site is located within the remains of Dún Aonghasa (GA110-039). This cliff-edge fort is located along the southern shoreline of Aran Island. It overlooks a steep, stone cliff face in an area of limestone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The middens were exposed during excavation in 1992−5.

GA069A

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069B

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	2.5m	**Width:**	1.7m	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	4.25m^2	**Volume:**	1.06m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069C

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1104–806 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy				
C14:	2770±60 BP; 1105–806 BC (GrN-22166) charred twigs				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069D

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069E

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	1050–849 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bones), Stratigraphy				
C14:	2810±30 BP; 1050–849 BC (GrN-22731) bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.02m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA069F

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1260–1054 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	2955±25 BP; 1260–1055 BC (GrN-20229) bone				
Length:	0.75m	**Width:**	0.4m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$0.3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069G

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1192–926 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	2870±35 BP; 1193–927 BC (GrN-20227) bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069H

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1108–917 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	2840±25 BP; 1108–917 BC (GrN-20226) bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069I

Period:	Bronze Age/ Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1502–421 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	2475±35 BP; 770–421 BC (GrN-902) human bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

GA069J

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1503–1326 BC				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy, Radiocarbon (bone)				
C14:	3165±30 BP; 1503–1326 BC (GrN-20231) bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA069K

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.47m	**Width:**	0.3m	**Thickness:**	0.12m
Area:	$0.14m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.02m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA069L

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA069M

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA069N

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Excavations began at Dún Aonghasa in 1992 in order to discover whether or not *in situ* deposits remained at the site and whether such deposits might help date the standing structures. Two cuttings were opened during this first season. Cutting 1 investigated the western half of the inner enclosure and revealed sixty-two distinct contexts. Cutting 2 investigated the area between the inner enclosure wall and the juncture of the two middle enclosure walls and revealed seven distinct contexts (Reid and Cotter 1992).

Three huts, a stone lined trough, and a stone hearth were the primary features located in cutting 1. Throughout the cutting, midden content (GA069A) was encountered within a layer of scree, though this was concentrated in several areas. The midden content in general contained bones of birds, fish, and mammals

including that of cattle and sheep. Shells in the midden included winkles, limpets (‘barnacles’), and snails. Finds included coarse pottery sherds, fragments of bivalve clay moulds, grinding stones, rubbing stones, worked bone including a bone comb and buttons, metal finds including a bronze pin and iron nails, and a crucible. The cultural material was more concentrated in the southern end of the deposit (Reid and Cotter 1992).

Several shell concentrations were found within a layer of loose fine clay packed with angular stones, which most likely covered the ground-surface at the time of fort construction. These concentrations included one measuring approximately 1.7m by 2.5m in plan. This shell deposit (GA069B) was noted near the inner enclosure and a line of limestone slabs. It was made up of frequent limpet (‘barnacle’) shells, bones of fish and mammals, and occasional pottery fragments including degraded shell-tempered examples. Another concentration (GA069C) occurred in the north end of the cutting. This included burnt and unburnt animal bones including a possible whale bone, shells of cockle and winkle, a small piece of bronze, burnt clay, pottery, and a grinding stone. Within one of the hut sites, labelled hut 1, another concentration of shells (GA069D) within the scree layer was noted. This concentration was made up primarily of limpets (‘barnacles’) with some winkles, burnt and unburnt animal bones, and pottery fragments (Reid and Cotter 1992).

Another concentration of shells (GA069E) not within the scree layer was located within an alcove inside the inner enclosure wall. This deposit measured 0.18–0.2m thick and contained fragments of winkles and limpets (‘barnacles’), animal bones including sheep/goat and fish, and charcoal. The stone line hearth recognised as a primary feature was also filled by a deposit with bone and shell (GA069F), but no charcoal or burnt bone. The hearth measured 0.47m by 0.3m at its base and up to 0.12m high (Reid and Cotter 1992).

The layer of scree (GA069G) with its burnt and unburnt animal bone inclusions and shell inclusions was again seen in Cutting 2. Here, the shells were primarily of cockle. To the east of a wall which ran perpendicular to the enclosures, a dark peaty layer (GA069H) was encountered which contained frequent shells of cockles and winkles along with some burnt and unburnt animal bones (Reid and Cotter 1992).

Excavations continued at the site in 1993 in order to fully excavate the three huts located within Cutting 1 in 1992. This excavation located new features including paving areas, possible wall remains, a hearth or stone-lined pit, and further food

refuse concentrations. To the north of hut 1, a mid-brown stony layer was found which extended beneath the inner enclosure wall. This layer included a few distinct shell spreads (GA069I). One of these was a spread of limpets measuring 0.75m by 0.4m in plan. The deposit a whole contained more than twenty-seven pottery sherds, two clay mould fragments, a burnt stone, two pumice fragments, an iron ore ball, seven bone points, chert fragments, burnt clay, and a possible shell bead. A fish bone was radiocarbon dated from this deposit. This deposit was potentially associated with a possible hearth area containing a burnt scatter (GA069J) of charcoal, bone, scallop and limpet shells. This contained a charred cereal grain (Cotter 1993).

Overlying part of GA069I was a layer containing concentrations of limpet shells along with fragments of bone (GA069K). The layer itself was made up of charcoal and shell and animal bone fragments. It contained eleven pumice fragments, over twenty-one pottery sherds, a bone pin, an iron bracelet mould, an iron knife, and fragment scraps, a pin sharpening stone, and a rubbing stone. A sample from this deposit was sent for radiocarbon dating. A similar deposit was seen between hut 1 and the hollow labelled as hut 7 (see GA069M below), but it was considered less organic in nature than GA069K (Cotter 1993).

Overlying GA069K was the primary occupation layer (GA069L) of hut 1. This was a dark brown clay containing stones, charcoal, bone, and shells throughout. Within this layer there were again limpet concentrations, particularly in the south and east. The bones throughout included sheep/goat, cattle, pig, and guillemot samples. The deposit contained over thirty-eight pottery sherds, clay moulds, chert, pumice, two bone pins, a possible fish bone bead, two crucible fragments, and three iron fragments. A sample from this deposit was sent for radiocarbon dating (Cotter 1993).

A hollow found to lie beneath the west wall and northern edge of the central excavation bulk of Cutting 1 was primarily filled by a deposit (GA069M) of dark brown clay silt with a shell and bone inclusions throughout. Concentrations of winkles were noted. Charcoal flecking and burnt stones were also seen. A potential hut wall was found to overly this deposit. The deposit included sixteen pottery fragments, eight bone pins/ points, a bone handle, three rubbing stones, a worked stone, four pumice fragments, an amber bead, a possible shell bead, iron fragment, and two human teeth were seen. A sample was sent for radiocarbon dating. A neonate skeleton was uncovered without a grave cut in the northeast corner of the hollow (Cotter 1993).

Between hut 1 and the area labelled hut 5, a deposit (GA069N) was found which was divided into more organic content to the east and less to the west. The organic content included shells, bone, and charcoal. The bones were identified as sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse, rabbit, rodent, and guillmot. Finds included over thirty-three pottery sherds, three clay moulds, two pumice fragments, miscellaneous stone fragments, a bone pin fragment, four iron fragments, and a bronze ring (Cotter 1993).

The report of the site for 1992 often identified ‘barnacles’ as the primary shell species (Reid and Cotter 1992). Based on the author’s observations of frequent shell species found in other middens in similar areas, it is believed that these were actually limpet shells. Analysis was conducted accordingly. This change is indicated in the above text by ‘barnacles’ being cited parenthetically after the limpet listing. Later reports changed the nomenclature used to limpets.

Catalogue ID: GA070
Site: Gorumna Island, An Máimin, Killannin, Moycullen

SMR: GA089-025 **ITM:** 486558, 721989 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1868; Excavation 1991-2
License Numbers: 1991-2
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on the Island of Gorumna at the mouth of Galway Bay in an area of lava, sail, and tuff. The site is close to the medieval church of An Máimín (GA089-025).
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1991-2.

GA070

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A site was reported on Gorumna Island in 1868 by Kinahan. He described it as a large mound containing limpet and winkle shells along with bones of cow, sheep, ang pig. Muintearas, An Togra Oideachas Gaeltachta sponsored a graveyard clean-up and church conservation programme at Baile na Cille, Máimín, one of two medieval churches on the island of Gorumna. As part of this programme, an excavation was undertaken to the west of the west wall and along the north wall. This revealed a western extension of the church and a northern shell midden.

The midden material continued beneath the church foundation. The church itself was dated to the 15th century. The western addition was added in the 16th century (Gibbons 1991).

Catalogue ID: GA071A-C
Site: Eochaill, Árainn, Aran

SMR: GA111-002001 **ITM:** 487239, 710369 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 1996-9
License Numbers: 96E0081
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: The site lies near the church (GA111-002002) along Carrickooagh bay in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1996-9.

GA071A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.7m	**Width:**	0.8m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	1.36m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA071B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA071C

Period:	Post Medieval		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Excavations began at this site in 1996 in order to investigate the monastery located on the site, Mainistir Chiaráin. This focused on the extant building to the south of the church and identified the occupation level and hearth of another structure. The latter was a rectangular building beneath the upstanding structure. The excavations continued into 1997 which revealed further occupation evidence related to these two structures including midden material (Ní Ghabhláin 1997). The next season, in 1998, excavated next to the church itself. This revealed charcoal and organic rich layers including a shell midden covering what was deemed 'a rich garden soil' (*ibid.* 1998). The final season of 1999 aimed to link the church with the other structures (*ibid.* 1999).

Catalogue ID: GA072
Site: Rabbit Island, Oileán na gCoiníní, Kilcummin, Moycullen

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 492800, 734700 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1895
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is on a small island along the eastern shore of Lough Corrib in an area of limestone.
Exposure: This site has not been reported since 1895.

GA072

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	9.14m	**Width:**	1.22m	**Thickness:**	0.18m
Area:	11.15m^2	**Volume:**	2.01m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
During a visit to Galway, Knowles identified a badly eroded shell midden on Rabbit Island. The remaining midden measured 30ft (9.14m) by 3–4ft (0.91–1.22m) in plan and 7in (0.18m) thick. The shells were primarily mussels with some oysters and winkles (Knowles 1895, 653–654).

Catalogue ID: GA073
Site: Greatman's Bay, An Cheathrú Rua Theas, Kilcummin, Moycullen

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 491600, 722700 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1868
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is within the area of Greatman's Bay, an area of true islands and tidal island on the north side of the mouth of Galway Bay in an area of granite bedrock
Exposure: This site has not been reported since 1868.

GA073

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	50m	**Width:**	50m	**Thickness:**	15m
Area:	2500m^2	**Volume:**	37500m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by Kinahan around 1868 at the same time as Gorumna. The shell mound was located "on the east shore of Greatman's Bay" (Leonard 1868, 268). Kinahan described it as a "remarkable midden 50 feet in diameter, 15 feet high, and forming a flat-topped hillock, composed seemingly entirely of the shells of the limpet and periwinkle" (Leonard 1868, 268)

Catalogue ID: GA074A-D
Site: Rathgurreen, Cottage, Ballynacourty, Dunkellin

SMR: GA095-009 **ITM:** 537837, 720046 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Excavation 1948-9; Re-analysis 1999-2000
License Numbers: 1948-9
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The ringfort of Rathgurreen lies less than 1.5km northwest of Dunbulcaun Bay in an area of granite bedrock
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1948-9 when the shell midden material was recorded.

GA074A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	316–645 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	1925±30 BP; 316–645 AD (UB-4331) dog whelk				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA074B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

GA074C

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	664–851 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Artefact, Stratigraphy				
C14:	1275±36 BP; 661–872 AD (UB-4323) bone				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

GA074D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The rath was excavated by Duignan in 1948-9 and published in 2002 by Comber. The rath consisted of two banks and ditches. Bank 1 (GA074A) and Foss 1 (GA074B) both produced shell inclusions. It was believed that the bank was built up from habitation and the ditch was in filled by slightly later habitation material. The interior of the site (GA074C) also included shell midden habitation refuse. Several pits (GA074D) also contained shell debris, though these are undated. Bank 1 was radiocarbon dated along with the interior habitation layers, both producing Early Medieval dates.

Catalogue ID: GA075*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA021-048 **ITM:** 456381, 755556 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandy intertidal zone to the northeast of Goreen Island. Goreen Island is itself a tidal island off the northeast coast of Rossadillisk near the western side of the mouth of Cleggan Bay. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was exposed in 2020 and had an animal burrow through its centre.

GA075

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	31.5m	**Width:**	7.5m	**Thickness:**	0.19m
Area:	236.25m^2	**Volume:**	44.89m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was surveyed in 2020 by the author. It was found to measure approximately 31.5m long from east to west and had an exposed width of 7.5m. At the thickest section, this midden measured 0.19m thick. A possible fire cracked rock was identified in the primarily limpet midden. The deposit also contained razor shells, oyster, winkle, and cockle.

Catalogue ID: GA076*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 455994, 755942 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandy intertidal zone to the northeast of Goreen Island. Goreen Island is itself a tidal island off the northeast coast of Rossadillisk near the western side of the mouth of Cleggan Bay. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: Animal burrows were seen throughout this site in 2020.

GA076

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14m	**Width:**	14m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	196m^2	**Volume:**	19.6m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was seen in section within a dark grey-brown silty sand. It had a thickness of approximately 0.1m and a diameter of 14m. The entire midden was made up of limpets.

Catalogue ID: GA077*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 456002, 755951 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandy intertidal zone to the northeast of Goreen Island. Goreen Island is itself a tidal island off the northeast coast of Rossadillisk near the western side of the mouth of Cleggan Bay. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: Animal burrows were seen throughout this site in 2020.

GA077

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	22m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.21m
Area:	4.62m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden deposit was within a very compact, coarse sand which was only slightly darker than the sediment below. It continued into the grass bed. The site measured 22m long and 0.21m thick in section. It contained limpets and winkles and fire cracked rocks were noted in slump material.

Catalogue ID: GA078*
Site: Gooreen, Omey, Ballynahinch

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 456059, 755956 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located in the sandy intertidal zone to the northeast of Goreen Island. Goreen Island is itself a tidal island off the northeast coast of Rossadillisk near the western side of the mouth of Cleggan Bay. It is in an area of granite bedrock geology.

Exposure: The midden was actively eroding in 2020.

GA078

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.06m
Area:	0.06m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This limpet midden was recorded in 2020 in section. Some winkles were seen within slump material. Two possible fire cracked rocks were also noted in the slump material.

Catalogue ID: GA079*
Site: Knocknahaw, Ballynakill, Ballynahinch

SMR: GA022-115 **ITM:** 466825, 757864 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on an eastern facing, sandy shoreline of Knocknahaw. It lies to the south of Ballynakill Harbour and to the west of Barnaderg Bay in an area of marble and schist geology.
Exposure: The site was actively eroding in 2020.

GA079

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	28m	**Width:**	2.15m	**Thickness:**	0.28m
Area:	60.2m^2	**Volume:**	16.86m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden mostly contained oyster shells with a few winkle, dog whelk, and scallop sample. A natural 'baulk' has formed, revealing approximately 2.15m of width. The length of the site ran 28m long and 0.28m thick. The oysters near the surface were highly fragmented while those are the bottom were more intact.

County Kerry

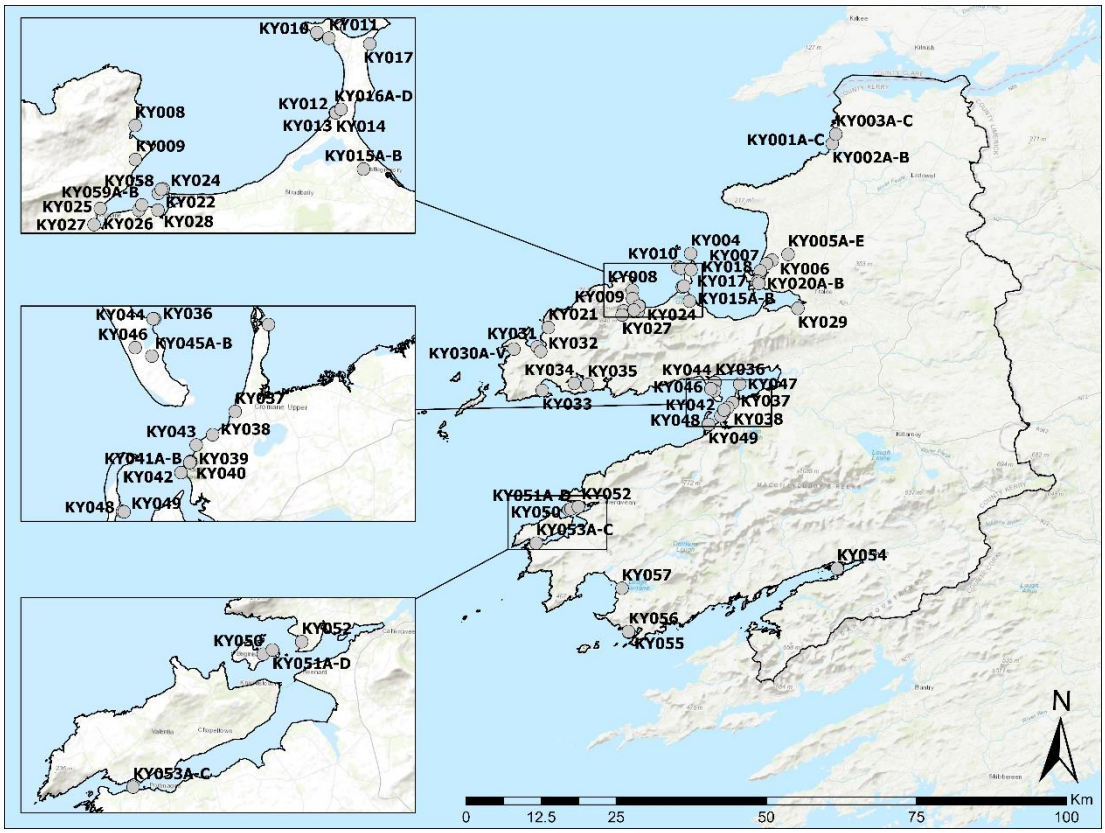


Figure KY.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Kerry.

Catalogue ID: KY001A-C
Site: Ballybunion, Killehenny, Iraghticonnor

SMR: KE004-059 **ITM:** 485900, 639600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1902
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site lies on a western facing sandy beach within a limestone bedrock geology
Exposure: Exact location unknown

KY001A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.83m	**Width:**	1.83m	**Thickness:**	0.08m
Area:	3.35m^2	**Volume:**	0.27m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY001B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.83m	**Width:**	1.83m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	3.35m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY001C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:

In 1902, J. Fitzgerald Windle visited the Ballybunion sandhills with Dr G. Fogerty. Close to the river, Dr Fogerty identified a hammerstone and two anvil stones. They also noted heavily denuded midden evidence. Between Cashen and Ballybunion, they came upon a large area of shells which they chose to investigate. They described the matrix as being that of a black layer. This contained animal bones, deer antler, shells of primarily limpet and mussel with at least one whelk, and a bone implement (Windle 1904, 243).

They dug into two shell middens, both measuring approximately 6ft (1.83m) in diameter. The stratigraphy showed blown sand over the black layer over a brown band containing charcoal and bones covering grey ash and brown ash resting upon sterile yellow sand. Flakes, cores, hammerstones, and anvil stones were found in both middens. Evidence of burning was found on nearby stones and on the shells and bones within the middens (*ibid.* 244). On returning to the site, they found more of the same. While investigating another more denuded site, human bone was identified within upright flat stones. They noted eight or nine similar stone structures (*ibid.* 245).

The National Museum Register of Finds records further finds from the area including a stone line skinner, two perforated stone objects, fragments of sheet Bronze, a clay pipe bowl, and iron objects (NMS: KE00269).

McCarthy excavated a site in 1986 based on publications for sites KY001 and KY002. It is unclear due to lack of exact locational data how many middens are in the area and therefore, the excavation is discussed separately. See KY003 for more details.

The *North Kerry Archaeological Survey* suggests that this site (KY001) and KY002 are the same (*Anon*. 2013). Many of the paper reports for these sites also show evidence of ambiguity concerning the difference between the two. Two of the three reference sheets for this site show SMR No. 60 (KY002) being scratched out and replaced by 59 (KY001) (NMS: KE00269).

Catalogue ID: KY002A-B*
Site: Ballybunion, Ballyeagh, Killehenny, Iraghticonnor

SMR: KE004-060 **ITM:** 485900, 639600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1893, 1899, 1944
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site lies on a western facing sandy beach within a limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The estimated location of the site was under grass during the author's survey in 2019

KY002A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

KY002B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
G. R. Wynne reported on this site in 1893. He noted three horizontally separate areas of stone: 1) large rounded pebbles; 2) quarried limestone; 3) fire cracked rocks. Within the limestone stones, burnt red clay was identified. Within each of the three areas, evidence of shell middens was noted to varying degrees. These were primarily made up of limpet with some areas of mussel. Bones were found which were identified by Professor Cunningham of Trinity College Dublin as red deer and pig (Wynne 1893, 78–80).

In one area of the sandhills, Wynne noted a wall made up of limestone blocks on edge. White ash was found at the foot of this wall which contained patches of charcoal with limpet shells and broken pebbles. These patches were interpreted as hearths. Another nearby sandy valley revealed over seventeen human graves of which he examined there. He found no evidence of coffins being used, but the remains were articulated (*ibid.* 79).

Knowles visited the site in 1899 after reading Wynne's account. He dug into the 'old surface' in the Ballybunnion sandhills to find bones of deer and cattle and shells of limpet and winkle. He found surface finds of split pebbles, a quartzite flake, and eight hammerstones (Knowles 1901, 358).

In 1944, Miss Stacpoole presented the National Museum with a collection of finds associated with this midden. These finds included 10 iron fragments, one stone spindle-whorl, one flint pebble, one quartz pebble, one hone fragment, one bone pin point, one bronze pin, two bronze rings, and one iron pin with a bronze ring attached (NMI: 1944:173-91). She also presented human and animal bones from the midden (NMI: 1944:192).

McCarthy excavated a site in 1986 based on publications for sites KY001 and KY002. It is unclear due to lack of exact locational data how many middens are in the area and therefore, the excavation is discussed separately. See KY003 for more details.

The *North Kerry Archaeological Survey* suggests that this site (KY002) and KY001 are the same (*Anon* 2013). Many of the paper reports for these sites also show evidence of ambiguity concerning the difference between the two. Seventeen of the eighteen reference sheets for this site show SMR No. 59 (KY001) being scratched out and replaced by 60 (KY002) (NMS: KE00270).

Catalogue ID: KY003A-C
Site: Shell Valley, Ballybunion, Killehenny, Iraghticonnor

SMR: KE004-065 **ITM:** 486500, 641200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Excavation 1986
License Numbers: E000334
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site lies in Ballybunion town less than 200m from the shoreline to the west. It lies in an area of sandstone, siltstone, and shale geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1986.

KY003A

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	1m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY003B

Period:	Iron Age/ Early Medieval			**Date Grade:**	D
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Unknown				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY003C

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	1m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Based on 20th century publications (see KY001 and KY002), McCarthy excavated this site. Survey of the now in-filled Shell Valley area revealed three areas of potential: 1) a less in-filled section; 2) a noticeable shell midden high in the valley edge; 3) an area of shells exposed in Rabbit Valley. A fourth area was also investigated using a test pit. A fifth area, most likely associated with the nearby Early Medieval monastery, was not excavated due to its location on a golf course fairway (McCarthy 1986).

Site 1 was excavated using a 4m x 6m trench. Sterile sand was encountered for 2m and the site was abandoned without shell midden evidence. Augering was attempted, but also failed to identify occupation evidence. Site 2 was excavated using a 1m x 2m trench cutting through the exposed shell midden. No diagnostic material was found. Site 3 was excavated using a series of test pits in an area measuring 8m x 6m. A thin scatter of shells and animal bones was identified. A stone pavement, a hearth, and a line of stake holes were also noted at this site. Site 4 was excavated using a 1m x 1m test pit. This located a dense deposit of shell and animal bone (McCarthy 1986).

Catalogue ID: KY004
Site: Illaughntannig, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE019-002008 **ITM:** 462325, 621301 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: Illauntannig is one of the Magharee Islands located to the north of the peninsula separating Brandon and Tralee Bay. This is the largest of these islands which lie in the Atlantic Ocean. The island itself sites on limestone bedrock.

Exposure: The site was heavily disturbed upon recording in the 1980s.

KY004

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The enclosure wall of the Early Medieval monastery that once stood at the site is now eroding. Due to this erosion, a shell midden was exposed. Shells, animal bones, and charcoal were all noted. It was unclear whether or not the midden was inside or outside of the enclosure due to heavy disturbance (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 295).

Catalogue ID: KY005A-E
Site: Ardfert, Ardfert, Clanmaurice

SMR: KE020-046002 **ITM:** 478559, 621173 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: South West

Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1989-92, 1997

License Numbers: E000493, 97E0302

Number of Deposits: 5

Landscape: This site is located 7km from the entrance of the estuary to the ocean to the south. The geology of the area of made up of siltstone, sandstone, and shale.

Exposure: The site was built over after the visible features were recorded.

KY005A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.9m	**Width:**	0.51m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	0.97m^2	**Volume:**	0.48m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

KY005B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY005C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.14m
Area:	0.07m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY005D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.45m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	0.11m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY005E

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	0.03m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) lists this site as the possible location of the medieval borough. This area of land lies between the 9th century Ardfert Cathedral and the 13th century Ardfert Abbey site (Bradley *et al.* 1987). According to the SMR, the 16th century Ardfert Castle was also located in this area.

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the building of an extension to St Brendan's Community Centre. An area of 27m x 10m was almost completed excavated for the insertion of foundation trenches dug into the natural subsoil. Service trenches and the building of the Community Centre had disturbed the site previously. The northern area was less disturbed and most of the features identified were found in this area. This included a pit containing charcoal, shell middens, wall foundations, an area of burning, a stone-filled drain, a timber post, and two pockets of animal bone. The features were all interpreted as modern (Bennett 1997).

Catalogue ID: KY006
Site: Rahoneen, Ardfert, Clanmaurice

SMR: KE020-079 **ITM:** 475922, 620225 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: South West

Research Methods: Informant 1944

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is in an estuarine environment to the east of the ocean shore. It is within an area of limestone geology.

Exposure: The last report concerning this midden was made in 1944.

KY006

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Kerry Field Club visited the area near Rahoneen Castle (KE020-058001-) in 1944. They located a shell midden containing bone fragments along with shells (NMS: KE01290).

Catalogue ID: KY007
Site: Barrow, Ardfert, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE020-081 **ITM:** 474977, 619626 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant unknown
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on the eastern side of a small promontory jutting north into an estuarine region of the coast. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	15m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	15m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Areas:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was noted approximately 3–4m above high tide on Carrahane strand. The midden deposit was made up primarily of oysters with some burnt examples. The deposit measured 10–15m in length (*Anon.* 2022).

Catalogue ID: KY008
Site: Lios Na Caolbhuí, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE026-011 **ITM:** 452633, 615227 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the west side of Brandon Bay. It lies in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Adelaide McCarthy reported a possible shell midden at this site prior to 1986. She noted a small amount of shells and charcoal exposed high on the cliff face (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16).

Catalogue ID: KY009
Site: Gort na Bhráthar, Baile Uí Dhuinn, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE026-022002 **ITM:** 452642, 613817 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant unknown
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site was located less than 200m northwest of the coastline in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY009

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A shell midden was reported to the south of the ruins of a possible church site (KE026-022001-). This contained decorated bronze objects (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 368).

Catalogue ID: KY010
Site: Garrywilliam, Stradbally, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE026-027 **ITM:** 460200, 619100 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1946
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on the western side of a U-shaped area of land projecting into the ocean to its south. The area is made up of chalk and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY010

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Kerry Field Club reported on two habitation layers seen eroding from the sandy cliffs at this site in 1946. One of these was a shell midden containing animal bone and the other was a pavement of stones. The midden lay above a natural clay and the rough pavement lay over the midden (NMS: KE01599).

Catalogue ID: KY011*
Site: Fahamore, Stradbally, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-003 **ITM:** 460701, 618862 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Brandon Bay in a cliff above a rocky shoreline. The area is made up of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The reported location of this midden is now covered by a sea wall as seen by the author's survey in 2019.

KY011

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1115–1255 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
Length:	11m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$11m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Adelaide McCarthy reported a midden measuring approximately 110m in length and 1m in thickness exposed in a cliff face at this site. Layers of material including charcoal, animal bones, and shell were reported. Shells were primarily identified as limpet, whelk, and periwinkle. Bones were identified as those of pig, cattle, and possible wolf. A hone stone was found at the site (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

A radiocarbon date of 1185±70 AD from charcoal was supplied by Adelaide McCarthy (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY012*
Site: Magherabeg, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-006 **ITM:** 460969, 615778 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1951
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the western side of the Magharees Peninsula approximately 91.44m (100yds) from the shoreline at the eastern side of Brandon Bay. At the time of original recording, in 1951, sand dunes under grass were seen directly behind the middens. They are now among similar dunes in this area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was under grass during the author's 2019 survey.

KY012

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
The Kerry Field Club visited the site in 1951. It consists of three large mounds identified as shell middens containing oyster and cockle. Fire cracked rocks were found at the site along with a whetstone, a sliotar, a bead, a pig bone, and disarticulated human bones (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16). Evidence of midden material was again seen by Murphy in 2006 (NMS: KE14386).

Catalogue ID: KY013*
Site: Magherabeg, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-006001 **ITM:** 460965, 615761 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1951
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the western side of the Magharees Peninsula approximately 91.44m (100yds) from the shoreline at the eastern side of Brandon Bay. At the time of original recording, in 1951, sand dunes under grass were seen directly behind the middens. They are now among similar dunes.

Exposure: The site was under grass during the author's 2019 survey.

KY013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Kerry Field Club visited the site in 1951. It consists of three large mounds (KY013 and KY014) identified as shell middens containing oyster and cockle. Fire cracked rocks were found at the site along with a whetstone, a sliotar, a bead, a pig bone, and disarticulated human bones (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16). Evidence of midden material was again seen by Murphy in 2006 (NMS: KE14386).

Catalogue ID: KY014*
Site: Magherabeg, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-006002 **ITM:** 460989, 615759 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1951
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the western side of the Magharees Peninsula approximately 91.44m (100yds) from the shoreline at the eastern side of Brandon Bay. At the time of original recording, in 1951, sand dunes under grass were seen directly behind the middens. They are now among similar dunes.

Exposure: The site was under grass during the author's 2019 survey.

KY014

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Kerry Field Club visited the site in 1951. It consists of three large mounds (KY013 and KY014) identified as shell middens containing oyster and cockle. Fire cracked rocks were found at the site along with a whetstone, a sliotar, a bead, a pig bone, and disarticulated human bones (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16). Evidence of midden material was again seen by Murphy in 2006 (NMS: KE14386).

Catalogue ID: KY015A-B
Site: Castlegregory, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-008 **ITM:** 462141, 613415 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1998
License Numbers: 98E0090
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site lies at the boundary of limestone and sandstone bedrock formations. The ocean lies 700m to the northeast of the site.
Exposure: The site was found through excavation and was built over.

KY015A

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	3.7m	**Width:**	1.5m	**Thickness:**	1.5m
Area:	5.55m^2	**Volume:**	8.33m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY015B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Test excavation took place at this site prior to proposed house construction near the possible site of the 16th century Castlegregory Castle (KE027-008). Four trenches were mechanically opened and then excavated by hand. Trench 1 measured 3.7m x 1.5m and revealed a dump layer beneath the sod. This dump layer contained modern pottery sherds, shells of primarily winkles, and other modern debris assumed to be related to a recent site clearance (Dunne 1998).

Trench 2 measured 4.5m x 1.5m. This revealed a ditch filled at its top by a shell midden. This midden primarily consisted of cockle and periwinkle with occasional

mussel and oyster shells. Beach pebbles were seen within the layer. Trench 3 measured 6.5m x 1.5m and revealed an organic deposit just above the natural subsoil. This organic layer contained three sherds of glazed earthenware pottery dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Trench 4 measured 3.5m x 0.9m. Here, topsoil directly overlay natural subsoil. Within the topsoil, modern debris including two pottery sherds was found (Dunne 1998).

Catalogue ID: KY016A-D
Site: Magherees Peninsula, Magherabeg, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-009 **ITM:** 461200, 615900 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1901
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: The site was found in a large valley at the base of the Magharees Peninsula which separates Tralee and Brandon Bays. The area lies in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: Exact location unknown.

KY016A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.74m	**Width:**	2.74m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	7.51m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY016B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY016C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY016D

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

William Knowles visited the Magharees Peninsula with his wife prior to 1901. Here, they identified hut sites. Within one of these huts, Knowles notes a mound measuring approximately 3yrds (2.74m) which was covered ins hells of cockle, winkle, oyster, and limpet. A similar feature was noted close by which contained lithics. A third mound which was covered by oyster, limpet, and cockle shells also contained a cetacean bone with a sharpened edge. Four other mounds of similar composition were noted inside other hut sites which contained hammerstones. Bones found in the area were identified as bear, deer, cetacean, and horse by Professor Newton of Cambridge (Knowles 1901, 358).

Catalogue ID: KY017*
Site: Kilshannig, Killiney, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE027-014 **ITM:** 462400, 618624 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 2014; Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on an eastern facing shoreline in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The midden is exposed in the cut of a walking trail which is actively eroding.

KY017

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	9.3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	5.58m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Sebastian Joubert reported this site after the winter storms of 2013−2014 revealed it due to erosion of the sandy cliff face. The midden layer measured approximately 9.3m in length and 0.6m in thickness. The content of the midden included charcoal, fish and animal bone, and shells (Walsh 2014).

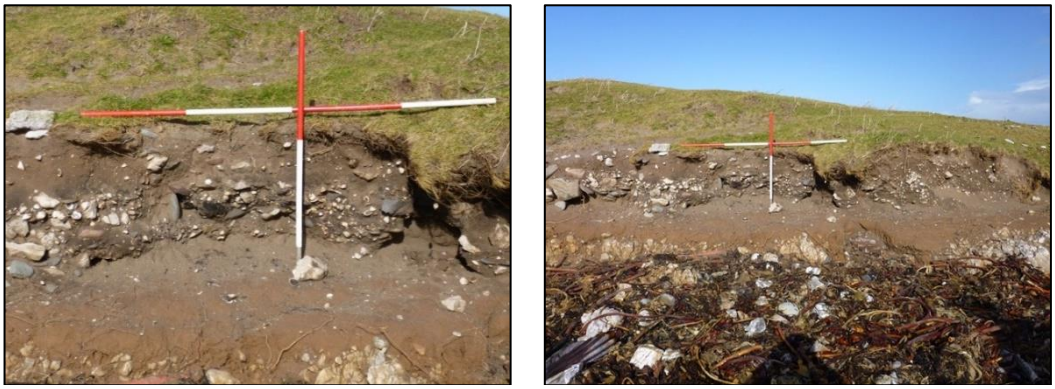


Figure KY.2: Images taken in 2014 when the midden was first recorded (Walsh 2014)

Survey

The midden is exposed in the cut of a walking trail which is actively eroding as further walking along the trail takes place. The walking trail, and the midden it exposed, ran roughly east to west, facing the ocean to the south. The exposed midden layer measured 8.1m in length and had a maximum thickness of 0.29m. The midden layer sits below the fine, sandy grey-brown topsoil with grass and above a similar sediment. The matrix of the shell deposit itself is made up of a darker brown fine sand. The midden contained shells of limpet, winkle, and mussel along with land snails which were most likely intrusive. A small mammal vertebra was seen near the western end of the midden. This may be intrusive.

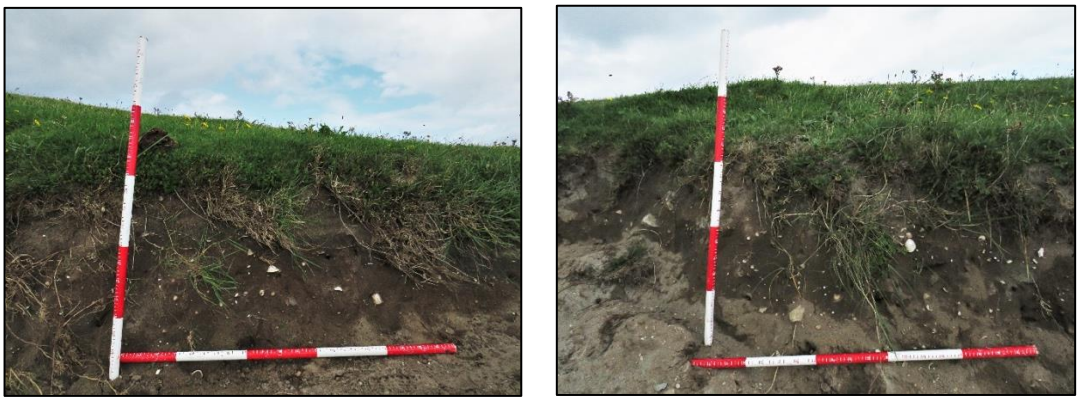


Figure KY.3: Images taken in 2019 when the midden was last recorded.

Catalogue ID: KY018
Site: Barrow, Ardfert, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE028-00400(5-11) **ITM:** 473938, 618453 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: OPW 1990
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 7

Landscape: This site lies in the centre between the northern and southern coasts of a promontory which projects west into the ocean. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY018

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was recorded in 1990 by the Office of Public Works as ecclesiastical remains with seven middens near a children's burial ground. No further details are given (NMS: KE14578).

Catalogue ID: KY019
Site: Tawlaght, Ballynahaglish, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE028-027001 **ITM:** 473498, 616703 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1998
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies approximately 100m south of the coastline in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was visible on the surface in 1998.

KY019

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	18m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	360m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
An area of unburnt shells and bones was noted on the northern interior of a levelled, possible ringfort in 1998 (NMS: KE12412).

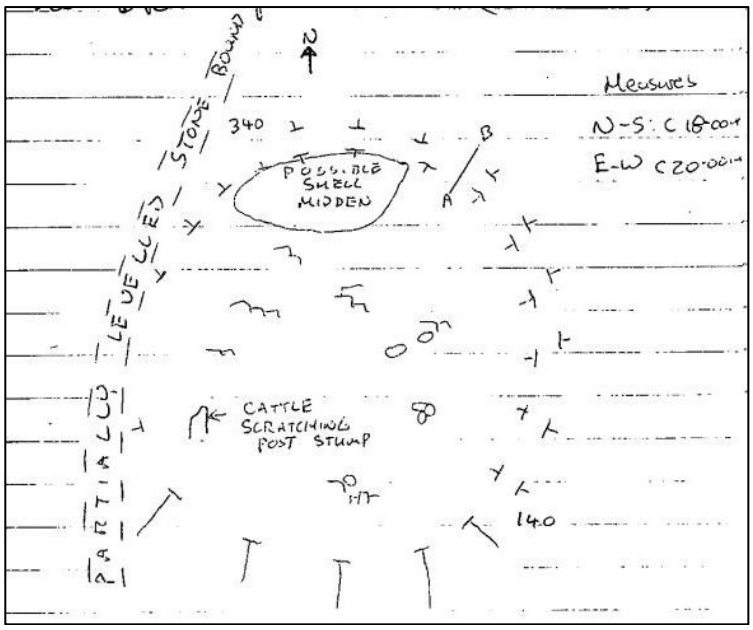


Figure KY.4: Sketch of site in NMS Report KE12412.

Catalogue ID: KY020A-B
Site: Tawlaght, Ballynahaglish, Trughanacmy
SMR: KE028-028 **ITM:** 473685, 616372 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 2005-6
License Numbers: 05E0084
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is within a village area approximately 200m from the ocean to the northwest. It is within are area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 2005.

KY020A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy, Artefact				
Length:	15m	**Width:**	15m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	225m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY020B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Test excavations took place at the site as part of an impact assessment for a proposed housing development. This revealed three areas of archaeological potential. Area 1 measured 12m x 15m and contained a series of 16 pits, 33 post holes, six slot trenches, 266 stake holes, one trough, and a hearth. Most of these features contained charcoal and many of them contained fire cracked rocks. Some of the features contained animal bone. Based on the overall morphology of the features, the site was interpreted as Bronze Age (Dunne and Bartlett 2005).

Site 2 measured 10m x 12m and contained two sub-oval pits containing sterile fills. Site 3 measured 15m x 15m and contained two distinct shell midden spreads

and five pits. This site was identified on an area of limestone outcrop next to a ringfort (KE028-028----). The primary shell species within the midden was winkle with some limpet, dog whelk, cockle, and saddle oyster also present. Two sherds of medieval pottery were found beneath the midden dating to the 13th or 14th century. Three of the five excavated pits contained shell, bone, and charcoal similar to that seen in the midden. A broken quern stone, rubbing stones, hone stones, and corroded metal artefacts were also found. The excavation was extended to the east, towards the ringfort, but the midden thinned out prior to reaching the rath and no stratigraphic relationship could be made (Dunne and Bartlett 2005).

Catalogue ID: KY021
Site: An Ghlaise Bheag, Kilmalkedar, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE033-010 **ITM:** 438626, 609015 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Smerwick Harbour on a rocky promontory. It lies within an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY021

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1986, Adelaide McCarthy reported a small number of shells at the site which may be indicative of a shell midden. The shells were high up on the cliff face (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY022*
Site: Fermoyle Island, Formaoil, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-008 **ITM:** 453592, 612404 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of Fermoyle Island. This island lies on the southern side of Brandon Bay and is connected to the mainland by a narrow spit to the east. The area is made up of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: No surface trace of this midden was identified during the author's 2019 survey.

KY022

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	34m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	27.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* in 1986. The midden was exposed in section beneath sand dunes. It measured approximately 34m in length and 0.8m in thickness. It was made up of a dark brown matrix containing charcoal, fire cracked rocks, and shells. The shells were primarily that of cockle (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY023
Site: Fermoyle Island, Formaoil, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-009 **ITM:** 453732, 612584 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986; Dating program 2002
License Numbers: 02E1464
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern side of Fermoyle Island. This island lies on the southern side of Brandon Bay and is connected to the mainland by a narrow spit to the east. The area is made up of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: No surface trace of this midden was identified during the author's 2019 survey.

KY023

Period:	Iron Age			**Date Grade:**	C
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	3.4m	**Width:**	0.8m	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	2.72m^2	**Volume:**	2.18m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1986, Adelaide McCarthy reported a midden measuring approximately 3.4m in length and 0.8m in thickness. She described two layers of midden material. The upper layer contained charcoal and the shells of cockle and limpet. The lower layer contained fire cracked rocks in a light brown sandy matrix (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15). Peter Woodman investigated the site in 2002 after 2−3m of erosion was noted since its recording in the 1980s. The section face was cleaned and recorded and excavated back for a distance of approximately 0.15m. This revealed that the shell midden was within a shallow pit measuring approximately 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained exclusively cockle shells within a charcoal-rich matrix. Fire cracked rocks were noted in the western half of the pit and many of the shells in the eastern half were unopened (Woodman 2002). By 2017, Dowd had reported that the midden had been completely eroded away. Woodman had a shell radiocarbon date which returned an Iron Age date (NMS: KE02414-1).



Figure KY. 5: Close up of shell midden as seen in 2002

Catalogue ID: KY024
Site: Fermoyle Island, Formaoil, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-010 **ITM:** 453802, 612594 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern side of Fermoyle Island. This island lies on the southern side of Brandon Bay and is connected to the mainland by a narrow spit to the east. The area is made up of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site collapsed not long after being recorded in the 1980s (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

KY024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.02m
Area:	0.002m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1986, Adelaide McCarthy reported a midden measuring approximately 0.1m in length and 0.02m in thickness. A flint flake was found within the section face (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY025
Site: Baile Na Leacan, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-026 **ITM:** 451183, 611774 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of Brandan Bay in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY025

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1986, Adelaide McCarthy reported a shell midden consisted of 12 cockle shells in a dark matrix (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 14).

Catalogue ID: KY026*
Site: Drom Hill, An Droim Thoir, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-030 **ITM:** 452782, 611704 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is location on the northern slopes of Drom Hill on the southern side of Brandon Bay in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: No surface trace of this midden was identified during the author's 2019 survey. The site was heavily overgrown.

KY026

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* in 1986. The midden was revealed in section and measured approximately 2m in length and 0.4m thick. It contained cockles, charcoal, and fire cracked rocks (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY027
Site: An Clochán, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-032 **ITM:** 450923, 611104 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of the Owenmore river estuary in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY027

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1986, Adelaide McCarthy reported a possible shell midden at this site. It was blocked by boulders being used as a sea-break. It contained mussel and cockle shells, but McCarthy has suggested it may be natural (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY028
Site: An Droim Thoir, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE035-036 **ITM:** 453582, 611704 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of the Scorid and Glennahoo rivers estuary to the south of Brandon Bay in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY028

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1986, Adelaide McCarthy reported a mound of cockle shells here. She has suggested that it could be a natural accumulation (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Catalogue ID: KY029
Site: Annagh, Kiltallagh, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE038-003010 **ITM:** 480187, 612198 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: South West

Research Methods: Informant 1939

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is within an estuarine environment to the southeast of the coastline. It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: Exact location unknown.

KY029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Kerry Field Club reported a midden near the Annagh Graveyard in 1939. The site was not located in 1999 most likely due to erosion, encroachment of tidal muds, or the insertion of a trackway for bird watchers (NMS: KE02860).

Catalogue ID: KY030A-V*
Site: Ferriter's Cove, An Baile Uachtarach Theas, Kilcolman, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE042-035 **ITM:** 432899, 605444 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Excavation 1983-7, 1992-3, 1995; Survey 2019
License Numbers: 1983-7, 1992-3, 1995
Number of Deposits: 22

Landscape: This site is on a crescent shaped beach on the western end of the Dingle Peninsula. The site itself was found in a narrow bar surrounded by two imposing cliffs. It is in an area of basalt geology.
Exposure: Little of the original site is left *in situ*, but some shell midden evidence was seen eroding from the cliff face during survey in 2019.

KY030A

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	4717–3951 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy				
C14:	5400±220 BP; 4717–3712 BC (BM-2227R) charcoal 5420±150 BP; 4602–3951 BC (BM-2227AR) charcoal				
Length:	0.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030B

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	4685–3961 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy				
C14:	5245±55 BP; 4239–3961 BC (Q-2641) charcoal 5680±70 BP; 4685–4361 BC (Q-2634) shell				
Length:	0.9m	**Width:**	0.9m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.81m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.16m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030C

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	5197–4257 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy, Artefact				

C14: 5750±140 BP; 4936–4341 BC (BM-2228R) charcoal
5850±140 BP; 5197–4368 BC (BM-2228AR) charcoal
5900±110 BP; 5197–4496 BC (GrN-18769) charcoal
5545±65 BP; 4536–4257 BC (OxA-4918) human bone
5590±60 BP; 4544–4337 BC (OxA-5770) human tooth

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

KY030D

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	0.4m	**Width:**	0.35m	**Thickness:**	0.07m
Area:	0.14m^2	**Volume:**	0.01m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030E

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	A
Date:	4789–4173 BC		
Method:	Radiocarbon (hazelnut), Stratigraphy, Artefact		
C14:	5620±130 BP; 4789–4173 BC (GrN-18770) hazelnut shell		

Length:	2m	**Width:**	0.57m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	1.14m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030F

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030G

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	A
Date:	5531–4905 BC		
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy		

C14: 6300±140 BP; 5531–4905 BC (GrN-18772) charcoal

Length:	2m	**Width:**	0.8m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	1.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030H

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	0.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030I

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	A
Date:	4778–4173 BC		
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (hazelnut), Stratigraphy		
C14:	5479±56 BP; 4450–4173 BC (UB-3597) charcoal 5727±81 BP; 4778–4366 BC (UB-3598) hazelnut/ charcoal 5503±45 BP; 4449–4256 BC (UB-3599) charcoal		

Length:	0.8m	**Width:**	0.58m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	0.46m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030J

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030K

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy, Artefact		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030L

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.01m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030M

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030N

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B
Date:	N/A		
Method:	Stratigraphy		

Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030O

Period:	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A
Date:	4684–3982 BC		
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy, Artefact		
C14:	5490±160 BP; 4685–3982 BC (BM-2229R) charcoal		

Length:	0.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030P

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	3950–3631 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell), Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	4820±67 BP; 3761–3377 BC (UB-3760) charcoal 5402±24 BP; 3950–3631 BC (UB-3761) shell				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030Q

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.74m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030R

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.06m
Area:	0.08m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030S

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.1m	**Width:**	0.7m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	0.77m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030T

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.65m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.09m
Area:	0.24m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY030U

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.38m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.11m
Area:	0.15m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY030V

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.52m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.15m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In five seasons between 1983–1995, this site was excavated. In 1983, the excavation was undertaken for rescue purposes after the discovery of a Neolithic tang led to a survey that revealed eroding shell middens. The second season, in 1984 consisted of a two-week training excavation. In 1985, funding for research was secured which allowed for excavation from 1985–1987. A site visit in 1991 showed serious erosion damage and more rescue excavation took place between 1992 and 1993. In 1994, the post-excavation analysis of human remains led to another research dig in 1995 to connect Sites 1 and 2 in order to look for further human bones. Smaller rescue

trenches at the northern end were also undertaken in 1993 and 1995 (Woodman *et al.* 1999, 1–5).

During the 1983 season, dirt was removed by hand, but once this was found to be almost uniformly sterile, machinery was used to remove sand down to 30cm above the underlying silt. The site was divided into three generalized areas: Northern, Central, and Southern. During excavation, because of no apparent strata, 2cm spits were removed. One bucket of soil from each spit was water sieved on-site. Further soil samples were taken for lab sieving along with bulk samples of all shell dumps and pit fills. Samples were also taken for radiocarbon dating (*bid.*).

The Northern Area included Site 1 studied in 1983 and 1984 and the are between Site 1 and 2 which were opened in search of further human remains in 1985. This area consisted of at least two phases of occupation and two separate activity areas. The occupation evidence lay within a silt deposit measuring approximately 0.16m thick. This sat above a wave-cut platform which cut into the underlying gravel. Near the cliff edge, at the west, were several small concentrations of shell primarily made up of winkles and dog-whelks. Burnt stones, waste flakes, and charcoal within a dark matrix were noted near these concentrations. Another area of activity seemed to centre on a large pit located towards the centre of the northern half of the area. This pit measured 0.9m across and 0.2m deep and contained burnt basal soil and a lens of shell, charcoal, and further burnt sediment. Around the pit was further evidence of burning with shell patches noted throughout. Stakeholes were identified close to the end of the pit. An area to the east of the pit may have been a fire spot/ hearth as it contained a concentration of burnt stones (*ibid.* 11–2).

The Central Area included Site 2 studied in 1983 and 1984 and the primary excavation area of 1985. This area included at least two phases of occupation and seven distinct activity areas. The most intensive area of occupation was noted around a firepit/hearth in the northwest of the area. Shell concentrations, burnt stones, bones, lithics, and stakeholes were located around this feature which was surrounded by darkened, burnt material containing charcoal. Three other areas similarly surrounding firepits were noted in the Central Area. Other firepits were found, though they did not show the same evidence of shell concentrations, finds, and features. Particularly large shell concentrations were noted east of the primary firepit and south of the most south-westerly burnt area. A large ‘dump’ area was noted along with cliff edge to the

south of the primary firepit feature which included further bones, artefacts, and burnt rock (*ibid.* 12–20).

The Southern Area included the excavations of 1992 and 1993 and the smaller exploratory Site 4 investigated in 1985 and 1987. This area was most likely missing a level of occupation based on missing basal silt in part of the area and the later artefacts found. If this missing level was indeed a later occupation surface, at least two phases of occupation could be determined for this area along with two activity areas. The Southern Area had the most obvious evidence of ephemeral occupation after sand deposition of the site rather than only within the silt layer. The largest area of shell deposition was found eroding from the southwestern edge of the cliff face. This included an area of limpets and an area of winkles and dog-whelks. To the east of this midden deposit was another, somewhat smaller, concentration of shells. Most of the occupation evidence for this area was seen just south of the centre and included three firepits/hearths, several shell concentrations, pockets of hazelnut shells, stakeholes, and a large spread of burnt material (*ibid.* 20–5).

Lithics at the site included implements and debitage from flint, greenstone, and volcanic tuff along with debitage of quartz and chert. The implements were characterized primarily as Late Mesolithic in character. Hammerstones, elongated pebble tools, grindstones, and polished stone axes were also noted. Five of the stone axes were noted in a cache in the Southern Area. Bones at the site were identified as common eel, salmon, ballan wrasse, wrasses, whiting, cod, haddock, ling, saithe, cod fishes, tope, thormback ray, shark-type fish, gurnards, conger eel, herring, mullet, cattle, pig, sheep, hare, guillemot, herring gull, and gannet. Shellfish were primarily that of periwinkle, dog whelk, and limpet. Other species present included mussel, cockle, sting winkle, top shell, cowrie, flat winkle, and netted dog-whelk. At least one mature human adult was identified with four teeth found in the Northern Area and all other remains found in the Central Area (*ibid.* 118–25).

The main occupation of the site was interpreted as taking place around 4500 BC with later activity between 4500 to 4000 BC. The latest activity included the earliest dated cattle bones in Ireland (Woodman *et al.* 1999).

Survey

Five patches of midden material are still visible in the erosion face of Ferriter's Cove. These spanned an area measuring approximately 25m and each measured

between 1.10m and 2.65m long and between 0.06m and 0.11m thick. One area, area 2, was exposed in plan. From south to north the exposed sections measured: (1) 1.4m long and 0.06m thick; (2) 1.1m long and 0.5m wide; (3) 2.65m long and 0.09m thick; (4) 1.38m long and 0.11m thick; (5) 1.52m long and 0.1m thick. Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 were exposed just below the grass layer and just above an eroding shingle layer. Area 2 was sitting just above the shingle layer. Each of the layers were found within a sandy matrix similar to the sand in which the grass grew above. Area 2 showed a darker patch of sediment in plan. The two most common shells seen were that of limpet and dog whelk. Limpet predominated in area 1, while dog whelks predominated in all other areas. Some winkles were also noted. A fire cracked rock was noted in the section face of area 4 and sitting on top of area 2.



Figure KY.6: Images of Ferriter's Cove in 2019 during author's survey.

Catalogue ID: KY031
Site: Baile An Reannaigh, Marhin, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE042-054 **ITM:** 436786, 605805 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a small promontory jutting north into Smerwick Harbour in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: At the time of the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula*, the site was covered by sand dunes.

KY031

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* in 1986. Previous sighting of mounds of shells were made at this site, though they were covered by a large sand-dune at the time of survey (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 14).

Catalogue ID: KY032
Site: Baile An Reannaigh, Marhin, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE042-061 **ITM:** 437356, 605025 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on a cliff face on the southern side of Smerwick Harbour in a riverine environment. It is in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY032

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Adelaide McCarthy reported a small number of shells at this site prior to 1986. She indicated that it was not possible to tell whether or not the shell spread was natural (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 14).

Catalogue ID: KY033
Site: Cill Fearnóg, Ventry, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE052-114 **ITM:** 437611, 598550 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southwestern side of Ventry Harbour on a shoreline which faces north into the ocean. It is in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Adelaide McCarthy reported a small lens of shells at this site prior to 1986. The lens was exposed in section within a gravel soil and included both land and marine shells. Heavy disturbance at the site was evident including possible wall foundations protruding from the section. McCarthy suggested the shells may have been brought in as part of the foundation building material (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16).

Catalogue ID: KY034
Site: Baile Mhic An Daill, Dingle, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE053-015 **ITM:** 442943, 599730 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southern coastline of the western side of Dingle Harbour in an area of mudstone and sandstone.
Exposure: Unknown.

KY034

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Adelaide McCarthy reported a pocket of oyster shells within dark soil at this site prior to 1986. The shells were concentrated at the base of a tree root and was surrounded by a bank-like feature. McCarthy was unsure if the deposit is anthropogenic (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 14).

Catalogue ID: KY035*
Site: An Loch, Garfinny, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE053-019 **ITM:** 445155, 599545 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Dingle Harbour near the mouth of the harbour in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The recorded location of this site is now covered by a sea wall as seen in the author's 2019 survey.

KY035

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Adelaide McCarthy reported a thin shell midden at this site prior to 1986. The midden was exposed in section in a cliff face and contained cockle, saddle oysters, and possible oysters. Animal bones were also reported in the midden (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16).

Local informants who grew up in the area in the 1980s and 90s do not remember there being a time without the sea wall present.

Catalogue ID: KY036*
Site: Gubranna Point, Inch, Ballinvoher, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE055-001 **ITM:** 466399, 599836 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 191; Regional survey 1986; Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Inch promontory at Gubranna Point. Inch promontory extends into the northern side of Dingle Bay in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The site is eroding from a grassed dune in a sheltered area as seen in the author's 2019 survey.

KY036

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	274.32m	**Width:**	54.86m	**Thickness:**	3.5m
Area:	15049.2m^2	**Volume:**	52672.18m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Carmody and Wilson visited this site in 1911. They discovered a midden measuring 300yds (274.32m) x 60yds (54.86m) in plan and up to 6 or 7ft (1.83 or 2.13m) thick. This site was exposed in section due to erosion of the cliff face. This midden was made up almost entirely of cockle. Further rubbers and hammerstones were found on the beach below the cliff (Carmody and Wilson 1912, 63).

This site was visited by the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* prior to 1986. They noted a midden made up of several layers of cockle and measuring approximately 168m in length and 3.5m in thickness. This may be the same midden described by Carmody and Wilson (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 15).

Survey

This midden appears to be a large mound mostly covered in grass. It has two exposed scarp faces (areas 1 and 5) and four areas exposed due to burrowing (areas 2, 3, 4, and 6). These areas included slump material. It is in a sheltered area away from direct

Atlantic storms and is on fenced private land, reducing the amount of human traffic. The land is used for grazing. The mound itself had a diameter of roughly 66.5m and the exposed areas spanned the length of approximately 75m on the eastern side of the mound. From north to south, the exposed areas measured: (1) 3.55m long and 0.23m thick; (2) 0.33m long and 0.15m thick; (3) 0.9m long and 0.13m thick; (4) 0.2m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.3m thick; (5) 16m long and 0.31m thick; (6) 0.8m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.25m thick. All areas were directly beneath the sod layer and in a matrix of find grey-brown sand similar to that found beneath the shell layers. All areas revealed the midden to be made up almost entirely of cockle shells. Three mussel shell fragments were noted; one in the slump of area 1 and two in the face of area 3. Charcoal was noted within area 6.



Figure KY.7: Photographs of the midden from 2019.

Catalogue ID: KY037
Site: Cromane Spit, Cromane Lower, Killorglin, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE055-002 **ITM:** 469306, 596493 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the west side of an elongated promontory known as Cromane Spit. This promontory projects into Dingle Bay from the south in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY037

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.15m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.17m
Area:	0.71m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. The midden was exposed in section and measured 4.15m in length and 0.17m in thickness. It contained shells of mussel, winkle, cockle, and limpet (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 18–19).

Catalogue ID: KY038
Site: Dooaghs, Killorglin, Iveragh

SMR: KE055-004 **ITM:** 468498, 595660 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the landward end of Cromane Spit, to the west of its promontory in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site had eroded away by 1994 (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19).

KY038

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$0.14m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1994. The midden was exposed in section and measured 1.4m in length and up to 0.1m in thickness. It contained shells of cockle, mussel, and limpet (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19). A large salmon fishing stake net was noted on the 1845 6inch map directly northwest of the midden.

Catalogue ID: KY039
Site: Dooaghs, Killorglin, Iveragh

SMR: KE055-005 **ITM:** 467709, 594698 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the western end of the landward side of Cromane Spit. It is northeast of Caragh Creek in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY039

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.08m
Area:	0.34m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. The midden is exposed in section and measured 4.2m in length and up to 0.08m in thickness. It primarily contained mussel shells with some shells of cockle, whelk, and winkle. The shells were in a matrix of a brown sand sitting above a dark peaty sediment (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19).

Catalogue ID: KY040
Site: Dooaghs, Killorglin, Iveragh

SMR: KE055-006 **ITM:** 467699, 594678 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the western end of the landward side of Cromane Spit. It is northeast of Caragh Creek in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY040

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.57m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. The midden was exposed in section and measured 3.8m long and up to 0.15m thick. It primarily contained mussel shells with some shells of cockle and winkle. Charcoal was also noted. The matrix of the midden was of a light-coloured stony sand layer (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19).

Catalogue ID: KY041A-B
Site: Dooaghs, Killorglin, Iveragh

SMR: KE055-007 **ITM:** 467669, 594658 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is located on the western end of the landward side of Cromane Spit. It is northeast of Caragh Creek in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY041A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	13.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	2.7m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY041B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. The stratigraphy of the site consisted of blown sand overlying two midden layer which overlay a black, sticky organic layer sitting above a thick layer of sand. A thin layer of sand separated the two midden layers, the bottom of which was more substantial than the upper. These layers were exposed in section. The more substantial midden measured 13.5m long and up to 0.2m thick. It primarily contained mussel shells with

some shells of winkle. The smaller midden was approximately 3m long and up to 0.2m thick. It primarily contained cockle shells (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19).

Catalogue ID: KY042
Site: Dooaghs, Killorglin, Iveragh

SMR: KE055-008 **ITM:** 467350, 594293 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the western tip of land known as Black Point to the northeast of Caragh Creek estuary in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY042

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	45m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	13.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. The midden was seen intermittently across a 45m long section face and ranged in thickness from 0.04m to 0.3m. At its southern end it directly rested upon a black sod layer, but towards the northern limits, lenses of sand separated them. The midden primarily consisted of mussel shells with some winkle shells (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19).

Catalogue ID: KY043
Site: Dooaghs, Killorglin, Iveragh

SMR: KE055-009 **ITM:** 467899, 595287 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the landward end of Cromane Spit, to the west of its promontory in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY043

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
G. Diggin reported several midden lenses at this site prior to 1996. These lenses occurred at various levels for 14m. The sandy matrix of the middens rested on a dark peaty layer. The middens contained shells of cockle, mussel, and winkles. Fire cracked rocks were also noted (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19).

Catalogue ID: KY044*
Site: Inch, Ballinvoher, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE055-010 **ITM:** 466347, 599842 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1911; Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Inch promontory on its northern half. Inch promontory extends into the northern side of Dingle Bay in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding from a short ledge on the coast in the author's 2019 survey.

KY044

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	16m	**Width:**	2.4m	**Thickness:**	0.22m
Area:	38.4m^2	**Volume:**	8.45m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Carmody and Wilson visited this site in 1911. They discovered a shell midden overlying an old raised beach deposit. The midden primarily consisted of cockle with mussels and limpets also numerous and other shell species present. Charcoal, hammerstones, and rubbers were found within the midden (Carmody and Wilson 1912, 63). The site was recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record, but no information was published. Its association with the site recorded in 1911 is based on Carmody and Wilson's other site being recorded as KE055-001---- (KY342).

Survey

The midden is exposed in section with a large area of slump material. The section face runs generally east to west, facing out to the ocean on its north. Moss and grass roots are growing within the midden due to its high stratigraphic location and the shells themselves are highly fragmented near the top of the midden, though they are whole near the bottom. The midden was revealed for a length of 16m and had an

exposed width of 2.4m. The width was visible due to a smaller exposed section face further north down the beach. The maximum thickness of the midden was 0.22m. The midden sits directly below and almost within the grass layer. The stratigraphy beneath the midden was not exposed. The matrix of the midden was a humic dark brown sandy silt wit pebble inclusions similar to the pebble beach to the north. The midden was made up of a dense layer of shells primarily consisting of cockles with a very few mussel shell fragments also noted. Charcoal fragments were noted within the midden deposit.



Figure KY.8: Photographs of the midden from 2019.

Catalogue ID: KY045A-B
Site: Inch, Ballinvoher, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE055-010001 **ITM:** 466300, 598500 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is located near the base of the Inch Promontory which extends into the northern side of Dingle Bay in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The site was visibly eroding during the survey of the Dingle Peninsula (1986).

KY045A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.38m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY045B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.15m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* prior to 1986. Two shell middens were noted in section high in the sand dunes. These middens were approximately 75m apart. One midden measured approximately 2.5m in length and 0.15m in thickness. The other midden measured approximately 1.5m in length and 0.1m in thickness. Both middens contained charcoal. Collapsed material in front of the dunes revealed shells of cockle, winkle, and mussel along with animal bones, flint flakes, and small iron fragments (Cuppage *et al.* 1986, 16).

Catalogue ID: KY046
Site: Inch, Ballinvoher, Corkaguiny

SMR: KE055-012 **ITM:** 465700, 598800 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1986
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located approximately two-thirds of the way south down the Inch Peninsula. This peninsula projects into Dingle Bay from the north in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: There was no visible trace of middens in this area during the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* (1986).

KY046

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in the *Archaeological survey of the Dingle Peninsula* in 1986. Shells middens were known at this site, though no sign of the middens was seen during the survey. They may have been covered by windblown sand (Cuppage *at el.* 1986, 16).

Catalogue ID: KY047
Site: Crow's Point, Cromane Lower, Killorglin, Trughanacmy

SMR: KE056-059 **ITM:** 470513, 599629 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the eastern side of the Cromane Spit peninsula on the northern edge of an area known as Crow's Point. It is in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The midden was identified in 2018 due to erosion.

KY047

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	1.7m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was exposed in section at this site in 2018. It measured approximately 3.4m in length and 0.5m in thickness. It primarily consisted of mussel shells but also contained shells of cockle and winkle (Lambe 2018). A local informant mentioned in 2019 that mussel fishers still commonly work out of the bay at Cromane.

Catalogue ID: KY048
Site: Rossbehy, Glanbehy, Iveragh

SMR: KE063-001 **ITM:** 465240, 592898 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1989; Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Rossbehy Spit which is an irregular promontory projecting into Dingle Bay from the northeast. It is in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY048

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	8.9m	**Width:**	3.8m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	33.82m^2	**Volume:**	6.76m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. The shell midden measured 8.9m x 3.8m in plan and averaged approximately 0.2m thick. Charcoal and fire cracked rocks were located in two areas of the midden. Shells at the site were primarily cockle with some oyster, mussel, winkle, and whelk shells also present. An annular ring and some iron nails were recovered from the surface of the midden and reported to the National Museum in 1989 (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19). An earlier field survey of the site measured the exposed midden as 2.6m x 0.14m in plan. It was still noted as containing winkles, cockles, mussels, and oysters within a black layer of sand (NMS: KE05963).

Catalogue ID: KY049
Site: Rossbehy, Glanbehy, Iveragh

SMR: KE063-002 **ITM:** 465299, 592878 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the eastern side of Rossbehy Spit which is an irregular promontory projecting into Dingle Bay from the south. It is in an area of limestone and shale geology.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY049

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.21m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. They recorded a small shell deposit measuring 2.1m long and 0.1m thick. It contained cockle, mussel, and oyster within a matrix of 'burnt and blackened sand' (O'Sullivan and Sheehn 1996, 19).

Catalogue ID: KY050
Site: Beginish Island, Beginish, Caher, Iveragh

SMR: KE079-028 **ITM:** 442025, 578661 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the northern side of the isthmus joining the eastern end of Beginish Island to Canroe. This island lies at the northern end of Valencia Harbour in an area of volcanic rock.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY050

Period:	Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	72 BC–304 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	2380±50 BP; 306 BC–136 AD (Su-1788) limpet				
Length:	4.1m	**Width:**	2m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$8.2m^2$	**Volume:**	$1.64m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by the surveyors for *The Iveragh Peninsula* prior to 1996. Erosion had revealed the shell midden deposit which measured 4.1m x 2m in plan and average 0.2m in thickness. The midden was primarily made up of limpet with some scallop and oyster shells. Fire cracked rocks and animal bones including that red deer were also present during the survey. Two finds had been previously reported from the midden to the National Museum. A stone axe was found in 1983 and a granite pounder was found in 1988 (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 18).

Catalogue ID: KY051A-D
Site: Canroe, Beginish, Caher, Iveragh

SMR: KE079-031003 **ITM:** 442415, 578841 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Excavation 1955
License Numbers: 1955
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: This site is located on the northern shoreline of the eastern projection of Beginish Island known as Canroe. This island lies at the northern end of Valencia Harbour in an area of volcanic rock.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY051A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	yes		

KY051B

Period:	Early Medieval		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	6.75m	**Width:**	6.75m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	45.56m^2	**Volume:**	22.78m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY051C

Period:	Early Medieval		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY051D

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Michael O'Kelly investigated this site in the early 1950s due to erosion causing settlement evidence to appear. The settlement contained eight houses, fifteen cairns, eight animal shelters, two poorly made structures, and extensive field walls. Two houses, Houses 1 and 2, one animal shelter, and one cairn were excavated. Shell midden evidence was found during the investigation of House 1 (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 385).

Prior to excavation, shells, animal bones, and human bones were noted in a spread to the southeast, east, and northeast of the house structure. The shells were identified as winkle and limpet. Trial trenches were excavated on the south, west, and north outskirts of the building. The structure itself was found to be one primary structure with a secondary, smaller structure added to its north. The entrance was found on the east. The surface of the entrance passage was covered in midden material. Further excavation revealed another midden layer overlying sterile sand. Still further, the original occupation surface was identified (O'Kelly 1956, 160–1).

A series of stepped cuttings were excavated within the house structure. The two upper layers contained further midden material which spread over the east wall and across the interior. Two roughly-built stone shelters were built against the original walls in relation to these spreads. These arched shelters contained evidence of fire and the stratigraphically lower shelter contained an iron knife fragment (O'Kelly 1956, 161). The animal bones in these layers were identified as ox, sheep/goat, pig, cat, dog, cormorant, gannet, red-throated diver, and Ballan wrasse. The shells were of scallop, oyster, winkle, limpet, top shell, and land snail (*Helix nemoralis*) (*ibid.* 193). Beneath the midden layers was another layer of sterile sand overlying stone collapse which covered the original occupation surface for the house (*ibid.* 161).

This occupation layer contained shells, animal bones, and charcoal within a black organic matrix. The shells were identified as primarily that of winkle and limpet.

Other shells included scallop, oyster, and top shell. Animal bones were identified as ox, sheep/goat, pig, cat, dog, cormorant, gannet, red-throated diver, and Ballan wrasse (O'Kelly 1956, 193). Beneath this layer, a hearth was found along with evidence of other small fires. Beneath the hearth layer was what was interpreted as the original sand floor and three refuse pits. These pits contained shells, animal bones, and charcoal (*ibid.* 162).

Further shells and animal bones were found between the entrance of the secondary northern structure and the entrance passage to the primary house. Similar deposits were noted at the west and north walls. The stratification within this secondary structure was similar to that found in the main house including the roughly-built shelters (O'Kelly 1956, 166–7).

House 1 and its primary occupation layers were estimated to date approximately 1100 AD based on a rune inscribed artefact found beneath the house. The roughly-built shelters and their occupation layers must then be later (O'Kelly 1956, 188–90).

Catalogue ID: KY052
Site: Ballycarbery South, Caher, Iveragh

SMR: KE079-033 **ITM:** 443634, 579181 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1940s
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the sandy shoreline of the White Strand on the east of Valencia Harbour. It is in an area of sandstone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: No visible trace of the midden was seen during the Iveragh Peninsula survey (1996).

KY052

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A local informant recalled a shell midden at this site in the 1940s. Her teacher, during a school trip to the area, pointed out the deposit which contained a large amount of shells (NMS: KE07255). The surveyors of the *The Iveragh Peninsula* found no trace of the midden (O'Sullivan and Breen 1996, 18).

Catalogue ID: KY053A-C
Site: Illaunloughan, Portmagee, Killemlagh, Iveragh

SMR: KE087-036007 **ITM:** 436609, 573130 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 1987; Excavation 1992-5
License Numbers: 1992-5
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: Illaunloughan is an island located in the Portmagee channel running between Valentia Island and the mainland. It is in an area of limestone and shale geology.

Exposure: The site was seen eroding from the cliff edge and excavation took place in 1992–5.

KY053A

Period:	Early Medieval/ Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	778–1276 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Stratigraphy, Artefact				
C14:	960±120 BP; 775–1279 AD (UCLA-2811) charcoal				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.7m
Area:	2.1m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

KY053B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY053C

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		

Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1987, G.D. Rourke and J. W. Marshall surveyed Illaunloughan Island. This included a detailed survey of the drystone structures still standing on the island: a dwelling cell, an oratory, a well, and a gable-shaped structure set within a stone-lined mound. The shell midden was seen eroding from the southern shoreline to the east of the southwestern-most structure (labelled Hut D in excavation). A drystone wall overlay part of the midden's length. The exposed face of the midden measured 3m in length and up to 0.7m thick. The midden was sampled for bone, charcoal, and shell. A sample of this charcoal was radiocarbon dated. The bones included that of cattle, pig, sheep/goat, and fish. The shells were identified as winkle, limpets, oysters, and scallops (Marshall and Walsh 1995 and 2005).

The site was excavated from 1992 to 1995. This found that beneath the midden material, a badly eroding domestic hut (Hut C), was present, indicating an earlier phase of activity. The hut that was associated with the midden more directly, Hut D, was similar in construction to the huts found on Skellig Michael. The original construction of the walling for this hut predated the midden deposit. Within the hut, however, post-dated material had built up from the later medieval re-use of the site. This included up to 0.80m of sediment, stone collapse, animal bone, and shell (Marshall and Walsh 2005; O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996).

Outside of the oratory, another thick accumulation of dark sediment was noted within a hollow cut by graves. This deposit contained shells and animal bone and was interpreted as contemporary with the oratory's occupation (NMS: KE08197). Finds from the excavation of the midden materials itself included an antler comb, bone beads, a shale or lignite bracelet, a tanged knife, and two bronze ring-brooches. Further analysis of the bones at the site identified cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, whale, cormorant, gannet, eagle, guillemot, gull, kittiwake, Manx shearwater, puffin, shag, bass, cod, conger, gadidae, gurnard, hake, mullet, pollack, scad, sea bream, and wrasse. The shellfish were primarily that of winkles and limpets with some oyster and scallop (Marshall and Walsh 2005). Finbar McCormick has suggested that the animal remains show evidence of butchering on site (Marshall and Walsh 2005).

Catalogue ID: KY054
Site: Dunkerron Island West, Templenoe, Dunkerron South

SMR: KE092-052 **ITM:** 486735, 568893 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Regional survey 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southern shore of Dunkerron Island West. This island is located near the eastern end of Kenmare River in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding during the survey of the Iveragh Peninsula (1996).

KY054

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	55m	**Width:**	7m	**Thickness:**	0.75m
Area:	$385m^2$	**Volume:**	$288.75m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was surveyed prior to 1996 by *The Iveragh Peninsula* archaeological surveyors. The midden measured over 55m x 7m in plan and approximately 0.75m thick. The island itself was historically known for large amounts of oyster (O'Sullivan and Sheehan 1996, 19). The midden was made up of a densely packed layer of oyster shells with a few stone inclusions, but no other features or inclusions (NMS: KE08808).

Catalogue ID: KY055
Site: Abbey Island, Kilcrohane, Dunkerron South

SMR: KE106-077005 **ITM:** 452028, 558307 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1985
License Numbers: E000316
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northeastern side of Abbey Island which lies on the western side of Darrynane Bay. It is in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The site is now being used as a cemetery after excavations in 1985.

KY055

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	1.8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	1.08m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to the use of the site as a cemetery extension, archaeological investigation was carried out in 1985. Four trenches and four smaller cuttings were excavated (labelled A–J respectively). Trenches A and D, in which a shell midden was identified, measured 32m x 0.9m. Other features identified included a stone wall (trenches B and C), a possible footing and trampled floor (trenches B and C), and a well (trench A) (Power and Doody 1988, 166–7).

The shell midden measured between 0.3 and 0.6m thick within trench D and did not exceed 0.4m in trench A. It contained primarily winkles with some oyster and limpet. Animal bones were also identified along with a sherd of 13th or 14th century glazed pottery. All features identified were interpreted as relating to the Abbey of Aghamore (KE106-077003-) (Power and Doody 1988, 170).

Catalogue ID: KY056
Site: Abbey Island, Kilcrohane, Dunkerron South

SMR: KE106-129 **ITM:** 451972, 558385 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Informant 1996
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern shore of Abbey Island which lies on the western side of Darrynane Bay. It is in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen eroding during the Iveragh Peninsula survey (1996).

KY056

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to 1996, M. Mullins reported a small midden at this site. It measured 4m in length and had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. It was made up of limpet and winkle shells within a dark brown, stony matrix (O'Sullivan and Breen 1996, 18).

Catalogue ID: KY057
Site: Waterville, Dromond, Iveragh

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 450900, 565600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1870
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was described as being on the border of Waterville Bay. It is in an area of mixed geology containing limestone and shale to the south and mudstone and sandstone to the north.
Exposure: Exact location unknown.

KY057

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1870, Dr Caulfield presented shells and animal bones found at the site in the same year by Dr Harrison. The latter had investigated the area due to large mounds of sand which, upon removing some of the sand, were revealed to be middens. Shells and bones of cattle and deer were found heaped onto a circular setting of boulders. It was noted that ancient foundations were found nearby (Coleman 1916, 183). It was also indicated that many of these shell mounds had become denuded due to their use for agricultural lime (Coleman 1916, 184). Many hut sites have been reported within the Sites and Monuments record for this area. One of these may be related to this site.

Catalogue ID: KY058*
Site: Formaoil, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 453721, 612575 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of Fermoyle Island. This island lies on the southern side of Brandon Bay and is connected to the mainland by a narrow spit to the east. The area is made up of sandstone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: The midden is exposed within a badly eroding cliff face as seen in the author's 2019 survey.

KY058

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	26m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	$13m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This deposit consisted of a single, thin band of shells eroding high in the sand cliffs. The shell deposit measured 26m east to west and 0.5m thick. The shells were found within a loose, unconsolidated orange-brown sand. Similar sand was seen above and below the deposit. The eastern side was 1.47m above the beach and the western side was 1.85m above the beach. Due to the height of the deposit, normal sampling methods could not be used, but cockles, winkles, limpets, and violet snails were all seen.

Catalogue ID: KY059A-B*
Site: An Droim Thoir, Cloghane, Corkaguiny

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 452915, 611921 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: South West
Research Methods: Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: The site is location on a sand formation north of the the northern slopes of Drom Hill. This site is on the southern side of Brandon Bay in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The midden is exposed within a badly eroding cliff face as seen in the author's 2019 survey.

KY059A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	39m	**Width:**	6.8m	**Thickness:**	0.17m
Area:	265.2m^2	**Volume:**	45.08m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

KY059B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	28.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	1.42m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was noted in a badly eroded sand cliff face. Large areas of collapse may conceal further evidence of shell deposits to the west. The section face had two lenses of shell material. The top layer measured 39m long and the bottom layer measured 28.5m long. The total length of the site was 45.5m. The top layer was exposed to the surface for approximately 6.8m of width in plan. The top layer had a maximum thickness of 0.17m and the bottom layer had a maximum thickness of 0.05m. Two layers of shell were noted within a grey-brown medium sand cliff face

with no differentiation between the midden matrix and the sterile sediment. Part of the top shell layer was exposed at the surface of the cliff with grassed growing on this surface. The shells were primarily that of cockles with limpets, mussels, and *Donax vittatus* also present.



Figure KY.9: Shell spread and possible midden section face from 2019.

County Louth

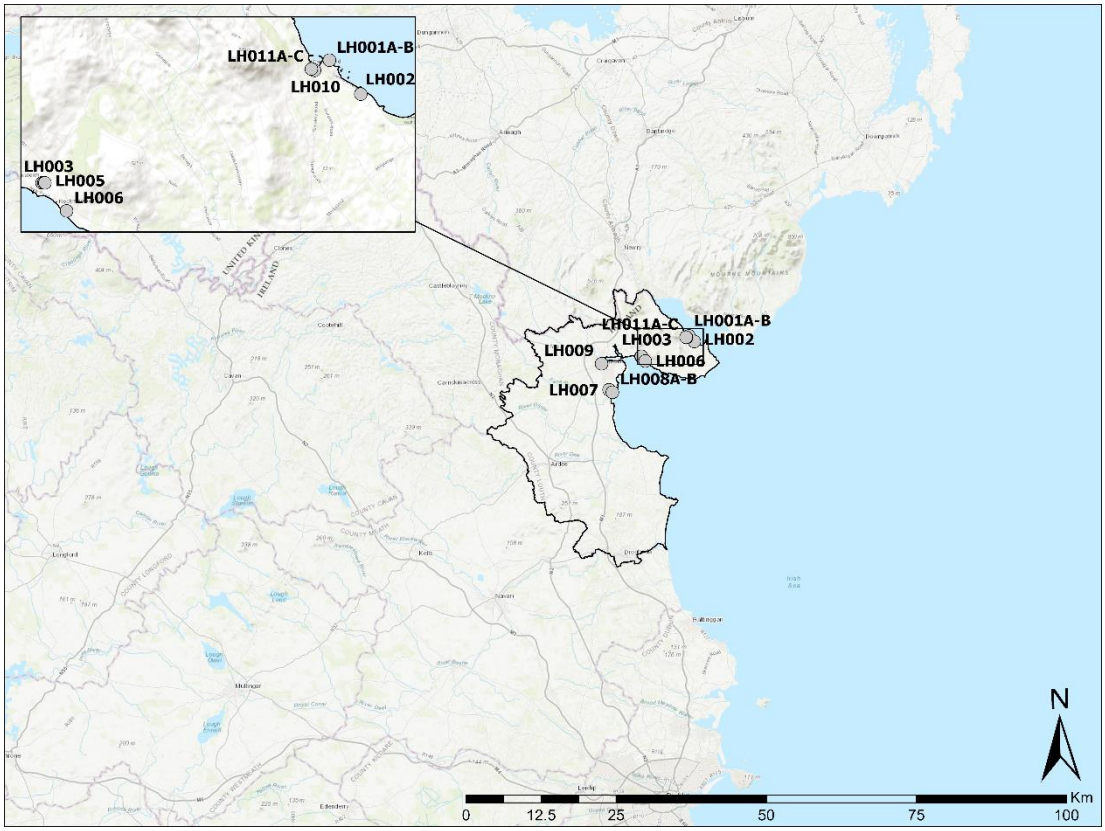


Figure LH.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Louth.

Catalogue ID: LH001A-B
Site: Liberties of Carlingford, Carlingford, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH005-029001 **ITM:** 719346, 811845 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 1948; Excavation 2000
License Numbers: 00E0649
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site lies at Carlingford Point along the strand of Carlingford Harbour in an area of mudstone and sandstone.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 2000.

LH001A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	26m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	$13m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

LH001B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	$3.6m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited by Nyhan in 1948. He described a midden measuring 26m in length and between 0.5m to 0.08m in thickness. It contained a U-shaped 'pocket' feature measuring 1m deep and averaging 1.5m wide. The midden material itself measured 0.5m within this feature with a dark, brown clay layer containing some small finds filling the remainder beneath the sod layer. Most of the bones and sherds came from within the feature. The midden contained shells, bones, charcoal, and fourteen sherds of late medieval pottery sherds. The shells were identified as whelk, winkle, cockle, mussel, and scallop (Nyhan 1948, 288−289). Bones at the site

included that of pig, ox, pony, sheep, lamb, and fish (Buckley and Sweetman 1991, 17).

Trial trenching took place near the 1948 site in 2000 prior to an enlargement of the quay. Six total trenches were opened in two sets of three (O'Carroll 2000, 2). Each trench measured 2m wide and 4m long. Each of the three consecutive trenches were spaces 1.5m apart to span a total distance of 15m. In the first group of trenches, lenses of gravel with shell and bottles were visible. The second group contained a shell deposit within a sand matrix measuring 0.6–0.2m thick until it thinned out entirely to the north. It contained primarily oyster shell with some mussel, winkle, and scallops also present. It measured over approximately 6m in length and was not fully uncovered (*ibid.* 6). The site was interpreted as potentially natural because there were not animal bones or artefacts (*ibid.* 7).

Catalogue ID: LH002
Site: Liberties of Carlingford, Carlingford, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH005-038 **ITM:** 720215, 810900 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Bulldozing 1977; Excavation 1977
License Numbers: 1977
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies near Carlingford Harbour on the western shore of Carlingford Lough in an area of mudstone and sandstone.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1977.

LH002

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	8m	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$64m^2$	**Volume:**	$25.6m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mr. Adamson reported a midden deposit in 1977 at this site to the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society after a bulldozed gap in a field fence revealed it. The Society, in turn, reported it to Kelly who investigated the deposit. It was roughly circular with a diameter of approximately 8m and a maximum thickness of 0.4m. The shell deposit was above a sandy gravel layer and was below a silty gravel layer and topsoil. The midden deposit had a blackish matrix and contained shells of primarily oyster. Other shells in the deposit included limpet, winkle, scallop, mussel, and whelk. In the midden material which had been bulldozed, three 18th century pottery sherds were found and three 19th century sherds were later reported to the National Museum from the area (Kelly 1978, 142–143).

Catalogue ID: LH003
Site: Rockmarshall, Ballymascanlan, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH008-026001 **ITM:** 711367, 808440 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Gravel digging 1947; Excavation 1947
License Numbers: 1947
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of the Rockmarshall peninsula in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1947.

LH003

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mitchell reported this site in 1947 after a gravel pit was dug, revealing a shell deposit. In the slump material, a leaf-shaped flint flake was identified and further flakes and unrolled flint were seen within the exposed midden along with charcoal. A license was then taken out to investigate the site further.

An area measuring approximately 20 square yards (18.29 square meters) was excavated by Mitchell in the 1940s. This revealed that the shell midden rested on the raised beach deposit. A storm beach made up of gravel deposits rested above the midden near the scarp edge. Shells, charcoal, bones, and fire cracked rocks made up the midden deposit itself. Shells in the midden were identified as consisting primarily of oyster, winkle, and *Papha decussata*. Limpet, whelk, *Anomia ephippium*, mussel, cockle, scallop, *Pecten varius, Paphis aurea, Paphia pullastra, Solen siliqua,* and *Scrobicularia piperita* were also present in lesser numbers. Still more rare were the shells of *Trochus magus, Trochus lineartus, Trochus cinerarius, Purpura lapillus,* and *Nassa reticulata*. Crab claws and bones of fish, a small cetacean, and a small carnivore such as a fox or cat were also recovered. Approximately 100 pieces of

worked flint were collected from within the midden along with two bone needle points (Mitchell 1947, 169−174).

Catalogue ID: LH004
Site: Rockmarshall, Ballymascanlan, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH008-026002 **ITM:** 711417, 808440 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Gravel digging 1948; Excavation 1948
License Numbers: 1948
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of the Rockmarshall peninsula in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1948

LH004

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1948, further removal of gravel from the pit which revealed midden LH003, revealed a second midden. While most of the midden was destroyed prior to excavation, an area of approximately 6 square yards (5.49 square metres) was investigated by Mitchell. This revealed shells, worked flint, fish and bird bones, charcoal, and fire cracked rocks. The shells were similar to those found in LH003 (Mitchell 1949, 14−16). They were primarily oyster, winkle, and *Papha decussata*. Limpet, whelk, *Anomia ephippium*, mussel, cockle, scallop, *Pecten varius*, *Paphis aurea*, *Paphia pullastra*, *Solen siliqua*, and *Scrobicularia piperita* were also present in lesser numbers. Still more rare were the shells of *Trochus magus, Trochus lineartus, Trochus cinerarius, Purpura lapillus*, and *Nassa reticulata* (Mitchell 1947, 171).

Catalogue ID: LH005
Site: Rockmarshall, Ballymascanlan, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH008-026003 **ITM:** 711447, 808440 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Excavation 1948
License Numbers: 1948
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies between Dundalk Harbour and Annaloughan Mountain in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1948.

LH005

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	4714–4046 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (bone), Artefact				
C14:	5470±110 BP; 4540–4064 BC (I-5323) charcoal 5705±75 BP; 4715–4365 BC (OxA-4604) human bone				
Length:	18.29m	**Width:**	10.06m	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	184m^2	**Volume:**	167.44m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
During the excavation of LH004 in 1948, a shallow, crescent-shaped depression was noted nearby with some shells visible. Trial pits were dug in order to investigate further and a third midden was identified. Two trenches were then dug in the south-west, where most of the shells were visible. A third trench was excavated at right angles to the first two. The midden material was found to rest directly on moraine and just under disturbed material. The midden had a maximum length of 20yds (18.29m), a maximum width of 11yds (10.06m), and a maximum thickness of 3ft (0.914m). Various fire spots were identified by concentrations of ash, charcoal and fire cracked rocks within the midden (Mitchell 1949, 16–20). Charcoal from one of these concentrations was collected by Mitchell in 1970 for radiocarbon analysis (Buckley 1973, 295).

The disturbed material resting above the midden contained a few glass fragments, glazed porcelain sherds, and a broken bronze pin. The midden itself contained worked flint including a few leaf-shaped flakes, one chert flake, a few sandstone

flakes, and a few igneous rock flakes. Utilized elongated pebbles were also identified. Part of a human femur and fish vertebrae were the only bones found within the midden deposit. Shells included saddle oyster, whelk, cockle, winkle, mussel, netted dog whelk, sting winkle, oyster, venus clam, golden venus, limpet, great scallop, variegated scallop, dog whelk, peppery furrow, razor shell, grey topshell, and great top shell. *Anomia ephippium, Buccinum undatum, Cardium edule, Littorina littorea, Mytilus edulis, Nassa reticulata, Ocenebra erinacea, Ostrea edulis, Paphis decussata, Paphia pullastra, Patella vulgate, Pecten maximus, Pecten varius, Purpura lapillus, Scrobicularia piperita, Solen ensis, Trochus cinerarius, Trochuslineartus,* and *Trochus magus*. Crustacean fragments and two tube linings of ship worms were also noted (Mitchell 1949, 16–20). The human femur found in the midden was later dated for the *Irish Quaternary Fauna Project* (Woodman *et al.* 1997, 143).

Catalogue ID: LH006
Site: Rockmarshall, Ballymascanlan, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH008-034 **ITM:** 712047, 807660 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Quarrying 1966
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies between Dundalk Harbour and Annaloughan Mountain in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was discovered through quarrying in 1966.

LH006

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$6m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Archaeological Inventory of County Louth states that this midden was discovered in 1966 in a quarry face and was subsequently destroyed through further quarrying at the site. It measured 6m in length and 1m in thickness. It contained shells and charcoal (Buckley 1986, 3).

Catalogue ID: LH007
Site: Haggardstown, Haggardstown, Upper Dundalk

SMR: LH012-056 **ITM:** 706017, 802844 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: House digging 1978
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies west of the mouth of the Fane River in an area of sandstone and siltstone.
Exposure: The site was discovered after excavation began for a house site in 1978

LH007

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	$15m^2$	**Volume:**	$7.5m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A shell deposit was uncovered during the excavation of a house deposit on the site. This was reported to Kelly. It measured approximately 5m in length and 3m in width and had a maximum thickness of 0.5m. The shells were almost entirely cockle with a few mussels (Kelly 1978, 143).

Catalogue ID: LH008A-B
Site: Haggardstown, Haggardstown, Upper Dundalk

SMR: LH012-070 **ITM:** 706598, 802443 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1999
License Numbers: 99E0683
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site lies north of the mouth of the Fane River in an area of sandstone and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1999.

LH008A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	1.5m	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$6m^2$	**Volume:**	$1.2m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

LH008B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4.5m	**Width:**	1.3m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	$5.85m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Topsoil monitoring of approximately 16 hectares took place prior to a housing development on the site in 1999. Eight archaeological features were identified including: a shell midden, a corn-drying kiln, two pits containing burnt material, a burnt spread, an area of thirteen individual features, a possible ringfort entrance, and an early field boundary (O'Carroll 1999).

The shell midden was described as 'spoon-shaped' in cross-section and roughly ovular in plan. It measured approximately 4m long, 1.5m wide, and 0.2m thick. Below the shells was a thin layer of water-rolled gravel, which the excavator

interpreted as indicating that the midden was naturally occurring. Shell fragments were also identified within the ash and charcoal-filled pit east of the kiln. One of the pits containing burnt material also contained lenses of shells, primarily of limpets. The pit measured 4.5m by 1.3m in plan. Many of the features within the area of thirteen contained bone, shell, and charcoal. These were not fully investigated as planning permission was not given for this area (O'Carroll 1999).

Catalogue ID: LH009
Site: Townparks, Dundalk, Upper Dundalk

SMR: LH007-119024 **ITM:** 704786, 807201 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1977
License Numbers: 1977
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies near the tower house known as 'Mortimer's Castel.' It lies less than 1km south of Castletown River in an area of sandstone and siltstone.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1977.

LH009

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The first excavations to take place at this site were carried out in 1977 on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. An archaeological deposit was noted at the corner of Park Street and River Lane. The cutting here was partially backfilled prior to examination, but the deposit that was recorded measured approximately 2.3m wide. It contained three separate layers above a natural sand layer. The bottom most layer (IV) was of a yellowish clay, followed by a black sediment (III) beneath a grey-brown clay containing small boulders (II). In each of these layers, bone and shell were identified. Layer II contained ox bones and cockle and mussel shells. Layer III contained sheep and cattle bones and cockle, winkle, and mussel shells. Layer IV contained ox bones and cockle, winkle, oyster, and a single saddle oyster shells. One sherd of 18th century pottery was identified within the disturbed material over the occupation layers (Kelly and Gosling 1978, 140−142).

Catalogue ID: LH010
Site: Ghan House, Liberties of Carlingford, Carlingford, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH005-042012 **ITM:** 718930, 811564 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1993
License Numbers: 93E0189
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This shell midden lies on the site of the mid-18th century country home of Ghan House. The house faces Carlingford Harbour and sites in an area of mudstone and sandstone.
Exposure: The site was partially excavated in 1993.

LH010

Period:	Post Medieval/ Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy, Artefact				
Length:	13m	**Width:**	9m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	117m^2	**Volume:**	117m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
As part of the restoration and conservation programme of the mid-18th century Ghan House, the front lawn was mechanically excavated in order to create an ornamental pond. This revealed a stone watercourse and a shell midden. The midden measured 13m by 9m and may have existed up to 1m in depth prior to partial removal by the mechanical digger. It was primarily made up of oysters with some winkles and limpets. Very few examples of other species were identified; these may have been accidental inclusions.

A trench measured 9.5m by 1.2m was opened across the short axis of the midden. The excavation showed that the midden was made up of two layers of shells. The uppermost layer abutted a layer of cobbling to the north. A shallow circular pit was cut into the northern area of the midden and contained animal bone. In the spoil of the mechanical digger, finds of further animal bone along with glass bottle fragments and a pottery sherd were found. The bottle and sherd were dated to the 18th century.

Based on the artefacts, the midden may date to the original residency of Ghan House (Gibbons 1994).

Catalogue ID: LH011A-C
Site: Liberties of Carlingford, Carlingford, Lower Dundalk

SMR: LH005-042009 **ITM:** 718844, 811601 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1992, 1994, 1998
License Numbers: 92E0036, 94E0187, 97E0141
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site is found approximately 100m west of LH010 near the Tholsel gatehouse of the city. The site is within an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: This area has been excavated over three seasons between 1992 and 1998

LH011A

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

LH011B

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

LH011C

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.03m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Archaeological investigation took place at this site prior to the construction of houses, apartments and shop units on Tholsel Street. Four trenches were excavated to investigate the area (Gleeson and Moore 1992). Trench 1 revealed very disturbed deposits due to the building of a concrete foundation. In Trench 2, 0.5m of masonry was removed to reveal the intact remains of a structure interpreted as a break water. On the inside of the breakwater, a large area of shelly material was identified and interpreted as intentional in-fill to raise the ground level to the break water. A drystone square structure was also uncovered on the outer side of the breakwater (*ibid.* 2). A more crudely built breakwater structure was identified in Trench 3 with similar shelly in-fill on one side. A large hearth area was seen overlying the shelly deposits. An area of cobbling was identified in Trench 4. The breakwater and shell in-fill were interpreted as Medieval (*ibid.* 3).

Less than 150m northwest of this site, further archaeological testing took place in 1994 on Newry Street (Murphy 1994, 2). Two trenches were opened in this area. Trench 1 measured 6m by 1m (*ibid.* 4). In the western end of the trench, subsoil was seen directly below topsoil. Approximately 2m east from the western end a stone setting was uncovered. To the east of this setting was a peaty layer above which, the topsoil contained occasional bone and shell fragments. Further east from the peaty layer was a dark loam measuring 0.3m thick containing bone, shell, and sherds of pottery dated to the 15th –17th century. Trench 2 measured 7m by 1m. The peaty layer and dark loam were also visible in this trench with similar inclusions (*ibid.* 5).

In 1998, further testing took place on Tholsel Street (Campbell 1998, 1). Four trenches were excavated and modern and post-medieval rubble was removed by machine. Trench 1 measured 18.5m long and revealed four floor layers dating from the medieval period to the early 19th century containing charcoal. Two of these were dated through pottery finds (*ibid.* 2). Stone walls were also identified, two of which were relatively modern and two of which dated to earlier floors (*ibid.* 2–3). One of the floor deposits lacking artefactual remains contained a large number of shells and animal bone. The shells included oyster and limpet shells. The deposit measured 0.02–0.05m thick and also contained a rough stone wall. The other floor deposit lacking artefactual remains measured 0.02–0.03m thick and consisted of a black, charcoal-flecked soil with a large number of oyster shells (*ibid.* 3). The other two floor deposits contained pottery sherds, but no bone or shell (*ibid.* 3–4).

Trench 2 measured 12m long and revealed a dark silty clay deposit with charcoal and one sherd of medieval pottery (Campbell 1998, 4). Trench 3 measured 10m long and revealed more of the floor deposits noted in Trench 1 along with an area of mortar and ash, an area of rubble, and an area of natural gravel. Trench 4 measured 12 long and exposed another floor deposit and the rest of the trench was disturbed (*ibid.* 5).

County Mayo

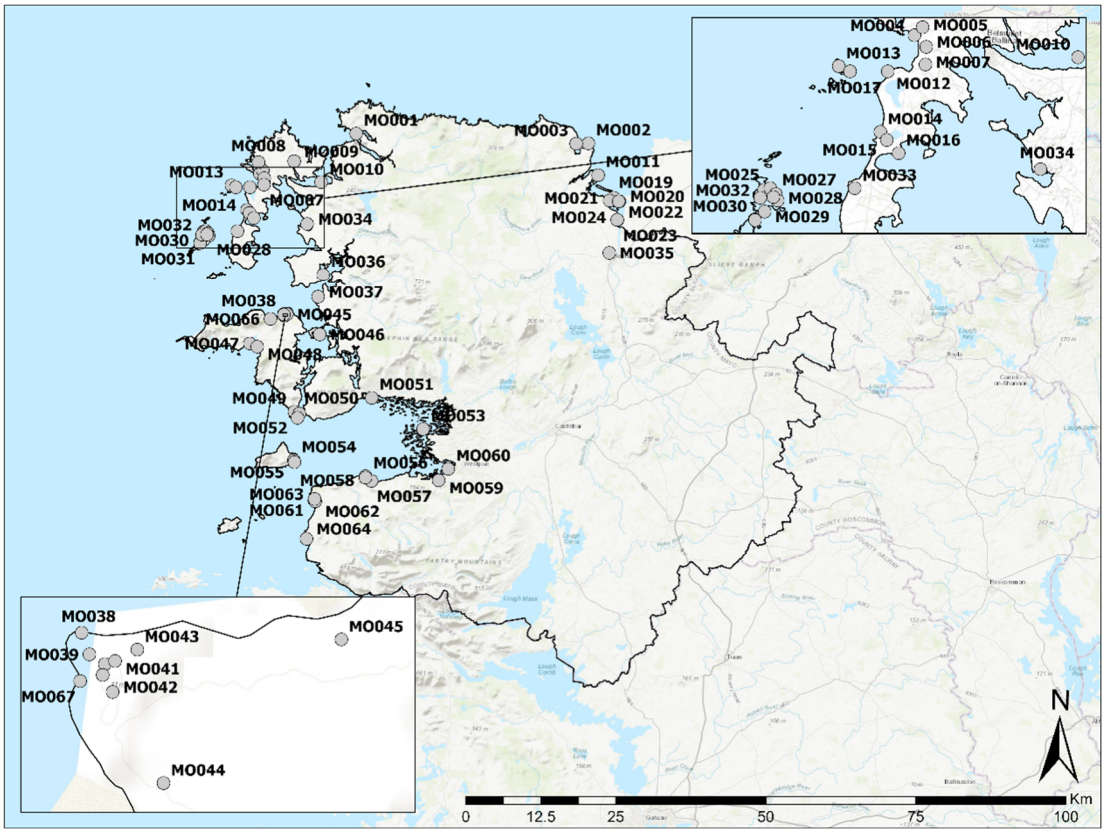


Figure MO.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Mayo.

Catalogue ID: MO001*
Site: An Corrán Buí, Burrishoole, Burrishoole

SMR: MA004-007002 **ITM:** 481770, 839812 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1912, 1935
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the northern shore near the mouth of Abhainn Ghleann Na Muaidhe near two field boundaries (MA004-007004, MA004-007006) and a hut site (MA004-007). It is in an area of psammite bedrock.
Exposure: This site has not been reported since 1935.

MO001

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Westropp reported on a midden within a curved band of stones to the southeast of an enclosure or hut site (enclosure I of MA004-007001-) in 1912. These features made up a settlement area containing multiple hut sites, middens, and a cairn. The midden material within the band of stones was primarily made up of winkles and cockles. Mussels, oysters, and some whelks were also noted (Westropp 1912, 129–30). The site was again visited in 1935 by Caulfield who reported multiple heaps of shellfish scattered around the entire settlement area. He stated that winkles were the most common shell and that bone fragments were also noted (NMS: MA00040).

Catalogue ID: MO002*
Site: Kilcummin, Kilcummin, Tirawley

SMR: MA008-011001 **ITM:** 520489, 838186 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1995, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies near the tip of Kilcummin Head to the east of Lackan Bay on the site of an enclosure (MA008-011001-). It is within an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen exposed in section in 2020.

MO002

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Shaughnessy reported a midden at this site in 1995. It measured approximately 2m long and 0.2m thick. Stone slabs projected from the section face above, below, and around the midden layer. The midden contained charcoal, bones of cattle, pig, and fish, and shells of predominately limpet with some winkles and mussels also visible. Part of a nearby enclosure (MA008-011----) may overlie the midden, but its relationship is unclear (NMS: MA08956).

Survey
The midden measured 1.42m long and 0.14m thick. It was made up almost entirely of limpet with a flat winkle noted. A minimum of eleven fish bones were found included vertebrae and ribs. Small mammal bones were also noted just south of the midden including approximately seven long bones.



Figure MO.2: Detail of section face in 2020.

Catalogue ID: MO003*
Site: Beltra, Lackan, Tirawley

SMR: MA008-016 **ITM:** 518444, 838116 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Unknown 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the eastern facing shoreline of Lackan Bay in an area of mudstone and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was reported exposed in section in 2007.

MO003

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden is recorded at this site approximately 4m north of a burial mound (MA008-002001-). It was exposed in section within a field boundary (NMS).

Catalogue ID: MO004
Site: An tEanach, Manulla, Carra

SMR: MA009-014 **ITM:** 465733, 833123 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1914, 1943
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on Annagh Head near where the neck widens before forming the peninsula. It is in an area of gneiss geology.
Exposure: This site has not been reported since 1943.

MO004

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.52m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Westropp described these middens in 1914 while surveying promontory forts in Mayo. They were 4−5ft (1.22−1.52m) thick and contained fire cracked rocks, charcoal, shell, and bone. The shells were that of oyster, cockle, limpet, winkle, and razor shells (Westropp 1914, 69). Finds from a midden in this townland were presented by Mrs. Stacpoole. These included a bone tool, eight wire pins, and three bronze fragments (NMS: MA00357; NMI: 1943:166-7). An investigation sought the middens in 1996, but no trace of them was noted (O'Shaughnessy 2017).

Catalogue ID: MO005
Site: An Más, Tóin An Mhása, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA009-015005 **ITM:** 466243, 833617 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1914, 1937
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is within a cashel area (MA009-15004) which also contained a church (MA009-15001), graveyard (MA009-15002), cist (MA009-15003), and hut sites (MA009-15006 and MA009-15008). This is in an area of gneiss bedrock.
Exposure: The last investigation of this site was undertaken in 1937.

MO005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Within an area of ecclesiastical settlement remains, middens were noted by Westropp in 1914. The remains included a church, a graveyard, cists, huts, mounds, an enclosure, possible cists, and several architectural features (MA009-015001–013-) (NMS: MA00363). Outside of the enclosure, Westropp described a layer of black containing shells and burnt bone. These shells were noted to be primarily that of limpet. He noted several other middens were nearby (Westropp 1914, 70). Henry also described the site in 1937 a midden layer covering part of the enclosure. This was described as containing shells and bone (Henry 1937, 270).

Catalogue ID: MO006
Site: Imleach Beag Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA009-018002 **ITM:** 466470, 832396 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1914
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This midden site is located approximately 500m east of of the western shoreline of An Geata Mór in an area of gneiss bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1914.

MO006

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Westropp (1914) visited this site during his investigation of the promontories of County Mayo. He described the deposit as a limpet midden.

Catalogue ID: MO007
Site: An Geata Mór, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-008008 **ITM:** 466420, 831307 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1914
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies near the centre of An Geata Mór, an island off the western shore of County Mayo. The island is in an area of gneiss bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1914.

MO007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This area was reported to contain many archaeological sites including graves, three enclosures, two cairn, two cists, a pillar stone, a cemetery, and a midden (MA009-020001–012-) (NMS: MA000795). The midden was reported by Westropp in 1914 near the cemetery (MA009-020012-). The midden contained limpet shells (Westropp 1914, 74).

Catalogue ID: MO008
Site: Tearmann Caithreach, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA009-022 **ITM:** 465492, 835059 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1943
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This midden is found to the south of Reilig Tearmann Ciathreach (MA009-007001) between Loch Thearmann Caithreach and Portnafrankagh. It is in an area of gneiss and schist geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1943.

MO008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was reported south of the Termoncarragh church by Mrs. Stacpoole when presenting finds from the site in 1943. She gave three wire pins, 2 bronze fragments, 1 iron fragments, and a piece of bone to the Museum (NMI: 1943:136-42).

Catalogue ID: MO009
Site: Barr Thráú, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA010-028 **ITM:** 471435, 835208 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1933
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is location near one of the many rivers that cross An Geata Mór near where the island meets the mainland at Belmullet. It is in an area psammite bedrock.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1933.

MO009

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was reported at this site in 1933 with the presentation of a bronze handpin to the National Museum (NMI: 1933:753). In 1995, the site was visited, but the midden was not located. The area at this time was a level pasture and it was assumed that the coordinates may have been incorrect (NMS: MA000432).

Catalogue ID: MO010
Site: Inis Doire, Kilcommon, Erris

SMR: MA010-029001 **ITM:** 475944, 831749 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Quarrying 1944
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located near the centre of Inishderry, a small island between An Geata Mór and the mainland. It is in an area of quartzite geology.
Exposure: The site was reported after quarrying revealed the site in 1944.

MO010

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1944, Raftery reported on a carved stone figure found within a shell heap. The artefact was found due to digging into the shell mound for the use of the material in making lime (Raftery 1944, 87-88). Raftery estimated the date of the figure based on art style to be between the 12th and 13th centuries (*ibid.* 90).

Catalogue ID: MO011*
Site: Ross, Killala, Tirawley

SMR: MA015-059001 **ITM:** 522100, 832900 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1889, 1890
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located within the dunes of Ross peninulsa along with hut sites (MA015-059002) and a burial (MA015-059003). mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1890.

MO011

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Knowles visited this site in 1889 and 1890 to report on the numerus hut sites (MA015-059002-) and midden finds. He described a black layer with shells and broken pebbles, most likely fire cracked rocks. He noted lithics that were not of chert or flint as well as hammerstones. He noted a human skeleton (MA015-059003-) lying across a hearth within one of the huts. The skull was not present (Knowles 1891, 616).

Catalogue ID: MO012
Site: An Chrois, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-004007 **ITM:** 464069, 830878 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Unknown 1838; Antiquarian 1943; Excavation 1992
License Numbers: 91E0019
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This midden is on the site of an Augustinian religious house (MA016-004001) at Cross Point. It is in an area of geniss geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1991.

MO012

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Ecclesiastical remains have been the subject of archaeological report on this site since 1838. These remains include an abbey, a graveyard, an inscribed slab, a possible ogham stone, a cross, a midden, and other features (MA016-004001–007-) (NMS: MA00779). In 1943, Mrs. Stacpoole presented finds from the midden at the site. These finds included bronze buckle, two bronze rings, two wire bronze pins, three fragments of iron, and one fragment of unknown metal (NMI: 1946:143-151). S. Zajac communicated the remains of an extensive shell midden at the site to the National Monuments Service.

Suzanne Zajac excavated the site in 1991. She began by clearing sand, stones, and collapse material from the south west corner of the church structure. Human remains were found directly above a blackened sand deposit (Zajac 1992). This dark deposit contained shells of limpet and winkle. The deposit was said to extend along the coast to either side of the church. Further clearing and excavation of the site uncovered architectural features of the church including doorways, floor paving, walls, and foundations.

Catalogue ID: MO013
Site: Inis Gluaire, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-012 **ITM:** 461000, 831200 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1952
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: Inis Gluaire is a small, linear island to the west of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of gneiss geology.
Exposure: The site was reported in 1952 and was never confirmed.

MO013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A stone object was reported to the National Museum in 1952. It was recorded as being found in a 'shell bank' (NMS: MA00799).

Catalogue ID: MO014
Site: Bearnach Thiar, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-013 **ITM:** 463600, 827100 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1943
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies towards the south of An Geata Mór on the west facing shoreline. The site is in an area of gneiss bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1943.

MO014

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
In 1943, bones were reported from a midden at this site. In the same year, more finds were reported which were assumed to be from the same midden. These included a fragment of stone bracelet, two bronze pins, one rivet, seven iron fragments, and one possible skull fragment (NMS: MA00800).

Catalogue ID: MO015
Site: Poulbeg, An Léim, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-014001 **ITM:** 464000, 826600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant/antiquarian 1943
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies near Elly Bay on the An Geata Mór in an area of gneiss geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1943.

MO015

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Stacpoole presented a bronze ring headed pin to the National Museum from a midden at this site in 1943 (NMS: MA00801; NMI: 1943:165).

Catalogue ID: MO016
Site: An Bheairic Theas, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-019 **ITM:** 464746, 825784 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the western shoreline of Elly Harbour in an area of gneiss geology.
Exposure: This site was exposed in section in 1993.

MO016

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	7.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Chapple reported a midden at this site in 1993. The midden layer was exposed in section and had a maximum thickness of 0.25m within a dark, sandy matrix. It extended for 30m in length. The shells included that of limpet, oyster, winkle, and mussel. Occasional bone fragments were identified. Some of these showed butchery marks from bones such as ribs, jaw, hips, pelvis, and femur. Charcoal and rusted metal were also seen in the midden. A mortared foundation of a destroyed house cuts into part of the midden layer (NMS: MA00808).

Catalogue ID: MO017
Site: Inis Gluaire, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA016-020 **ITM:** 461710, 830875 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2016
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the south-eastern shoreline of Inis Gluaire in a vertical scarp face. It is found near churches (MA016-003008 and MA016-003009), a cashel (MA016-003005), a holy well MA016-003010), and penitential stations (MA016-003011-15). It is in an area of gneiss geology.

Exposure: This site was identified in section in 2016.

MO017

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	50m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$20m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was seen beneath the sod layer and over layers of sand. It measured approximately 50m in length and had a maximum thickness of approximately 0.4m at its eastern end. The eastern and western ends of the midden were covered by a storm beach deposit of boulders and cobbles. A 2016 inspection of the site noted a pit within the midden containing a dark brown, charcoal-flecked sediment. The site has been interpreted as representing several phases of deposition (O'Shaughnessy 2016). Limpets and winkles are evident in photographs taken of the site on this inspection (NMS: MA09224).

Catalogue ID: MO018
Site: Oileán na gCapall, Doonfeeny, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-112 **ITM:** 524940, 828695 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of Horse Island, a small islet in the River Moy estuary. It is in an area of limestone, mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone.
Exposure: The site was seen in section in 2010.

MO018

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was seen below the sod and topsoil layer and over a light brown, stony subsoil layer. It measured approximately 4m long and 0.15–0.2m thick. It primarily contained cockle and limpet shells with some winkle, mussel, and oyster shells also present (O'Shaughnessy 2012).

Catalogue ID: MO019
Site: Bartragh Island, Killala, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-114 **ITM:** 524682, 829138 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western side of a peninsula which projects from the southwestern shore of Bartragh Island in the River Moy estuary. It is in an area of limestone, mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was exposed in section in 2010.

MO019

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	1.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was seen below the sod and topsoil layer. It measured 5m in length and 0.3m in thickness and primarily contained shells of oyster. Cockle and winkle shells were also present. The shells were within a grey-brown matrix (O'Shaughnessy 2012).

Catalogue ID: MO020
Site: Bartragh Island, Killala, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-117 **ITM:** 525649, 828539 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the south-eastern end of Bartragh Island in the River Moy estuary in an area of limestone, mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The shell midden was seen in section in 2010.

MO020

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was seen approximately 1m below the sod layer. It measured approximately 4–5m in length and 0.1–0.2m in thickness. It was primarily made up of cockle shells (O'Shaughnessy 2012).

Catalogue ID: MO021
Site: Rusheens, Ballysakeery, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-119 **ITM:** 524024, 828673 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010, 2012
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the north-western shoreline of the River Moy estuary in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone bedrock.
Exposure: This site was las recorded in section in 2012.

MO021

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	1.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The section face in which the midden was seen was partly concealed by vegetation at the time of recording. The midden measured approximately 6m with a thickness of 0.15–0.2m. It contained oyster shells and fire cracked rocks within a dark brown/grey sandy matrix (O'Shaughnessy 2012).

Catalogue ID: MO022
Site: Bartragh Island, Killala, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-120 **ITM:** 525532, 828551 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2012
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: Located on the eastern end of the south-eastern shoreline of Bartragh Island in the River Moy estuary. It is in an area of limestone, mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported exposed in section beneath vegetation and collapse in 2012.

MO022

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
At the time of survey, the midden was partly obscured due to vegetation and collapse. It measured approximately 1m in length and had a thickness of 0.1–0.2m. The midden was made up of cockle shells (O'Shaughnessy 2012).

Catalogue ID: MO023*
Site: Rosserk, Ballysakeery, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-124001 **ITM:** 525311, 825446 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2011, 2016, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western shoreline of the narrow entrance to the River Moy estuary in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2020.

MO023

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.24m
Area:	4.8m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden measured approximately 20m in length and 0.2m in thickness. It was primarily made up of cockle shells with some razor shells and winkles (O'Shaughnessy 2016).



Figure MO.3: Detail of cockle midden in section in 2020.

Survey

This site was made up of primarily cockle with some razor shells, winkles, and possible crushed mussel. It was exposed in section for 20m and had a maximum thickness of 0.24m.

Catalogue ID: MO024*
Site: Rosserk, Ballysakeery, Tirawley

SMR: MA022-124002 **ITM:** 525286, 825478 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2016
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the western shoreline of the narrow entrance to the River Moy estuary in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: Little trace of midden evidence was noted in 2020 beyond approximately four cockles found in a section created by tree erosion.

MO024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	0.03m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A lens of shells measuring 0.6m long and 0.04–0.05m thick was seen at this site containing cockle shells and a single winkle shell (O'Shaughnessy 2016).

Catalogue ID: MO025
Site: Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-004 **ITM:** 456332, 823498 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: Inis Gé Thuaidh is an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór in an area of schist bedrock geology.

Exposure:

MO025

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Henry (1945) mapped several midden sites along the island of Inishkea North including this site.

Catalogue ID: MO026
Site: Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-005 **ITM:** 456722, 823598 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 1950

MO026

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Henry (1945) mapped several midden sites along the island of Inishkea North including this site.

Catalogue ID: MO027
Site: Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-010 **ITM:** 457072, 823228 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

MO027

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Henry (1945) mapped several midden sites along the island of Inishkea North including this site.

Catalogue ID: MO028
Site: Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-012 **ITM:** 457193, 822828 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945; Excavation 1950
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1950.

MO028

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1950, Henry undertook further excavations on Inis Gé Thuadh of a platform to the northeast of Bailey Mór (MO028). The eroded section face of the platform — caused by local quarrying of shells for lime — revealed alternating layers of burnt clay and thick lenses of broken dog whelk shells (Henry 1952, 163). These deposits continued across most of the platform site, though they were not found within the structures. On the surface of the platform there was a structure said to have an occupation floor clear of most debris, though a few dog whelks and burnt limpets were noted (*ibid.* 164). Near this structure was a cone-shaped pit with a few broken dog whelks inside and beside it. A possible 'cellar' pit was also identified along with an entrance path (*ibid.* 167–8).

Henry interpreted this site as a facility for making dog whelk dye using the aforementioned cone-shaped pit. The 'cellar' was suggested as storage for live fish as it was lined with stones and the fish need to be fresh for proper dye extraction (Henry 1952, 176). The presence of burnt limpets throughout the dog whelk deposits (*ibid.* 165–6) may suggest alternative interpretations, though the use of purple dye is

recorded in the literature and Bede even suggests that the dog whelks were used for this purpose.

Catalogue ID: MO029
Site: Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-016 **ITM:** 456372, 822139 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: The midden was last reported in 1945

MO029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Henry (1945) mapped several midden sites along the island of Inishkea North including this site.

Catalogue ID: MO030
Site: Inis Gé Theas, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-017 **ITM:** 455742, 821659 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1945.

MO030

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Henry (1945) mapped several midden sites along the island of Inishkea North including this site.

Catalogue ID: MO031
Site: Inis Gé Theas, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-018002 **ITM:** 455771, 821607 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on the northern end of Inis Ge Theas, an island to the south of Inis Gé Thuaidh off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 1993.

MO031

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Finds were made from a midden deposit at this site in 1993. The finds themselves were made over an area of approximately 1 square metre and were not directly taken from the dark occupation layer seen in section. These finds included two pottery sherds identified as Neolithic in date, a flint scraper, four pieces of waste flint, two fire cracked rocks, and animal bone. One of the animal bones were burnt (NMS: MA01137).

Catalogue ID: MO032
Site: Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-031 **ITM:** 456100, 823000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1933, 1935
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1935 without mention of shells.

MO032

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A stone spindle whorl was registered with the National Museum of Ireland in 1933. This was reported as coming from a kitchen midden at the site (NMI: 1933:745; NMS: MA01153). In 1935 finds were reported coming from a sand mound. These included two stone weights, two stone spindle whorls, a bronze pin, and a bone netting implement (NMI: 1935:28-33; NMS: MA01153).

Catalogue ID: MO033
Site: Torán, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA024-025 **ITM:** 462000, 823600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1943
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located along the western shoreline of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock.

Exposure: The site was unfound in 1995 (NMS).

MO033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A bone point from a midden was registered with the National Museum in 1943 (NMI: 1943:184). The site was not located during a survey of the area in 1995 (NMS: MA01194).

Catalogue ID: MO034
Site: Bun An Mhuilinn, Kilcommon, Erris

SMR: MA025-001002 **ITM:** 473608, 824778 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on a small headland in a tidal bay near church ruins (MA025-001001) in an area of gneiss bedrock.
Exposure: This site was unfound in 1996 (NMS: MA01197).

MO034

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Noone reported on a chapel that once stood at the shore in this area. By the time of his reporting of the site in 1991, all that remains of the chapel were a few stones and a shell midden. He also reported a stone cup dated to before 1600 AD found within the sand near the site (Noone 1991, 127). The site was not located when visited in 1996 (NMS: MA01197).

Catalogue ID: MO035
Site: Kilmoremoy, Kilmoremoy, Tirawley

SMR: MA030-051008 **ITM:** 523956, 819996 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 2007
License Numbers: 07E0221
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located a little over 1km from the River Moy in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 2007.

MO035

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	1.22m	**Width:**	0.6m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	0.73m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Testing was carried out in 2007 prior to development on land adjacent to a modern graveyard at Kilmoremoy, Killala Road, Ballina. The site was located within the constraint zone of an ecclesiastical settlement. Seventeen trenches were excavated within the development footprint. A previously performed geophysical survey directed the placement of the trenches in the southern area of the site. Thirty-nine archaeological features were uncovered in the area closest to the known ecclesiastical features, in trenches 1–7. Trenches 8–17 did not contain any archaeologically significant features (Wallace 2007).

Trench 1 contained a small charcoal spread. Trench 2 revealed three ditches, two gullies, a charcoal rich area associated with large stones, and a small shell midden. Trench 3 contained wall collapse, a ditch, and areas of scorched earth with charcoal. Trench 4 revealed more wall collapse, two ditches, and further areas of scorched earth with charcoal. Trench 5 also contained scorched earth with charcoal along with several gullies and ditches. Trench 6 had more scorched earth with charcoal and a possible ring-ditch. Trench 7 contained further scorched earth with charcoal, a ditch, and two

possible cremation pits. The site was interpreted as a possible barrow cemetery (Wallace 2007).

The shell midden in Trench 2 measured approximately 1.22 by 0.60m in plan. It was made up of cockle shells (Wallace 2007). The midden along with the areas of burning suggested to the excavators that the area was used for industrial and domestic purposes in the Early Medieval Period. The possible ring ditch, which did contain two human teeth, however, points to Bronze or Iron Age activity at the site.

Catalogue ID: MO036
Site: Tulachán Dubh, Kilcommon, Erris

SMR: MA034-007004 **ITM:** 476257, 816302 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies in an area of psammite geology along a promontory-like landform projecting into Blacksod Bay.
Exposure: No remains were identified in 1996 (NMS).

MO036

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Noone reported on a shell midden at this site near the ruins of an old chapel (Noone 1991, 340). The site was visited in 1996 and no midden remains were visible. A local informant, however, notified the survey team that several low mounds of burnt shell had been bulldozed approximately 5 years before (NMS: MA01523).

Catalogue ID: MO037
Site: Fahy, Kilcommon, Erris

SMR: MA034-009 **ITM:** 475425, 812561 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2016
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site lies on the site of a tower house (MA034-002001) and a fortified house (MA034-002003) on Gubbinwee head.
Exposure: This site was identified in section in 2016.

MO037

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$30m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden layer was seen beneath the sod and topsoil in 2016 by Campbell. It measured approximately 20–30m long and 0.5–1m thick. It contained shells, stones and large animal bones within a dark matrix. The shells were identified as primarily limpet, winkle, and oyster. A bawn wall (MA034-002002-) appears to overlie or cut into the midden (O'Shaughnessy 2016).

Catalogue ID: MO038*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004002 **ITM:** 469706, 809678 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: This site had eroded away by the author's survey in 2020.

MO038

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.03m
Area:	0.18m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. A lens of shells was reported at this site in 2010 near the children's burial ground (MA043-004004-). The shell layer measured 6m in length and 0.01–0.03m thick). It contained winkle and limpet shells (NMS: MA02121).

Catalogue ID: MO039*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004007 **ITM:** 469721, 809636 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010, 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: This site was most likely covered by a makeshift seawall in 2020.

MO039

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	11m	**Width:**	4.5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	49.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. In 2010, a thin spread of shells was reported within an eroded hollow. The full extent of the layer was unclear due to its visible limits being defined by the hollow walls. At the time of survey is measured approximately 10–12m by 4–5m in plan. It was made up primarily of limpets and winkles (NMS: MA08979).

Catalogue ID: MO040*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004008 **ITM:** 469751, 809617 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010, 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: This site was still visible in section in 2020.

MO040

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	27.5m	**Width:**	8m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	220m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. A spread of shells was reported here in 2010. It measured approximately 25–30m by 8m in plan. It is revealed in a hollow and its full extent is hidden beneath the hollow walls. The shells within the spread were primarily that of winkles and limpets (NMS: MA08980).

The site was surveyed by the Achill Archaeological field school in 2018. The site contained mussels, limpets, winkles, and flat winkles. It was primarily made up of limpets and winkles. Bones were found in section in and below a sod layer. Fire cracked rocks were noted in the slump.

Catalogue ID: MO041*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004009 **ITM:** 469771, 809623 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010, 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: This site was still visible in 2020.

MO041

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	13.5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	337.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. This midden was reported in 2010 as an area of primarily winkle and limpet shells with occasional mussel shells. The spread measured approximately 12–15m by 15m in plan. It was exposed in an eroding hollow and its full extent is hidden by the hollow walls (NMS: MA08981). This site was surveyed by the Achill Archaeological Field School in 2018.

Catalogue ID: MO042*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004010 **ITM:** 469766, 809563 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: Potential evidence of this midden were identified in sand dunes in 2020.

MO042

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	7m	**Width:**	2.5m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	17.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. A dense spread of shells was reported here in 2010. It primarily contained winkle and limpet shells with occasional mussel shells. It was revealed from an erosion hollow and its full extent was covered by the hollow walls. It measured approximately 7m by 2–3m in plan (NMS: MA08982).

Catalogue ID: MO043*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004013 **ITM:** 469814, 809645 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010; Excavation 2018; Survey 2020
License Numbers: 18E0295
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: This site was partially excavated in 2018 and was still visible in section in 2020, but with much erosion.

MO043

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	23.97m	**Width:**	4.5m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	107.86m^2	**Volume:**	107.86m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. This midden deposit was found around a house site (MA043-004012-) in 2010. It had a radius of approximately 3–4m around the extent of the house with its densest concentrated in the north between the house and a cliff drop to the shore. It primarily contained winkles and limpets with a few other shells noted (NMS: MA08985).

The drystone house structure MA043-004015-, known as Building 3, was investigated in 2018 along with a trial trench to the north of this structure, through the shell midden MO043. The midden, dated through artefactual inclusions to the 18th century, was located to the north and west of structure MA043-004012-, known as Building 1. A glass bead, a clay pipe stem fragment, a glass sherd, and an iron nail were located from primary midden layers. Surface finds from around the midden included a slane or turf spade and a fragment of kelp slag. Shells and animal remains

found within the occupation layers of the house and within the midden itself were similar. Limpet and winkle shells were the most common in both and the bones included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, hare, and fish.

The midden was large and included at least two fire pits (one seen in section in 2018 and another excavated within the trench). On visiting the site in 2020, another possible fire pit was seen in section. All three of these features were found to the west of Building 1. This building had a north facing doorway. Given the vernacular tradition, seen throughout Achill, of waste being kept for fertilisation purposes just outside of a home's doorway, it comes as no surprise that the midden is spread to the north. The western concentration of midden material and fire pits may be an indication of outdoor meals and food preparation. Shells clustered near interior hearth evidence in Building 3 may indicate that similar meals were prepared inside as well. In 2020, a building (MA043-004006-) eroding from the cliff-face on the western edge of the promontory was also seen to include evidence of shell refuse directly outside of its walls.

Catalogue ID: MO044*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004018 **ITM:** 469865, 809386 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2011, 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.

Exposure: This site was unseen in 2020.

MO044

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	18m	**Width:**	13m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	234m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. This site was seen eroding within a large sand hollow in 2011. It was made up almost exclusively of winkles with a few limpet shells. It spread in approximately an L shape with a width of approximately 2–4m extending approximately 20m in one direction and 25m in another (NMS: MA09011). The site was surveyed by the Achill Archaeological Field School in 2018.

Catalogue ID: MO045*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA043-004019 **ITM:** 470211, 809665 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2011
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.
Exposure: This deposit was unfound during the author's survey in 2020.

MO045

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	15m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	150m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1996, a survey of the area produced many loose shells in the area, but no evidence of middens. This has sense changed, most likely due to erosion. In 2011, this site was exposed in an eroded hollow as a spread of shells extended approximately 10m by 15m in plan (NMS: MA09012).

Catalogue ID: MO046
Site: Inis Bigil, Kilcommon, Erris

SMR: MA043-018 **ITM:** 475713, 806309 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northwest side of Clúideog, a narrow inlet on the south-eastern side of Inighbiggle Island. This is in an area of psamite and schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was reported in section in 2018.

MO046

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	0.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Heery's reported this midden in 2018 after noting its exposure in a low cliff. It measured approximately 2m in length and 0.2–0.3m in thickness. The shells were identified as cockle, limpet, mussel, and winkle (O'Shaughnessy 2018).

Catalogue ID: MO047*
Site: Keel Strand, Keel East, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA054-014001 **ITM:** 464038, 804800 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1888, 1894, 1914, 1941; Survey 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site is located on the southern facing shoreline of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: Shells were seen within the grass bed of the sand dunes in 2018.

MO047

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	25.5m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	255m^2	**Volume:**	255m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Wood-Martin reported on the shell middens on Keel Strand in 1888. He noted that they were reduced in size by locals collecting the shells for lime burning. Three mounds were recorded by Wood-Martin, two of which were not as badly reduced as the other. The finds recorded from the middens included a spindle whorl, a green glass bead, and a hammerstone. The middens were made up of shells of oyster, mussel, cockle, and limpet with bones and charcoal also noted. The bones were identified as cow, pig, and ray-fish. Butchery marks were evident on at least one cow bone (Wood-Martin 1888, 368).

During his trip to Achill Island in 1894, Knowles visited Keel Strand. He saw mounds of shells 2–3ft (0.61–0.91m) thick. Mr Sheridan informed him that these mounds had once been much higher, but were reduced by their local use for lime burning. The black layer sought by Knowles was identified with more shells, bones, and fire cracked rocks (Knowles 1895, 652−3).

Westropp visited the site with Dr Fogarty and noted a hammerstone within a midden of winkle and limpet with a few shells of whelk, mussel, and freshwater mussel. They also recorded burnt stones and charcoal (Westropp 1914, 300).

In 1941, Miss Stacpoole presented the Museum with twenty-three finds from Keel middens. These included glass beads, a flint fragment, bronze items, iron items, and a possible slate pencil (NMI: 1941:679-701). The site was visited in 1997 and no midden material was in evidence (NMS: MA02698).

Catalogue ID: MO048
Site: Doonkinelly (Calvy), Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA054-016 **ITM:** 465294, 804257 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site was reported on the west facing shoreline of Trawlmore beach in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.
Exposure: The site was unfound in 1997 (NMS).

MO048

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Theresa McDonald reported a shell midden site in Dookinelly in 1991. The site was visited in 1997 and no trace of midden material was noted (NMS: MA02709).

Catalogue ID: MO049
Site: An Cloich Mhóir, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA065-029001 **ITM:** 471489, 793465 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the southern tip of Achill Island in an area of schist geology.
Exposure: No trace of the midden was found in 1997 (NMS).

MO049

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Theresa McDonald reported burials, a quernstone, and a midden site in Cloghmore in 1991. The site was visited in 1997 and no trace of midden material was noted (NMS: MA03453).

Catalogue ID: MO050
Site: Gob Na hAirde, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA065-035001 **ITM:** 472295, 793151 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant n.d.; Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site was identified in an area of schist geology on a promontory overlooking Belnaglea near the southern tip of Achill Island.
Exposure: This site was unfound in 1997.

MO050

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Brian O'Kelly reported shell middens, hearth sites, and fire cracked rocks at this site. He noted that a leaden musket ball and bronze fragments were found at the site. Theresa McDonald also reported a shell midden and an enclosure on the site in 1991. A survey in 1997 revealed nothing of archaeological significance (NMS: MA03468).

Catalogue ID: MO051
Site: Murrevagh/Mulranny, Burrishoole, Burrishoole

SMR: MA066-002 **ITM:** 484356, 795794 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1895, 1941-2, 1944
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along the northern shoreline of Clew Bay in an area of conglomerate, mudstone, and sandstone geology.
Exposure: This site was unfound during the author's survey in 2020.

MO051

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Knowles reported this site in 1895. He noted hollows in the sand which revealed a blackish occupation layer and hearth sites. The occupation layer was said to contain shells, bones, and worked crystalline rocks (Knowles 1895, 653).

Miss Stacpoole presented finds from middens in the townland in 1941, 1942, and 1944. The former consisted of a bronze nail, rivet, and pin, a flint core, a fragments of a blue glass bracelet, and two fragments of iron (NMI: 1941:670-676). In 1942, two bronze pins, two bronze fragments, one stone object, and animal bones were also reported from middens in Mulranny (NMI: 1942:96-102). The 1944 finds consisted of another bronze pin, two bronze fragments, and five fragments of iron (NMI: 1944:138-45). Jerry Walsh was reported to have discovered two disc querns in the middens (NMS: MA03474).

Catalogue ID: MO052
Site: Acaill Bheag, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: MA075-015 **ITM:** 472003, 792465 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Achill Beg, a small island off the southern tip of Achill Island. This island is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was extant in 1991.

MO052

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Gibbons reported a midden site here in 1991 (NMS: MA04482).

Catalogue ID: MO053
Site: Inishcottle Island, Kilmeena, Burrishoole

SMR: MA076-046 **ITM:** 492927, 790574 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1999; Survey 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern shoreline of Inishcottle Island. This is a drumlin island in Clew Bay. The site is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 2018.

MO053

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$6m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was first reported in 1999 by a local informant. It measured approximately 20m in exposed length (NMS: MA08944). The midden was exposed in 2018 for approximately 12m in length and had a thickness of 0.3m. Heavy erosion is evidence in the section face by collapse, over-hanging vegetation, and wave eroded sections. The shells within the midden were that of oyster with some limpets also present (O'Shaughnessy 2018).

Catalogue ID: MO054
Site: Capnagower, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA085-031 **ITM:** 471392, 785405 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1914
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the eastern shoreline of Clare Island, an island at the western end of Clew Bay. The site is in an area of sandstone and siltstone geology.

Exposure: No trace of this site was reported by the Mayo survey team (NMS).

MO054

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Westropp reported shell middens near the northern end of the bay near Grania Uaile's Castle in 1914 (Westropp 1914, 326). This site was not located by the Mayo survey team (NMS: MA05115).

Catalogue ID: MO055
Site: Glen, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA085-078 **ITM:** 471479, 785097 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the southeastern shore of Clare Island in an area of conglomerate and sandstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen in section after storms in 2014.

MO055

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$0.1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was exposed for a length of 1m due to storms in 2014. It had a thickness of 0.1m and contained shells and bones including that of bird. The shells were primarily limpet and winkle. Fragments of slate were seen in the sod layer directly above the midden deposit (O'Shaughnessy 2015).

Catalogue ID: MO056
Site: Oldhead, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA086-012 **ITM:** 483340, 782756 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Old Head on the southern shoreline of Clew Bay in an area of conglomerate and sandstone.
Exposure: No trace of this site was found in 1997.

MO056

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported by David O'Dowd in 1993. In 1997, the site was visited by Chris Corlett who found no trace of the midden and suggested that it may have been recorded incorrectly and Mr O'Dowd may have been referring to a site nearby (MO058) (NMS: MA05140).

Catalogue ID: MO057
Site: Fallduff, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA086-013 **ITM:** 484346, 781977 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Fallduff Strand near Old Head on the southern shoreline of Clew Bay. The site is in an area of sandstone and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was unfound in 1997.

MO057

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
David O'Dowd and Christine Grant reported a shell midden at this site in 1993. It contained shells and charcoal. It was not located by Christ Corlett in 1994 or 1997 (NMS: MA05141).

Catalogue ID: MO058
Site: Oldhead, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA086-018 **ITM:** 483338, 782525 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 1994, 1995, 1997
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Old Head on the southern shoreline of Clew Bay in an area of conglomerate and sandstone.
Exposure: The site was seen in section in 1997.

MO058

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.33m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
David O'Dowd showed this site to Chris Corlett in 1994. A piece of struck chert was identified on this visit. Corlett again visited the site in 1995 and 1997. Another piece of chert and a flint chip were discovered in 1995 (NMS: MA05146). The midden itself measured 2.2m long and 0.05–0.15m thick. It was primarily made up of limpets with winkle and mussel shells also present. Bone, fire cracked rocks, and charcoal were also noted (Corlett 1997, 81).

Catalogue ID: MO059
Site: Killadangan, Oughaval, Murrisk

SMR: MA087-037003 **ITM:** 495517, 782076 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1967; Survey 1984
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found within the enclosure MA987-037001 on the south side of the eastern end of Westport Bay. It is in an area of schist and volcanic bedrock.
Exposure: This site was seen in evidence in 1984.

MO059

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1045–1462 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	1120±90 BP; 1056–1462 AD (Hel-2065) winkle 1140±90 BP; 1045–1449 AD (Hel-2064) oyster				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.31m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mr. Jackson visited the site in 1967 and reported it to Prof. Mitchell in 1983. Jackson noted shells of oyster, winkle, cockle, scallops, limpets, and razor shells. He also noted bones. The midden measured 9in–12in (0.229m–0.305m). Mitchell visited the site in 1984. He collected ten bone fragments which were handed over to Vincent Butler for identification. Three bones were identifiable to species: two from a neo-natal pig and one from a calf (NMS: MA05201). A bird bone was identified as a mistle thrush by Mr. O'Sullivan. The molluscs included mussels, winkles, limpets, clams, cockles, and oysters.

Catalogue ID: MO060
Site: Rossbeg, Oughaval, Murrisk

SMR: MA087-075 **ITM:** 497120, 783979 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on a spit of land projecting into Wesport Bay from the east in an area of limestone and mudstone.
Exposure: The site was covered by a pumping station after 1993.

MO060

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Gerry Walsh reported midden evidence exposed in section at this site in 1993. He also notes a layer of charcoal. Rossbeg Pumping Station No. 1 was proposed to go in at this site (NMS: MA05260).

Catalogue ID: MO061
Site: Dooghmakeon, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA095-001 **ITM:** 474794, 778772 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1991; Survey 1997, 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Sruhir Strand near where the Carrownisky River enters the Atlantic in an area of limestone, pelite, psammite, and tuff bedrock geology.

Exposure: Severe storm damage was noted at the site in 2014.

MO061

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Middens were noted here in 1991. This particular midden layer was revisited in 1997 and was described as 10m long and 0.2m thick. It contained shells of winkles, limpets, and occasional mussels. Fire cracked rocks, charcoal and bone were also noted. The site was further reported in 2014 after severe storm damage (NMS: MA06129).

Catalogue ID: MO062
Site: Dooghmakeon, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA095-032002 **ITM:** 474949, 778588 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant unknown
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Sruhir Strand near where the Carrownisky River enters the Atlantic in an area of limestone, pelite, psammite, and tuff bedrock geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

MO062

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record, but no information was published.

Catalogue ID: MO063
Site: Dooghmakeon, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA095-033 **ITM:** 474852, 778960 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located just south of the area marked as 'White Strand' on the 1919 OS 6-inch map. This is in the west-facing shoreline of Dooghmekeon Strand. The site is in an area of limestone, pelite, psammite, and tuff geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 2014.

MO063

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	40m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$40m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The midden was exposed in section for approximately 40m with a maximum thickness of approximately 1m. Shells, bone, and stone were seen within a sandy matrix. Limpets and winkles were among the shells identified in the midden (O'Shaughnessy 2014).

Catalogue ID: MO064
Site: Kinnadoohy, Kilgeever, Murrisk

SMR: MA105-003003 **ITM:** 473490, 772370 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Lowland West
Research Methods: Informant 1990; Survey 1994, 1997
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site was found between Legha beg and Galbeg to the south of Barnabaun Point. It is in an area of conglomerate, mudstone, sandstone, tuff bedrock.

Exposure: The midden was noted in section in 1997.

MO064

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	$0.3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Michael Holland reported bone and limpet shells visible in section at this site in 1990. He also noted hut sites visible on the southern end of the promontory. The site was visited in 1994 and 1997 for recording of the enclosure on the promontory. The midden was still present during these visits (NMS: MA06800). Photographs show the midden to measure approximately 1.5–2.0m in length and 0.15m thick. It abuts part of the promontory walling exposed in section.

Catalogue ID: MO065
Site: Bailey Mór, Inis Gé Thuaidh, Kilmore, Erris

SMR: MA023-011 **ITM:** 456919, 823043 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1945; Dating 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on Inis Gé Thuaidh, an island off the west coast of An Geata Mór. It is in an area of schist bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was present in 2018.

MO065

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	660–819 AD				
Method:	Artefact, Radiocarbon (shell), Stratigraphy				
C14:	1793±30 BP; 450–762 AD (UB-7023) dog whelk 1827±29 BP; 421–716 AD (UB-4217) dog whelk				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
The monastic settlement at Inis Gé Thuaidh, or Inishkea North, Co. Mayo was first surveyed in 1937 by Françoise Henry, who recorded 'a mound at least 60 feet high, and about 500 feet in diameter, made of a mixture of animal bones, shells and sand' with small structural remains and engraved slabs on top. This mound, known as Bailey Mór (MO065), was partially excavated the next year by Henry (1945, 131).

Though at first appearance the mound could have been mistaken as one 'gigantic kitchen midden,' it was the result of multiple hearths and waste areas being trampled into the dune following the ruin of the structures (Henry 1945, 132). These structures were compared to the beehive huts seen as Skellig Michael (*ibid.* 134–5). The shells found associated with these structures in the unconsolidated dune were primarily limpet and winkle with some dog whelk, whelk, scallop, and flat winkle (*ibid.* 154–5). The engraved slabs are the most recognisably dateable structures on the island and, based on the art style, are estimated to date from the 7th or 8th century AD (*ibid.* 152). Dog whelks in a broken state were seen eroding from the side of Baileymor

during research into an Early Christian Settlement by Greene. These shells were dated (Chapple 2018).

Catalogue ID: MO066
Site: Dugort, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 467500, 808900 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1893; 1894
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the northern shoreline of Achill Island in an area of schist geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1894.

MO066

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mr Sheridan notified Knowles of shell middens on Achill Island in 1893. Knowles visited these sites in 1894. He excavated portions of the old ground surface on the shore near Dugort and found hammerstones, lithic flakes, bones, and shells. The shells and bones were described as being similar to those found at Horn Head, Ballyness, and Bunbeg in County Donegal (Knowles 1895, 652). These were described as containing primarily shells of *Patella, Littorina, Cardium, Mytilus,* and *Ostrea* (Knowles and Newton 1891, 616).

Catalogue ID: MO067*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 469703, 809584 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.
Exposure: This site was actively eroding in 2020.

MO067

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	0.19m
Area:	$9m^2$	**Volume:**	$1.71m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was found to the south of house remains in 2020. It contained many crushed shells, mostly of limpet and winkle. A baked clay-like material was noted beneath the section

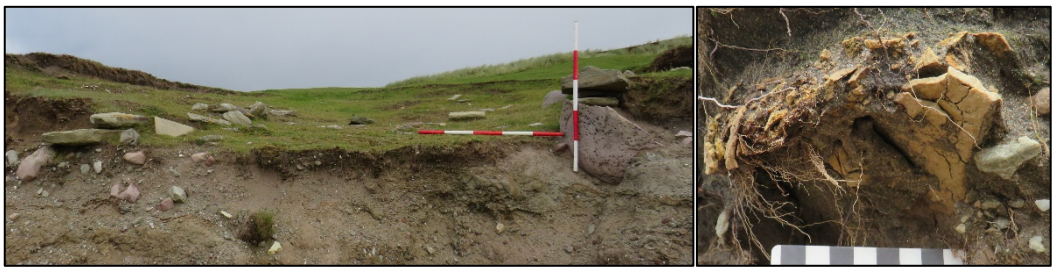


Figure MO.4: Left: Section face showing house walls on left and right of photograph. Right: Baked clay inclusion.

Catalogue ID: MO068*
Site: Caraun Point, Tóin an tSeanbhaile, Achill, Burrishoole

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 469747, 809596 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is located on Caraun Point along with many other midden deposits, a cashel (MO043-004001), a children's burial ground (MA043-004004), and multiple house structures. The point is on the north side of Achill Island in an area of psammite, quartzite, and schist geology.
Exposure: This site was actively eroding in 2020.

MO068A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.07m
Area:	0.28m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

MO068B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.06m
Area:	0.12m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was seen in section in 2020 during the author's survey. Two thin lenses of shells including limpets and winkles were seen 0.2m apart in the section face.



Figure MO.5: Section face as seen in 2020.

County Sligo

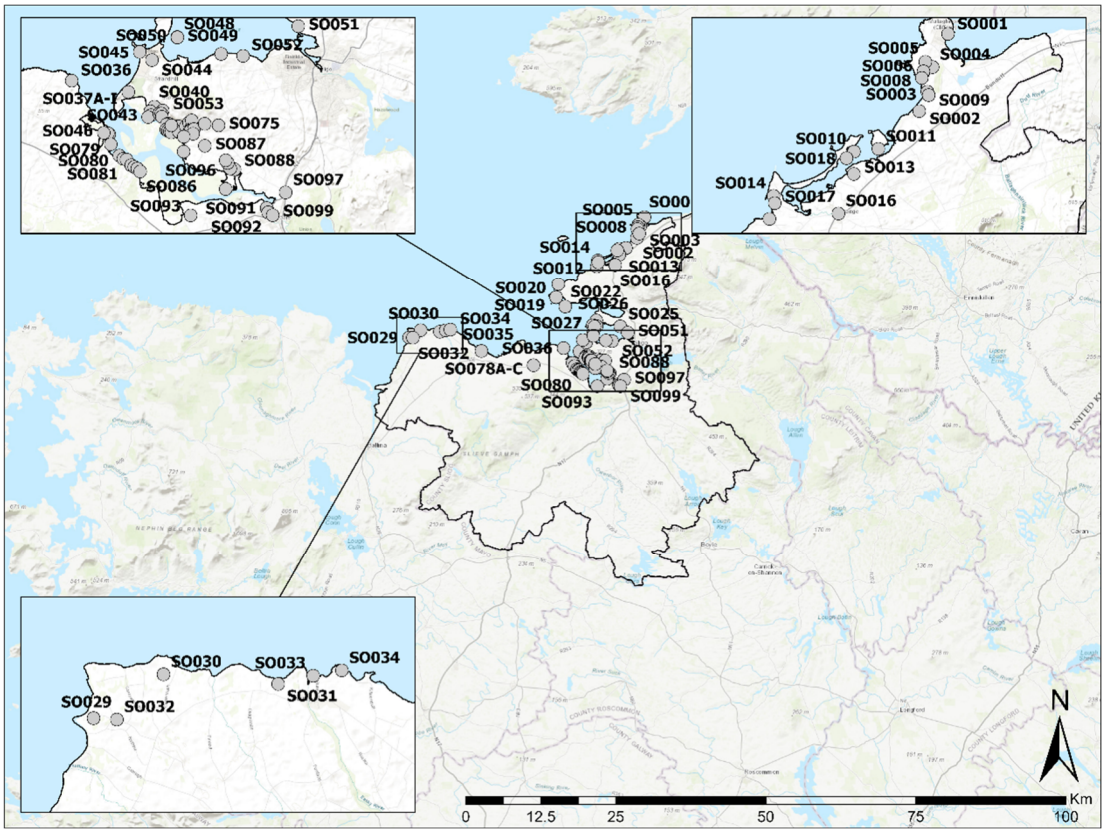


Figure SO.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Sligo.

Catalogue ID: SO001
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-025 **ITM:** 570800, 857500 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1967
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located on the Mullaghmore peninsula overlooking Donegal Bay. This is in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1967.

SO001

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1967, flint artefacts were acquired by the National Museum. These were found within a black patch within a shell midden. Seven pottery sherds making up one vessel were also acquired from the site (Lucas 1970, 165).

Catalogue ID: SO002
Site: Mullaghmore West, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-038 **ITM:** 569522, 854076 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on a western-facing shore of Sligo Bay in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1966–7.

SO002

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO002 was the southernmost site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07106).

Catalogue ID: SO003
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-039 **ITM:** 569877, 854939 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along the Mullaghmore West shoreline in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1967.

SO003

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO003 was approximately 1km north-northeast from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07107).

Catalogue ID: SO004
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-040 **ITM:** 570120, 856024 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found less than 1 km inland of the Mullaghmore West shoreline in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This midden was last reported in 1967.

SO004

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO004 was approximately 2km north-northeast from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07108).

Catalogue ID: SO005
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-041 **ITM:** 569795, 856259 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found less than 1 km inland of the Mullaghmore West shoreline and approximately 100 metres from a children's burial ground (SL002-030). The site is in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1967.

SO005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO005 was approximately 2.2km north from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07109).

Catalogue ID: SO006
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-042 **ITM:** 569705, 855781 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found less than 500 metres from the Mullaghmore West shoreline in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1967.

SO006

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO006 was approximately 1.7km north from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07110).

Catalogue ID: SO007
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-043 **ITM:** 569710, 855838 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found less than 500 metres from the Mullaghmore West shoreline in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1967.

SO007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO007 was approximately 1.8km north from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07111).

Catalogue ID: SO008
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-044 **ITM:** 569637, 855549 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along the Mullaghmore West shoreline in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1967.

SO008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO008 was approximately 1.5km north from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07112).

Catalogue ID: SO009
Site: Mullaghmore, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-045 **ITM:** 569940, 854789 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1966-7
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found near the Mullaghmore West shoreline in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone bedrock.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1967.

SO009

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mrs. Jill Tritton collected over 450 artefacts from the Mullaghmore sandhills in 1966–7 which were acquired by the National Museum. She referenced finding these within eight different midden sites which she mapped. SO009 was approximately 0.8km north-northeast from SO002, the southern-most site. Finds from the collection included lithics, metal ornaments, and post medieval pottery (NMS: SL07113).

Catalogue ID: SO010
Site: Conor's Island, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-054 **ITM:** 566622, 852280 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the east side of Conor's Island on the north-east side of the Streedagh peninsula, facing south-east. This is in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was identified in section in 2009.

SO010

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A layer of shells is exposed intermittently for approximately 10m in the sand flats. It has a thickness of 0.1–0.2m and is made up primarily of oysters and cockles. The full extent is unclear (Kytmannow *et al.* 2009).

Catalogue ID: SO011
Site: Dernish Island, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL002-057 **ITM:** 567708, 852400 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2010
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a land-edge cliff on the SE side of Dernish Island, directly east of a ringfort (SL002-037001-). It is in an area of mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2010.

SO011

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A thin layer of shells was noted here exposed in section for a distance of approximately 2m (Kytmannow *et al.* 2010).

Catalogue ID: SO012
Site: Ballyconnell, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL004-031 **ITM:** 556449, 846284 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2017
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on a shoreline cliff above an expanse of limestone rocks extending out into the sea. It is next to a promontory fort (SL004-003). It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was noted in section in 2017.

SO012

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$4m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A dense layer of shells was noted in section here measuring 0.2–0.4m thick and between 8–10m long. It contained primarily limpet shells with a small, dark layer of winkles directly above the primary layer. A local informant reported that the nearby field was previously used as a summer transhumance site for cattle grazing. The midden could relate to this activity (O'Shaughnessy 2017).

Catalogue ID: SO013
Site: Moneygold, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL005-002003 **ITM:** 566618, 851290 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a field 300 metres to the west of the Grange River in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: No shells were noted at the site after 1991.

SO013

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was first surveyed in 1991 to investigate the Moneygold cashel (SL005-002001-). The surveyor noted three holes in the northeast area of the site which he interpreted as a possible souterrain. The sides of these holes contained clusters of shells. A later survey made no mention of the shells and interpreted the holes as badger disturbance (NMS: SL00206).

Catalogue ID: SO014
Site: Streedagh, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL005-018 **ITM:** 563045, 850318 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1962; Survey 1991, 2003
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the exposed face of sand dune, facing south-west towards the Trawgar Beach. It is in an area of mudstone geology.
Exposure: No midden material was noted at the site in 2003.

SO014

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.91m
Area:	$9.1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Sligo Field Club visited the site in 1962 and noted a dark layer containing midden material including shells, bones, and fire cracked rocks. This layer measured approximately 10ft (3.048m) in length and up to 2–3ft (0.61–0.914m) in thickness. A hearth feature was noted as a particularly thick, central section containing charcoal fragments and fire cracked rocks. It was noted at this time that the site was in a state of constant erosion. A hammerstone was found in the midden material among the fire cracked rocks (NMS: SL00230).

The site was again surveyed in 1991. The eroding traces of a midden was identified measuring 10m in length. The midden contained sea and land shells along with butchered bone. The site was then surveyed in 2003. No midden material was seen *in situ* at this time, but shells and fire cracked rocks were noted in areas of slumped sand. The area contained this material measured approximately 8m by 8m in plan (NMS: SL00230).

Catalogue ID: SO015A-E
Site: Staad Abbey, Agharrow, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL005-022004 **ITM:** 562861, 849298 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1991; Excavation 1993, 2000-1
License Numbers: 93E0110, 00E0235
Number of Deposits: 5

Landscape: This site is found in an eroding cliff face, oriented north-west to the shoreline. It is 10 metres north of Staad Abbey church (SL005-022001). It is in an area of mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site has undergone three seasons of excavation in 1993 and 2000-1.

SO015A

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	1430–1650 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bones), Stratigraphy				
Length:	40m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.2m
Area:	48m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO015B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO015C

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO015D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO015E

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The midden was first reported in 1991 as a layer measuring 0.7m thick and up to 40m long. Sea and land snails were noted along with bone, charcoal, and fire cracked rocks within a brown-grey matrix (NMS: SL00238). The site was then investigated further by Finbar McCormick as part of the Staad Abbey excavations. The midden was analysed in 1993, 2000, and 2001.

Due to increased erosion, the midden was investigated in 1993. At this time, it measured 25m in length and the primary midden layer had a maximum thickness of 1.2m. During the investigation, 3m of the section face was cleaned and sampled (McCromick 1993, 2).

Catalogue ID: SO016
Site: Grange, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL005-035 **ITM:** 565929, 849539 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 2009
License Numbers: 09E0263
Number of Deposits: 15

Landscape: This site is located at the site of an unclassified castle.in an area of mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavation in 2009.

SO016

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was found on the site of a castle and a post medieval church with medieval pottery near the midden and a pipe stem and 19th /20th century possible milk cooling dish sherd found. A total of 15 midden deposits were reported from the excavation in 2009 (Timoney 2009).

Catalogue ID: SO017
Site: Streedagh, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL005-128001 **ITM:** 563100, 850000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1887
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is near Trawgar Beach in an area of mudstone geology.
Exposure: No trace of this midden was noted in 1991.

SO017

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
William Knowles visited this site in 1887 and noted several hut sites and middens. The middens were described as similar in character to similar 'old surface(s)' in the sand hills visited by Knowles containing shells, implements, and bone within a black matrix. He located two hammerstones, an anvil stone, a quartz core, and the top of a quern (Knowles 1998, 174 and 183). The site was visited in 1991, but no trace of hut sites or midden material was noted (NMS: SL00373).

Catalogue ID: SO018
Site: Conor's Island, Ahamlish, Carbury

SMR: SL005-194 **ITM:** 566287, 851991 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: 09E0174
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in an eroding land-edge on the south-east side of Conor's Island, facing the tidal channel. It is in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was noted in section in 2009.

SO018

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	4349–4172 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Radiocarbon (other)				
C14:	3370±43 BP; 1862–1532 BC (UBA-21147) 3596±30 BP; 2034–1831 BC (UBA-21145) 3598±31 BP; 2035–1830 BC (UBA-21144) 3924±31 BP; 2557–2296 BC (UBA-21146) 4765±38 BP; 3639–3381 BC (UBA-21143) 5403±25 BP; 4338–4172 BC (UBA-14434) charcoal 5446±27 BP; 4349–4250 BC (UBA-14433) charcoal				
Length:	12m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	$3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was sampled as part of a project targeting middens on Sligo tidal islands. This site measured 12m long and 0.25m thick in 2009 and was radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic.

Catalogue ID: SO019
Site: Horse Island, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL007-045 **ITM:** 556058, 844045 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: 09E0174
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on south side of Horse Island in an exposed section. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was extant in 2009.

SO019

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site is one of the three middens (SO019, SO020, and SO021) recorded on Horse Island by the Sligo Island Research Project team (NMS: SL07234). This site is approximately 57.5m southwest of the largest midden (SO020). Two sunken hollows above these middens were interpreted as possible hut sites with diameters between 8–9m. This midden may be part of a large midden system made up of all three middens on Horse Island.

In 2009, the Sligo Island Research Project carried out a survey and sampling strategy to include this midden. The midden contained shells and fire cracked rocks (NMS: SL07234). This midden was not analysed with the other two Horse Island middens but is most likely relatedc.

Catalogue ID: SO020
Site: Horse Island, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL007-046 **ITM:** 556107, 844075 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: 09E0174
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the east side of Horse Island in an exposed section in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen in section in 2009.

SO020

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	5.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	5.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site is one of the three middens (SO019, SO020, and SO021) recorded on Horse Island by the Sligo Island Research Project team (NMS: SL07235). This site is approximately 50m west of the largest midden (SO020). Two sunken hollows above these middens were interpreted as possible hut sites with diameters between 8–9m. This midden may be part of a large midden system made up of all three middens on Horse Island.

In 2009, the Sligo Island Research Project carried out a survey and sampling strategy to include this midden. The midden measured approximately 5.5m in length and up to approximately 1m thick based on section drawing. The midden contained shells of winkles and limpets, land snails, bone, charred grain and cereal chaff, fire cracked rocks, lithic debitage, and an iron nail. The bones were identified as primarily cow with some sheep/goat, bird, and cod fish. The charred grains produced an Early Medieval radiocarbon date (NMS: SL07235).

Catalogue ID: SO021
Site: Horse Island, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL007-047 **ITM:** 556063, 844084 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: 09E0174
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the north side of Horse Island in an exposed section in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was exposed in section in 2009.

SO021

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Artefact				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	$1m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site is the largest of the three middens (SO019, SO020, and SO021) recorded on Horse Island by the Sligo Island Research Project team (NMS: SL07236). Two sunken hollows above these middens were interpreted as possible hut sites with diameters between 8–9m. This midden may be part of a large midden system made up of all three middens on Horse Island.

In 2009, the Sligo Island Research Project carried out a survey and sampling strategy to include this midden. The midden measured approximately 4m in length with a 10cm gap in materials and up to approximately 0.25m thick based on section drawing. The midden contained shells, bone, fire cracked rocks, charcoal, and lithics including a hollow scraper. The hollow scraper was dated to the Neolithic while a sample of charcoal produced an Early Medieval radiocarbon date (NMS: SL07236).

Catalogue ID: SO022
Site: Raghly, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL007-049 **ITM:** 557601, 842536 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the north shoreline of the peninsula of Raghly in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2014.

SO022

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	$0.25m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was exposed in section in 2014 measuring approximately 1m in length and 0.25m thick. The midden material may have been contained within a pit-like feature given its regular sub-rectangular shape. It contained winkles and limpets with occasional razor shells and mussels (NMS: SL07335).

Catalogue ID: SO023
Site: Coney Island, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL008-099 **ITM:** 562246, 839407 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1985
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the north-east end of Coney Island in Sligo Bay in an area of limestone and mudstone.
Exposure: This site was unfound in 2004.

SO023

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Local informants reported a midden at this site near traditional oyster beds. This information was reflected in Synge's map of the area in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). They were not seen at that time (NMS: SL00667) or during survey in 2004. The 2004 survey of the area also found no local tradition pertaining to such a site remained.

Catalogue ID: SO024
Site: Oyster Island, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL008-101 **ITM:** 562733, 839381 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a vertical scarp overlooking shoreline on the north-west end of Oyster Island. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The midden was seen in section in 2014.

SO024

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$9m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was marked on the 1940–41 OS 6-inch map as a 'Kitchen Midden.' The midden was visited in 2004 and measured approximately 30m in length with a thickness of 0.1–0.3m. It was primarily made up of oyster with some limpet shells (NMS: SL00669).

Catalogue ID: SO025
Site: Ballincar, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL008-197 **ITM:** 566751, 839227 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Dating program 2001; Construction disturbance 2003
License Numbers: 03E0112
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a road-side fence a few metres north of R291 in an area of limestone, marble, psammite, quartzite, and volcanics.
Exposure: This site was disturbed by construction work in 2003.

SO025

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1206–811 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	3148±45 BP; 1206–811 BC (UB-4681) shell				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Martin Timoney reported that roadworks had cut through an oyster midden at this site prior to a pre-development survey took place in 2003 (Timoney 2003). Peter Woodman had previously taken a sample for radiocarbon dating in 2001. This returned a Bronze Age date (NMS: SL07222).

Catalogue ID: SO026*
Site: Rosses Upper, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL008-203 **ITM:** 562784, 840220 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 2015; Survey 2015, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found at the north end of the smaller beach at Rosses Point, in an exposed face of the dunes facing west. This site is in an area of limestone, mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was heavily eroded in 2020.

SO026

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	18m	**Width:**	15m	**Thickness:**	0.13m
Area:	270m^2	**Volume:**	35.1m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported in 2015 to the MASC project by a group of coastal clean-up volunteers. This was then surveyed by an archaeology student from IT Sligo. The midden was exposed on a sandy erosion shelf. The deposit measured 3–5m in length, 0.05–0.1m thick, and had an exposed width of 1–2m. It contained oyster and winkle shells with charcoal flecks (NMS: SL07359).

Survey
In 2020, the site was heavily eroded in a very orange clay. There were obvious areas of walking on top of the site. The most *in situ* section is under a grass slump at the south end of a U-shaped cut. The site measured 18m by 15m in plan and had a section of 0.13m thick. Possible charcoal was noted. Shells were almost all of oyster with some winkles.



Figure SO.2: Left: Midden in section. Right: Midden in plan.

Catalogue ID: SO027*
Site: Coney Island, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL008-204 **ITM:** 562187, 839450 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2015, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in the intertidal zone on the north-east shoreline of Coney Island in Sligo Harbour in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure:

SO027

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	200m^2	**Volume:**	20m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The *fulacht fiadh* (SL014-291----) was visited for investigation several times during 2015. During topographical survey of the intertidal zone around the site, Dr. James Bonsall noted this midden for the first time. It measured 20m in length, 1–5m in width, and between 0.03–0.1m thick. The midden had areas containing only oyster shells, areas containing only winkle shells, and areas containing a mixture of the two. Charcoal flecks were seen throughout the midden. One piece of possible chert debitage was noted. Directly adjacent to the midden were fire cracked rocks, which may be more directly related to the *fluacht fiadh* (NMS: SL07368).

Four days after this initial report, the site was again visited by Jane O'Shaughnessy for the National Monuments Service. At this time, the midden was again mostly concealed. A concentration of potentially burnt winkles with a few oyster shells and charcoal fragments was still visible along with a smaller concentration of oyster shells. The visible extent of the winkle concentration was approximately 0.3m by 0.2m in plan. The north-western extent of the visible

remains, it was noted that the midden appears to overlap the fire cracked rocks associated with the *fulacht fiadh* (NMS: SL07368).

Survey

The midden material was seen within a mudbank in 2020. It measured approximately 10m by 16m in plan with a small number of shells seen in section. All of the shells were that of oyster.



Figure SO.3: Left: Detail of shells. Right: Spread of shells as seen in 2020.

Catalogue ID: SO028
Site: Oyster Island, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL008-207 **ITM:** 562820, 839254 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2009
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the south shoreline at the west end of Oyster Island, just outside an enclosure site (SL008-208). This is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 2009.

SO028

Period:	Iron Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
Length:	50m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	$30m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
During a survey of the island of Sligo Bay for the Heritage Council, this midden was identified. It was made up of densely packed oyster shells and was intermittently exposed in section for approximately 50m. It had a maximum thickness of 0.6m. A radiocarbon sample was dated to the second century AD (O'Shaughnessy 2018c).

Catalogue ID: SO029
Site: Rathlee, Easky, Tireragh

SMR: SL010-003002 **ITM:** 531552, 837390 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is 500 metres east north-east of Rathlee Head in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site had been destroyed before 1993.

SO029

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1993, a levelled enclosure (SL010-003001-) was visited for the National Monuments Service, the landowner reported that it was levelled during his youth, and he remembered three or four large stones being found in its centre along with a midden of seashells (NMS: SL00854).

Catalogue ID: SO030
Site: Carrownrush, Easky, Tireragh

SMR: SL011-004004 **ITM:** 533499, 838602 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: RMP 1998
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found at an enclosure (SL011-004002-) inside an early medieval house site (SL011-004003-) 500 metres south of Carrownrush Point. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone.
Exposure: No midden evidence was noted in 2003.

SO030

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Record of Monuments and Places (1998) listed a midden at an enclosure (SL011-004002-), but the source of this information was not recorded, and no midden evidence was noted during a survey of the site in 2003.

Catalogue ID: SO031

Site: Castletown, Easky, Tireragh

SMR: SL011-014002 **ITM:** 536681, 838339 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Highland West

Research Methods: RMP unknown; Survey 2003

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found inside a ringfort (SL011-014001-) 100 metres east of Ballybeg River. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: No shells were noted in 2003, though a mound which may have contained the shells was seen.

SO031

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.7m	**Width:**	3.7m	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	13.69m^2	**Volume:**	5.48m^3		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

The Record of Monuments and Places listed a midden to the northeast of centre of a ringfort (SL011-014001-). During a survey of the area in 2003, no shells were visible, but a grassed over mound of earth and stone was assumed to be the recorded midden. This mound measured 0.4m in height with a base diameter of 3.7m and a top diameter of 1m (NMS: SL00914).

Catalogue ID: SO032
Site: Rathlee, Easky, Tireragh

SMR: SL011-025002 **ITM:** 532200, 837353 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1989
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found east south-east of the coastline at the nearest point in an enclosed pasture, just north-east of a signal tower (SL011-025001-). It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was unfound in 1993.

SO032

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Mary Timoney reported a 'kitchen midden' to the northeast of the signal tower (SL011-025001-) in 1989. The midden was not located during survey in 1993 (NMS: SL00927).

Catalogue ID: SO033
Site: Bunowna, Easky, Tireragh

SMR: SL011-100 **ITM:** 537653, 838566 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1969; Survey 2003
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in an earth and rock facing north from a nearby towerhouse (SL011-020---). It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen in section in 2003.

SO033

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	4m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.08m
Area:	$0.32m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A chert flake with secondary working was acquired by the National Museum in 1969 from a section of exposed occupation debris including bones and shells (1972, 188). On inspection in 2003, the exposed layer was seen intermittently for approximately 85m between the tower house (SL011-020----) and the outflow of the Easky River. The primary concentration of the midden material was seen at the mouth of the river and measured 4m in length and 0.08m. It contained winkle and mussel shells in a dark band of soil (NMS: SL01014).

Catalogue ID: SO034
Site: Sraheens, Easky, Tireragh

SMR: SL011-124 **ITM:** 538449, 838712 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: RMP 1995
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: Site located in a level pasture near a north facing shoreline. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: No midden was not found in 2003 or 2013.

SO034

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (1995) at the northern boundary of a large rectangular field to the south of a rocky shoreline. A mapping error saw this site moved in the ASI database to a pasture approximately 300m south of the originally marked location. The latter was surveyed in 2003 and no midden evidence was visible. A survey of the area was carried out in 2013 to attempt to establish the correct location of the site, but again no midden evidence was located (NMS: SL01039).

Catalogue ID: SO035
Site: Carrowmably, Kilmacshalgan, Tireragh

SMR: SL012-124 **ITM:** 543631, 835155 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2014
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in section atop a cliff at the west end of a shingle beach. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen in section in 2014.

SO035

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	2.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.38m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was visited in 2014 and measured approximately 2.5m long and between 0.1–0.15m thick. It contained winkle and limpet shells, a single animal bone, and a clay pipe bowl. The midden may be associated with the cottage located approximately 10m to its west (NMS: SL01210).

Catalogue ID: SO036
Site: Skibbolecorragh, Skreen, Tireragh

SMR: SL013-026003 **ITM:** 557315, 835637 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1993, 1995
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is found in a pasture rise facing north-east towards the shoreline, 30 metres south south-east of an enclosure (SL013-026001-) It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was visible in plan in 1995.

SO036

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	7m	**Width:**	7m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	49m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1993, this feature was noted as a low, grassed over, stony mound and interpreted as a field clearance heap to the south of an enclosure (SL013-026001-). On a second visit in 1995, the mound had been removed, exposing a roughly circular spread of small and medium sized stones within a dark soil with shell and animal bones. The spread had a diameter of approximately 7m. Many of the stones were fire cracked rocks. In the northwest quadrant of the spread, a concentration of shells was noted measuring 3m by 2m in plan. This was made up primarily of limpet shells with some winkle and mussel shells also visible. In the same area, bones and charcoal fragments were noted. Some of the bones showed evidence of burning. Animal bones throughout the spread and midden concentration included cattle, sheep/goat, fish, and bird. A few hazelnut shells were also noted (NMS: SL01255).

Catalogue ID: SO037A-I*
Site: Shelly Valley, Carrowdough, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-032 **ITM:** 559984, 835106 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1984; Survey 1989, 2003, 2020; geophysics and sampling 2015
License Numbers: 08E0667, 15R0053, 15E0235
Number of Deposits: 9

Landscape: This site is found at the base of a large steep-sided valley known as "Shelly Valley", eroded out of the sand dunes on the peninsula. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: Shell midden evidence was seen during survey in 2020.

SO037A

Period:	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1455–1800 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (bone), Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	250±25 BP; 1524–1800 AD (UGAMS-24423) pony bone 370±20 BP; 1455–1630 AD (UGAMS-27125) charcoal				
Length:	27m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	2.5m
Area:	540m^2	**Volume:**	1350m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO037B

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	6m	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	48m^2	**Volume:**	28.8m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO037C

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	6m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	0.7m
Area:	30m^2	**Volume:**	21m^3		

Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO037D

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14m	**Width:**	8m	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	112m^2	**Volume:**	89.6m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO037E

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	400m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO037F

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	100m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO037G

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	1.5m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO037H

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	9.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.09m
Area:	0.89m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO037I

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	7m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.11m
Area:	0.77m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

A midden was reported to the National Museum in 1984 consisting of shells and bones (NMI: 1984:136a-c). In 1989, Martin Timoney reported that hearths and midden sites are exposed periodically in the area due to shifting sands. In 2003, Mark Keegan recorded seven areas of exposed midden material in an area measuring approximately 400m by 200m in plan (NMS: SL01263).

Area 1 was a low ovular mound measuring 6m by 8m in plan and 0.6m thick. It was primarily made up of winkles with occasional oyster shells. It contained fire cracked rocks and bones of primarily cattle and sheep/goat with butcher marks. An area of charcoal stained sand was noted at the summit of the mound, perhaps indicating a hearth feature. Area 2 was also a low ovular mound measuring 5m by 6m in plan and 0.7m thick. It was primarily made up of winkle, oyster, and limpet shells. Fire cracked rocks and bone were noted within the midden material. Area 3 was another low ovular mound measuring 6.5m by 10m in plan and 0.8m thick. It was primarily made up of winkle and oyster shells. Fire cracked rocks were noted within the midden material. An area of charcoal stained sand was noted at the summit of the mound, perhaps indicating a hearth feature. Area 4 was another low ovular mound measuring 8m by 14m in plan and 0.8m thick. It was primarily made

up of winkle shells with occasional oyster and limpet shells. It contained fire cracked rocks and bones of primarily cattle and sheep/goat with butchery marks. A deep area of charcoal was noted at the summit of the mound surrounded by a setting of rounded beach stones with an internal diameter of 0.2m. The shells and bones around this hearth feature show evidence of burning. Area 5 was a spread of midden material measuring 20m by 20m in plan. It was primarily made up of winkle, oyster, and limpet shells. Fire cracked rocks and patches of charcoal were noted within the material. Area 6 was also a spread of material measuring 10m by 10m in plan. It was primarily made up of winkle, oyster, and limpet shells. Fire cracked rocks were noted within the material. Area 7 was another spread of material measuring 10m by 10m in plan. It was primarily made up of winkle, oyster, and limpet shells. Fire cracked rocks were noted within the material (Napora 2017).

In 2015, geophysical surveys and coring took place to further investigate the site. Ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, and magnetic susceptibility were all used to survey the area. Ten cores were obtained using an 8cm bucket auger. The cores focused on both visually substantial shell deposits and anomalies indicated by the geophysical surveys. Cores 1, 2, and 8 were taken from the most substantial midden at the site. Cores 3, 4, 5, and 10 were taken to investigate geophysical anomalies. Core 6 investigated a hearth feature. Cores 7 and 9 investigated shell lenses (Napora 2017).

Shells at the site were identified as winkle, oyster, limpet, cockle, mussel, carpet shell, flat winkle, flat topshell, rayed trough shell, barnacle, and land snails. Winkles and limpets were the dominant species at all but one core. Cockles were dominant in Core 2. Bones were only surface collected and included five mammal bone fragments (Napora 2017).

Survey

Two new deposits were noted during the author's survey of the site in 2020. One deposit measured 9.5m long and was primarily made up of oysters with a few cockles and winkles. One limpet was also noted within midden spread. The deposit measured approximately 0.09m thick.

The second deposit contained cockles, winkles, and oysters with a cluster of winkles located approximately 1.5m north of the southern end. The deposit measured

7m long and 0.11m thick. One fire cracked rock was noted in section along with a possible fire cracked rock, a bone, and mussel shells in the slump material.



Figure SO.4: Left: Detail of shells in section face. Right: Sample of sectionface of the second survey midden.

The third midden survey was the largest shell midden reported previous. It measured 27m long north to south and 20m wide at the base of the mound. The mound measured approximately 2.5m high. Winkles, oysters, and limpets were the primary shell species. Cockles and whelks were also noted. A concentration of cockles were noted on the west side of the mound. Bones and fire cracked rocks were noted, though none were found *in situ.*

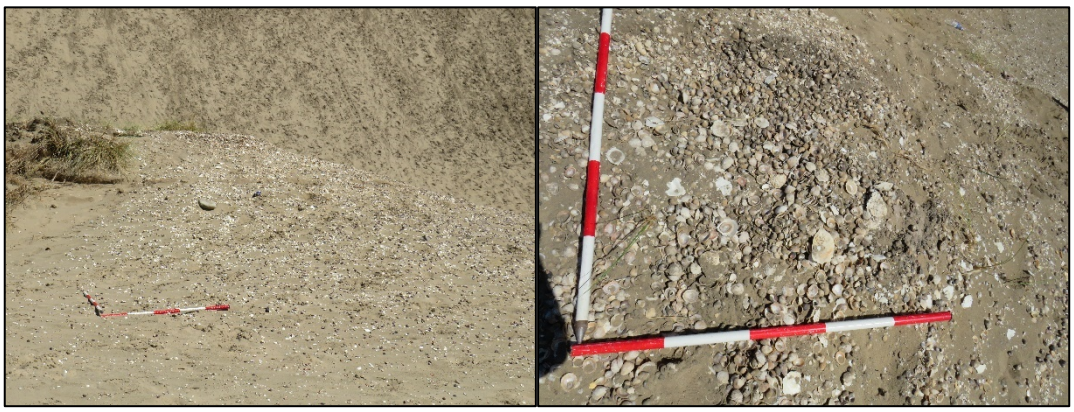


Figure SO.5: The largest midden at Shelly Valley. Left: The shell mound in 2020. Right: a sample section of the midden.

Catalogue ID: SO038
Site: Ballinlig, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL013-087001 **ITM:** 559085, 833113 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1993, 1994, 2003
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in pasture at the south-east tip of Ballinlig point, situated just east of two hut sites (SL013-087003- and SL013-087004-). It is in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen in section in 2013.

SO038

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8.5m	**Width:**	6m	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	51m^2	**Volume:**	25.5m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). The site was surveyed in 1993 as an exposed layer of oyster shells. It measured approximately 8m in length and had an estimated width of approximately 6m. Its thickness ranged from 0.2–0.4m. The site was again visited in 1994 and had then been exposed to 8.5m in length and between 0.1–0.5m in thickness. Winkle and mussel shells were noted within the oyster layer along with charcoal flecks (NMS: SL01351).

The site was again surveyed in 2013 when it again measured approximately 8m in length and had a thickness of approximately 0.3m. This surveyed again estimated the width to approximately 6m beneath the sod. Winkles and cockles were noted within the oyster layer at this time (NMS: SL01351).

Catalogue ID: SO039
Site: Ballinlig, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL013-087002 **ITM:** 559021, 833159 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994, 2013
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a pasture on the north side of Ballinlig point in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2013.

SO039

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	15m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	$9m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). This particular midden was not recorded during a 1993 survey of the area but was recorded in 1994. At this time, it measured 15m in length and between 0.3–0.6m thick. It contained primarily oyster shells with some winkle and mussel shells also visible. Charcoal flecks were noted throughout the layer (NMS: SL01352).

The site was again visited in 2013. At this time, it could be seen in section for approximately 15m and measured between 0.15–0.2m thick. Winkle shells were noted in the primarily oyster-rich layer (NMS: SL01352).

Catalogue ID: SO040
Site: Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-088002 **ITM:** 561220, 834410 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1972
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a pasture 300 metres east north-east from the nearest shoreline of the Culeenamore Strand. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone.
Exposure: No midden remains were noted during a survey in 1994.

SO040

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A souterrain (SL013-088001-) was dug into this oyster midden according to M. A. Timoney in 1989 (NMS: SL01356). Timoney had originally investigated the site in. On surveying the site in 1994, no midden remains were noted, but evidence of the souterrain was still visible.

Catalogue ID: SO041A-E
Site: Settlement 15, Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-089002 **ITM:** 561020, 834196 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979; Excavation 1980-1
License Numbers: E000201
Number of Deposits: 5

Landscape: This site is found near the west facing shoreline of Culleenamore Strand. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was largely excavated in 1980-1.

SO041A

Period:	Iron Age		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	25m	**Width:**	20m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	500m^2	**Volume:**	500m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

SO041B

Period:	Chalcolithic		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	2454–2031 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	3780±60 BP; 2454–2031 BC (Lu-1759) charcoal				
Length:	8.5m	**Width:**	6m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	51m^2	**Volume:**	51m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO041C

Period:	Neolithic		**Date Grade:**	B	
Date:	3705–3106 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	4710±100 BP; 3705–3106 BC (St-7624) charcoal				
Length:	8.5m	**Width:**	6m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	51m^2	**Volume:**	51m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO041D

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	2847–393 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	2475±100 BP; 806–393 BC (Fra-63) charcoal 2980±60 BP; 1394–1016 BC (Lu-2225) charcoal 3045±100 BP; 1501–1016 BC (Fra-65) charcoal 3060±100 BP; 1509–1016 BC (Fra-60) charcoal 3970±75 BP; 2847–2206 BC (Lu-1948) charcoal				
Length:	36m	**Width:**	25m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	900m^2	**Volume:**	900m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO041E

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	653–1018 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	1210±100 BP; 653–1018 AD (Lu-1948) charcoal				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	15m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	300m^2	**Volume:**	300m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Settlement 15 was one of the fifteen settlement sites described and recorded by Swedish archaeologist, Göran Burenhult, during his work in the region of the Carrowmore Passage Tomb Cemetery. These settlements were described during his 1979 survey as 'platforms or other structures with high concentration of seashells' (Burenhult 1980, 87). This particular settlement was excavated in 1980–1. The settlement had two midden areas, described as an inner and outer midden. The total midden area measured up to 3m thick, 100m long, and 30m wide and was made up almost exclusively of oyster shells (Burenhult 1984, 68). There were three distinct activity layers defined by hearths in the outer midden. The upper strata of the outer midden, defined by a hearth between stratum 3 and 4, dated to the Iron Age (SO041A) and was 25m long, 20m wide, and up to 1m thick. The Bronze Age layers of the inner midden (SO041D) was 36m long, 25m wide, and up to 1m thick.

The Bronze Age activity found in the inner midden contained no cultural material beyond shells and charcoal. The Iron Age activity identified in the outer midden contained finds of chert, an iron nail, and a whetstone within the top 15cm. Pottery

sherds were found near the bottom of the layer. Animal bones and charcoal were also discovered throughout these stratum. The animal bones were found to primarily be that of cattle and pig. Bones of sheep/goat, deer, and dog were also identified. Deer remains included that of antler which are typically shed in the spring after the winter rutting season. It is not possible to say whether the antlers were gathered during this time or collected any time after the shedding occurred, but it does show that deer were in the surrounding area during the spring. All other animal remains were that of domesticates, perhaps indicating pastures were kept nearby. The abundance of oysters at the site indicates brackish water nearby with plentiful oyster beds. The growth patterns on the oysters suggested primarily winter harvesting. Limpets, winkles, mussels, cockles, and scallops were also found throughout the midden. The former three indicate rocky intertidal zones nearby while the latter two indicate sandy areas in the intertidal zone and nearshore to offshore.

The most striking find within the Iron Age activity of the outer midden was that of a child crouched inhumation within the midden itself. The grave was cut into the pre-existing shell matrix and was again covered by the shells. Burenhult dated the burial to the Iron Age with a glass bead found within the grave cut. There was also a single bronze earring next to the skeleton (Burenhult 1984, 331). The cut itself did not contain shells and must have been filled with sterile sediment prior to being covered with shells. Another explanation for the sterility around the remains may be that the deposition occurred within an organic container or bag, which allowed for finer particles to fill the pit, but did not allow for the shells to interfere. The use of an organic container to hold cremated remains was noted at Derrycraw, Co. Down and Timakeel, Co. Armagh (Large 2004; Chapple *et al.* 2009, 114–5).

Catalogue ID: SO042*
Site: Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-091 **ITM:** 561058, 834007 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1974; Map 1985; Survey 1994, 2004, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on a vertical face of a headland extending out into the bay from the south-east end of Culleenamore Strand. It is an area of limestone and mudstone.
Exposure:

SO042

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	70m	**Width:**	27m	**Thickness:**	0.99m
Area:	1890m^2	**Volume:**	1871.1m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was recorded at this site by Joyce Raftery in 1974 (NMS: SL01360). In 1985, Synge mapped two raised oyster beds in the Culleenamore area (Synge 1985, 128). The site was surveyed in 1994 and measured 52m long and 27m wide along a bend in the cliff face. Another stretch of what was assumed to be the same midden was noted 15m away from the 27m stretch and measured 8m in additional length. The midden measured 0.2–0.3m thick and primarily contained oyster shells with some winkle and mussel shells also present. Ash and charcoal were noted within the deposit (NMS: SL01360).

The site was again surveyed in 2004. At this time it measured approximately 70m in length and between 0.3–0.5m thick. Limpet shells were noted within the oyster-rich layer. Ash and charcoal was also visible within the midden (NMS: SL01360).

Survey

This midden was made up almost entirely of densely packed oyster shells. Mussels, cockles, winkles, and limpets were also noted along with a large chunk of charcoal. The full length of the entire midden was approximately 30m with a visible width of 4m.



Figure SO.6: Section faces of the Culleenamore midden in 2020.

Catalogue ID: SO043*
Site: Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-117 **ITM:** 560921, 833926 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1995, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the south-east end of a low point on the shore of Ballysadare Bay, south-west of a another midden site (SL013-091----). It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure:

SO043

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	19.5m	**Width:**	10m	**Thickness:**	1.6m
Area:	195m^2	**Volume:**	312m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was visited in 1995. It was a low, grassy mound with oysters, ash, and charcoal visible throughout. The mound measured 8–9m in diameter and 1.5–1.6m high (NMS: SL01392).



Figure SO.7: Detail of oyster mound in 2020.



Figure SO.8: Oyster mound as seen in 2020.

Survey

This site is made up almost completely of densely compact oyster shells. Some mussels were also noted with a limited number of winkles, cockles, and limpets. The deposit was estimated to measure 19.5m long, 10m wide, and 1.6m thick.

Catalogue ID: SO044
Site: Killaspugbrone, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-118 **ITM:** 561100, 836607 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map unknown
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found near the centre of Killaspug Point. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: Unknown.

SO044

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was noted on an ASI field map at this location (Stout 2013).

Catalogue ID: SO045
Site: Killaspugbrone, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL013-123 **ITM:** 560521, 836988 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2011
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found toward the north-west end of Killaspug Point. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted within a drain in 2011.

SO045

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10.6m	**Width:**	1m	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	$10.6m^2$	**Volume:**	$2.65m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Dr Tatjana Kytmannow reported a midden at this site made up of oysters and winkles at the Sligo Airport in 2011. Patrick O'Donovan then visited the site for survey. The midden measured approximately 10.6m long within a steep-sided, flat-bottomed drain measuring 1m in width. The midden filled the drain to a maximum thickness of 0.25m. The shells within the midden were identified as oyster, cockle, winkle, and limpet. Fire cracked rocks were also noted within the deposit (NMS: SL07184).

Catalogue ID: SO046
Site: Ballinlig, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL013-124 **ITM:** 558824, 833179 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2013
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found near the middle of the north shoreline at Ballinlig Point. It is in an area of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2013.

SO046

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.4m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden layer measuring 2m in length and 0.2m thick was noted exposed at this site. The layer was made up primarily of oyster shells with winkles and cockles also present (O'Shaughnessy 2013).

Catalogue ID: SO047
Site: Coney Island, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-003* **ITM:** 562461, 839206 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 2009; Dating 2009
License Numbers: 09E0174
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found at the edge of a headland on the north-east end of Coney Island. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was extant in 2009.

SO047

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Radiocarbon (other)				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.2m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was first recorded at this site by Synge who mapped a 'raised oyster bed' here in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). It was not located in the 1990s or in 2004, but on inspection of the area in 2009, it was again sited. The midden was exposed for a length of 1m showing a thickness of 0.1–0.2m. It was primarily made up of cockle and limpet shells (NMS: SL00667).

Seven samples were taken from this midden in 2009 as part of the Sligo Island Research Project. Shells, bones, and charcoal were noted in these samples. The bones were identified as cow, pig, and fish (NMS: SL00667). Oyster, limpet, and winkle shells were all identified within the midden.

Catalogue ID: SO048*
Site: Doonanpatrick, Sligo Bay, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-004 **ITM:** 562292, 837684 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2000, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located in Sligo Bay at the northern tip of a small, oblong island 400 metres south-east of Coney Island. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site showed evidence of active erosion in 2020.

SO048

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.5m	**Width:**	0.24m	**Thickness:**	0.23m
Area:	0.36m^2	**Volume:**	0.08m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This island site was originally designated as a crannog in the Records of Monuments and Places (1995). As such, the Sligo Crannog Project visited this location 2000. They recognised the island as natural but noted a shell midden exposed in section. The midden measured 1.5m in length and contained densely packed oyster shells with some winkle inclusions. Its thickness ranged from 0.1–0.2m (NMS: SL01395).

Survey

The site was visited in 2020 and was found to measured 0.94m long at this time with a thickness of 0.23 and an exposed width of 0.24m. The width was exposed due to undercutting. The shorter length than seen in 2000, along with the undercutting, most likely indicates recent and continued erosion. The site was made up entirely of oysters in a matrix of dark grey fine sand.



Figure SO.9: Left: The full visible section face of oysters. Right: Detail of oyster shells in section in 2020.

Catalogue ID: SO049*
Site: Doonanpatrick, Sligo Bay, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-004001 **ITM:** 562291, 837663 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2016, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located in Sligo Bay at the northern tip of a small, oblong island 400 metres south-east of Coney Island. It is in a limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: Shells were noted in the section face in 2020.

SO049

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.76m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.41m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was exposed in section in 2016 as a layer measuring 2.5m in length and 0.1–0.15m thick. It primarily contained winkles with oyster, mussel, and whelk shells also present. Rabbit holes can be seen throughout the section (NMS: SL07391).



Figure SO.10: Shells in section face in 2020.

Survey

This site was visible in 2020. It was found to measured 2.76m long and 0.12m thick. The shells included flat winkles, common winkles, mussels, and some oysters. Cockles were also seen in the section a few centimetres above the primary deposit.

Catalogue ID: SO050*
Site: Doonanpatrick, Sligo Bay, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-004002 **ITM:** 562301, 837670 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 2016, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located in Sligo Bay at the northern tip of a small, oblong island 400 metres south-east of Coney Island. It is in a limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in section in 2020.

SO050

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5.1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.5m
Area:	7.65m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden was exposed in section in 2016 as a surface scatter measuring 2m by 1–1.5m. It contained oyster, cockle, winkle, and whelk shells. This scatter was interpreted as an eroded slump from a midden rather than an *in situ* site. Rabbit holes can be seen throughout the section (NMS: SL07392).



Figure SO.11: The full length of the section face containing shell midden evidence in 2020.

Survey

In 2020, this site measured 5.1m long and 0.06m thick. The reduced thickness from 2016 may indicate that this deposit was close to being lost. The shells were primarily large winkle shells with some cockles and oysters. A few mussels, cockles, and winkles were noted approximately 5m south of the midden.



Figure SO.12: Detail of shell midden evidence from 2020.

Catalogue ID: SO051

Site: Ballincar, Drumcliff, Carbury

SMR: SL014-013 **ITM:** 568006, 838196 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Highland West

Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey n.d.

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located facing west towards Upper Flat from the north-west coastline of Standalone Point. It is in a limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: Unknown.

SO051

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2.1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	0.42m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Synge mapped a raised oyster bed at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). The site was later described as a layer of oysters measuring 2.1m long and 0.2m thick in section (NMS: SL01414).

Catalogue ID: SO052
Site: Cummeen, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-046 **ITM:** 565400, 836800 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the south shore of Sligo Bay facing Cummeen Strand and to the west of Gibraltar Point. It is in a limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: No trace of the midden was found in 2004.

SO052

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). Later surveys including that by Anne Carey in 2004 found no trace of midden material (NMS: SL01452).

Catalogue ID: SO053
Site: Settlement 13, Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-135002 **ITM:** 561613, 834232 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found 200 metres north-east of the nearest shoreline along the North Channel in Culleenamore. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was noted in 1979.

SO053

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was noted by Burenhult (1984) in his 1979 survey of the area around the Culleenamore Passage Tombs. This site included shells, bones, and charcoal. Lithic debitage was also identified at this site.

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Catalogue ID: SO054A-G
Site: Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-136 **ITM:** 561447, 834089 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: Highland West

Research Methods: Commercial excavation 2012-4

License Numbers: 12E0296

Number of Deposits: 7

Landscape: This site is found less than 100 metres north-east of the nearest shoreline along the North Channel in Culleenamore. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: This site was excavated in 2012-4.

SO054A

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.08m
Area:	0.16m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO054B

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.05m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO054C

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	0.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.12m
Area:	0.07m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO054D

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	0.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.08m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO054E

Period:	Early Modern	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy, Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO054F

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.45m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO054G

Period:	N/A	**Date Grade:**	N/A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	14m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.4m
Area:	19.6m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

An active oyster fishery was known to be active in this area into the late 19th century (Timoney 2013). Pre-development testing took place prior to the demolition of one house and the construction of another at this site. Six trenches were opened measuring 1.7m wide each. Trench 1, measuring 22m long, uncovered a spread of

oyster shells measuring 2m long and 0.08m thick. A total of ten spreads of oyster shells were found within trenches 3 and 2, each measuring no more than 0.05m thick. These trenches were both 19m long and were dug 5m apart. Trench 4, which measured 42m long, uncovered two spreads of oyster shells. One spread measured 0.6m long and 0.12m thick; the other measured 0.5m long and 0.15m thick. Trench 5 measured 50m in length and exposed a concentration of cockle shells along with modern pottery sherds and glass. This material was interpreted as 19th to 20th century refuse from the currently standing house. The final trench, Trench 6, measured 4m in length and uncovered another spread of oyster shells. This spread measured 3m long and 0.15m thick (Timoney 2012).

Following the demolition of the 19th century house at the site and the granting of permission for construction, archaeological monitoring took place. Trenches for the house were dug measuring 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep. This exposed an oyster midden in the southern portion of the site. This deposit ran almost 14m in length and had a maximum thickness of 1.4m. A few winkle shells were noted within the oyster midden along with single specimens of three other mollusc species. Several possible hearth features, defined by black spreads, fire cracked rocks, and burnt shells, were noted within the midden (Timoney 2013).

Catalogue ID: SO055
Site: Settlement 14, Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-137002 **ITM:** 561538, 834090 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found 100 metres north-east of the nearest shoreline along the North Channel in Culleenamore. It is in an area of mudstone and limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was last reported in 1979.

SO055

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was noted by Burenhult (1984) in his 1979 survey of the area around the Culleenamore Passage Tombs. This site included shells, bones, and charcoal. Lithic debitage was also identified at this site.

Catalogue ID: SO056
Site: Culleenamore, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-138 **ITM:** 561570, 833936 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979, 1991, 2004
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on a cliff-edge slope on the east side of Ballysadare Bay. It is in an area of mudstone and limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was seen as a mound in 2004.

SO056

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	19m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	5m
Area:	95m^2	**Volume:**	475m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map show a Kitchen Midden at this site. Survey of the site later revealed the midden layer to run 6m long and 0.8–1m thick. It was made up of oyster shells. The site was then visited in 1991. At this time is measured 19m long, 5m wide, and up to 5m thick. It was made up of primarily oysters, but other shells were also noted. Two charcoal lenses, both measuring approximately 1m in length, were noted within the midden beneath a levelled carpark area. The site was again visited in 2004 when it measured 2m long, 1.4m wide, and 1.5m thick. It was described as being made up of two layers: one shell-rich layer of earth and stone measuring 1m thick and one dense layer of shells measuring 0.5m thick (NMS: SL01586).

Catalogue ID: SO057*
Site: Settlement 12, Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-139002 **ITM:** 561869, 833613 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979, 2004, 2020
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found near the east side of Ballysdare Bay in a pasture, visible from a south-west facing hill. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: The site was exposed in 2020.

SO057

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	22m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	11m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. It was later described as intermittent layers of oyster shells exposed within a flat, D-shaped plateau over 22m (NMS: SL01588). It was then visited in 2004 when it was exposed by animal erosion. At this time, it measured 4m long and 0.5m thick.

Survey
The site was extant in 2020, though it was seen within a private farm which was inaccessible at the time of survey. Nearby homeowners reported that the shell deposit was exposed for at least the last six years. The site was seen as a large mound of oyster shells.

Catalogue ID: SO058*
Site: Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-140 **ITM:** 561800, 833576 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Dating program 2007
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the east side of Ballysdare Bay in an eroding rock earth slope facing south-west. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.

Exposure: The site was last noted in 2007. It was unlocated during the author's survey in 2020.

SO058

Period:	Bronze Age	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	1342–937 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	3400±50 BP; 1510–1110 BC (BETA-155380) oyster				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. Later surveys including that in 2004 found no trace of midden material (NMS: SL01589). Milner and Woodman located the site and took a sample of oyster shells for radiocarbon dating (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Catalogue ID: SO059
Site: Settlement 18B, Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-141 **ITM:** 561777, 833343 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979; Excavation 1980-1
License Numbers: 1980-1
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlement sites in Culleenduff. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: No evidence of a shell midden at this site was noted in 2004.

SO059

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. Burenhult investigated this site in 1980-1 and reported an oyster midden containing charcoal (Burenhult 1984). Later surveys, including one in 2004, could find no trace of the midden, possibly due to the renovations of a boat house at the site (NMS: SL01590).

Catalogue ID: SO060
Site: Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-143 **ITM:** 561854, 833276 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found nearby the settlement (SL014-142----) on a southwest facing shoreline. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: No trace of a midden was noted at this site in 2004.

SO060

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. Burenhult surveyed this site in his survey of the sites surrounding the Clleenamore Passage Tomb cemetery in 1979 (Burenhult 1980). Later surveys, including one in 2004, could find no trace of the midden. An earlier survey did see occasional mussel shells, but not enough concentrated to justify calling the site a midden (NMS: SL01592).

Catalogue ID: SO061
Site: Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-144 **ITM:** 561944, 833246 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found nearby the settlement (SL014-142----) on a southwest facing shoreline.

Exposure: Intermittent midden evidence has been seen, though no official recording of shell middens have been recorded since 1979.

SO061

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. Burenhult reported this site during his survey in 1979 (Burenhult 1984). Later surveys, including one in 2004, could find no trace of the midden. Locals noted that middens are occasionally seen eroding from the area after storms (NMS: SL01593).

Catalogue ID: SO062
Site: Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-145 **ITM:** 562014, 833198 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found nearby the settlement (SL014-142----) on a southwest facing shoreline. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: No evidence of this midden was noted in 2004.

SO062

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. Burenhult also noted this site during his survey of the area in 1979. Later surveys, including one in 2004, could find no trace of the midden (NMS: SL01594).

Catalogue ID: SO063
Site: Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-146002 **ITM:** 562287, 833478 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located near a settlement platform site (SL014-148001-) in Culleenduff townland. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: No evidence of this midden was noted in 2004.

SO063

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden and an enclosure at this site. Burenhult included this site in his survey of sites around the area in 1979 (Burenhult 1984). Later surveys, including one in 2004, could find no trace of the midden or enclosure. Due to the steep slope of the area, it is unlikely that this was the location of an enclosure (NMS: SL01594).

Catalogue ID: SO064
Site: Settlement 10, Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-148002 **ITM:** 562377, 833474 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Culleenduff. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was not found in a survey in 2004.

SO064

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult indicated a settlement platform and a midden at this site (1980). Later surveys, including one in 2004, could find no trace of the midden or settlement. The area did show evidence of heavy erosion and overgrowth (NMS: SL01599).

Catalogue ID: SO065
Site: Settlement 7, Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-151 **ITM:** 562362, 833233 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Culleenduff. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: This midden has not been reported since 1979.

SO065

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden at this site. A later survey could find no trace of the midden beyond a few intermittent shells (NMS: SL01602). Burenhult included the site in his map of the area in 1979 (1980).

Catalogue ID: SO066
Site: Settlement 1, Grange West, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-152002 **ITM:** 562694, 833481 **Exact?** exact

Location Category: Highland West

Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979; Phosphate survey 1980

License Numbers: N/A

Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Grange West. It is in an area of limestone geology.

Exposure: No evidence of this midden has been reported since 1979.

SO066

Period:	Early Medieval/ Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	898–1161 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	1010±50 BP; 898–1161 AD (Lu-1754) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden and settlement platform at this site. A later survey could find no trace of the midden but did note a section of an enclosure (NMS: SL01604). Burenhult included the site in his map of the area in 1979 (1980). He also noted this survey during his phosphate survey of the same area.

Catalogue ID: SO067
Site: Settlement 2, Grange West, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-153002 **ITM:** 562850, 833663 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979; Excavation 1980
License Numbers: 1980
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Grange West. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1980.

SO067

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	79–878 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal), Artefact, Stratigraphy				
C14:	1320±70 BP; 604–878 AD (Lu-1838) charcoal 1830±50 BP; 79–350 AD (Lu-1699) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden and settlement platform at this site. A later survey described the platform and an internal souterrain (NMS: SL01606). Burenhult included the site in his map of the area. The site was excavated in 1979–80 (1980).

Settlement 2 was excavated over 5 weeks in 1980 (Burenhult 1984, 17). It was previously listed as one of 15 'settlements (platforms or other structures with high concentrations of seashells)' (Burenhult 1984, 31). This site was slightly oval and had a high elevation. A 1m trench was excavated to cover 62 square metres in 1980. A double stone circle was the construction style. Postholes and a limestone slab flooring with a hearth were found inside a posthole 'hut'. 'Large concentrations of sea-shells were found in the south-western part of the trench, close to a souterrain. The radiocarbon dates and finds of Iron Age pottery make it likely that the hut and the souterrain belong to the original habitation construction'. Shells were primarily of *ostrea, litorina,* and *cardium*. Animal bones were also found along with charcoal and

other plant remains. Finds include: 2 retouched chert, 5 retouched flint, 2 iron fragments, 1 iron slag, 1 area of pot sherds, 2 whetstones, 1 hammer stones, 1 unidentified stone artefact. The bones were identified as 2 *equus*, 4 *sus*, 3 *ovis*, 2 *ovis/capra*, 6 *bos*. Charred plant remains include: hazelnut, barley, oat, flax. Barley was most prevalent by far. Seeds of sedges, buttercups, and persicaria and one wheat grain and one slow stone fragment were all reported. The entire site showed evidence of some disturbance.

Catalogue ID: SO068*
Site: Settlement 4, Grange West, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-154002 **ITM:** 562977, 833768 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1837 (published 1945); Survey 1979, 2020; Phosphate survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Grange West. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.
Exposure: The site was grassed over in 2020.

SO068

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.14m
Area:	1.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The Cassini 6-inch map shows a kitchen midden and settlement platform at this site. A later survey could find no trace of the midden but did locate the settlement, which was in fact a ringfort structure (NMS: SL01609). Burenhult included the site in his map of the area (1980). He also undertook a phosphate survey of the area in 1980.

Survey
A mound was seen within the field reported by Burenhult to contain the shell midden evidence. The field was under pasture at the time of survey and the mound was grassed over.

Catalogue ID: SO069*
Site: Glen, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-155 **ITM:** 562922, 833341 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found just north of a settlement platform (SL014-157001-) in Luffertan townland. It is in an area of limestone bedrock.

Exposure: This site was last reported in 1979. The site was unfound during the author's survey in 2020.

SO069

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult noted a midden at this site during his survey of the area around Culleenamore Passage Tomb Cemetery (1980).

Catalogue ID: SO070
Site: Settlement 8, Luffertan, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-156002 **ITM:** 562881, 833286 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979; Excavation 1980
License Numbers: 1980
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Luffertan. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavation in 1980.

SO070

Period:	Iron Age/ Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	170 BC–881 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	1260±50 BP; 663–881 AD (Lu-1756) charcoal 2020±55 BP; 170 BC–124 AD (Lu-1862) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Similar to Settlement 15, Culleenamore, Co. Sligo (SO041) described above, Settlement 8 was one of the fifteen settlement sites recorded by Burenhult during his 1979 survey as 'platforms or other structures with high concentration of seashells' (Burenhult 1980, 87). This settlement was made up of a double stone circle on the top of a natural moraine hill. Two significant areas of shells were identified in ditches outside of the structure along with a large hearth while a primary shell midden was found within the central area of the site with another large hearth. This central midden produced the dating evidence along with many finds.

Finds included two iron knives, iron scissors, two iron arrowheads, three unknown iron objects, three pieces of iron slag, two glass beads, an unknown stone artefact, seven retouched chert tools, flint and chert waste, and 16 shell beads. The shell beads included two oysters and 14 limpets. A human tooth was also identified along with animal bones and plant remains. The animal bones were identified as primarily

cattle, pig, and sheep/goat. Deer, horse, and bird remains were also found. Plant remains included hazelnut shells, cereal grains, and weeds. The cereal grains were primarily barley and oat, though wheat, rye, and flax were also identified. Oyster were the dominant identified at this site indicating brackish water nearby.

The evidence suggests that Settlement 8 was used for both craftworking and domestic activities. The high number of domestic animal evidence may suggest nearby pastures and the high level of cereal remains suggest arable agriculture. Domesticates were not solely relied on, however, as the presence of deer, bird, hazelnuts, and shells suggest hunting and gathering were still taking place.

Catalogue ID: SO071
Site: Settlement 9, Luffertan, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-157002 **ITM:** 562929, 833276 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979; Phosphate survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Luffertan. It is in a site of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was last noted in 1980.

SO071

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult noted a midden at this site in his survey of the area (1980). He undertook a phosphate survey of the site as well in 1980.

Catalogue ID: SO072*
Site: Settlement 3, Grange West, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-158002 **ITM:** 563080, 833358 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979; Phosphate survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Grange West. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1980. This site was grassed over during the author's survey in 2020.

SO072

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult noted a midden at this site during his survey of the area in 1979 and his phosphate survey in 1980 (1980). Charcoal and bone were noted within this midden.

Catalogue ID: SO073
Site: Luffertan, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-159 **ITM:** 563040, 833141 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979; Phosphate survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found 200 metres south-east of the settlement platform (SL014-157001-) in Lufferton. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site has not been reported since 1980.

SO073

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult noted a midden at this site (1980). He mapped this site during his survey of the area in 1979 and undertook a phosphate survey of the site in 1980.

Catalogue ID: SO074A-D
Site: Grange North, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-160002 **ITM:** 563586, 833610 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 2001; Commercial excavation 2001
License Numbers: 01E0504
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: This site is found nearby an enclosure (SL014-160001-) in Primrosegrange. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 2001

SO074A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO074B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO074C

Period:	Post Medieval		**Date Grade:**	C	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

SO074D

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$3m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Local informants informed the excavators in 2001 that the modern road had cut through shell deposits when being constructed. Planning permission was granted for a house to be built across the road from Primrose Grange Castle (SL014-160002-). Testing and monitoring took place for the project in 2001. Four trenches were opened measuring 77m, 68m, 35m, and 30m long respectively. The house site itself was found to be devoid of archaeology, but a shell midden was uncovered to the front of the proposed development. This consisted primarily of oyster shells (Timoney 2001).

During monitoring of the construction as it went ahead, more midden deposits were encountered measuring 0.01−0.04m thick. The shell were still noted to primarily be of oyster with cockle, winkle, clam, and mussel shells also present. The finds overall from the site included bone, post-medieval pottery, glass, clay pipes, and metal including a spur, a possible horseshoe, an iron ring, and several nails (Timoney 2001).

On the western side of the site, a midden deposit was noted of a different nature: the Western Midden. This measured almost 1m thick and over 3m wide. All of the shell species were found in concentrations within this deposit and more bones were found here than elsewhere on the site. Post medieval pottery was also noted within the midden (Timoney 2001).

Catalogue ID: SO075
Site: Settlement 6, Grange East, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-179002 **ITM:** 564243, 833536 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlements in Grange East. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1979.

SO075

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	667–944 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	1230±50 BP; 667–944 AD (Lu-1758) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult (1980) noted this site in his survey of the area in 1979. It produced an Early Medieval radiocarbon date from a charcoal sample. Bone and shell were reported within the midden deposit.

Catalogue ID: SO076
Site: Culleenduff, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-256 **ITM:** 562010, 833537 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Construction 1990
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located 200 metres south-east of the enclosure (SL014-139001-) in Culleenduff. It is within an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was found through construction work in 1990. No trace of the midden was noted in 1994 or 2004.

SO076

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Martin Timoney reported a midden at this site (NMS: SL01850). This site was found within cuttings made to erect signposts at the bottom of the road as noted prior to a housing development in 1990. Surveys in 1994 and 2004 found no trace of midden material.

Catalogue ID: SO077*
Site: Scardan More, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: SL014-294 **ITM:** 564365, 836896 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 2014; Survey 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on a north facing slope of a ridge overlooking Cummeen Strand. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: No evidence of this site was noted in 2020.

SO077

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	40m	**Thickness:**	0.6m
Area:	1200m^2	**Volume:**	720m^3		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was first noted by students from IT Sligo in 2014 and confirmed as a midden by Dr Bonsall in 2015 (NMS: SL07380). The midden was exposed intermittently for 25–30m with a spread of approximately 40m in area. The maximum exposed thickness of the deposit was 0.6m, though it may continue deeper where obscured by the modern footpath. The deposit was primarily made up of oyster shells with occasional winkle and cockles. Fire cracked rocks were noted on the surface, but not within the exposed midden itself. Charcoal and chert fragments were seen within the midden.

Catalogue ID: SO078A-C
Site: Glebe, Skreen, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-005002 **ITM:** 552315, 832791 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1962; Commercial excavation 1962
License Numbers: 1962
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site is found 100 metres north of Skreen Church and next to a habitation site (SL019-005001-). It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was partially excavated in 1962.

SO078A

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO078B

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO078C

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was first reported in 1962 by Etienne Rynne. Rynne reported a natural platform at the site with large deposits of bones and shells along with hearth features. The shells were identified as primarily consisting of winkle and limpet species with some oyster and clam shells also noted. During the building of a new rectory at the site, the contractor uncovered a bone spindle-whorl and a bone 'blade-like' object and another worker noted a grinding stone. A member of the Sligo Field Club also reported finding a bone pin in one of the foundation trenches but lost the pin before they could report it. The foundation trenches also showed further shell deposits and hearths. These discoveries led to a small excavation by Rynne (NMS: SL02387).

Rynne opened three trenches at the site. One was placed to explore a winkle midden, one to explore a hearth feature, and the other to explore a pit feature noted to have contained the spindle-whorl and possible blade. The pit had a maximum depth of 1.15m and contained large stones, bones, charcoal, and shells. At its deepest, there was 0.07–0.08m of ash covered by a large, flat stone. Part of a bone pin was discovered in the pit during excavation. Rynne interpreted the site as Early Medieval in date (NMS: SL02387).

Catalogue ID: SO079
Site: Ballinlig, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-046 **ITM:** 559153, 832642 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on the east side of a peninsula which juts north north-east into Ballisodare Bay. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was noted in section in 1994.

SO079

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	$12m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). The site was surveyed in 1994. A dense oyster midden was seen intermittently along most of the 400m of shoreline. The visible deposits measured 0.3−0.4m thick. On a sloping area with a natural pool a few meters back from the foreshore, areas of oyster shells can be seen intermittently for approximately 25−30m towards the pool (NMS: SL02439).

Catalogue ID: SO080
Site: Tanrego West, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057001 **ITM:** 559556, 832107 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994; Dating program 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone geology.
Exposure: This site was extant in 2000.

SO080

Period:	Neolithic	**Date Grade:**	C		
Date:	3013–2577 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (shell)				
C14:	4710±60 BP; 3276–2776 BC (BETA-155386) oyster				
Length:	10m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	$5m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted a dense layer of oysters measuring approximately 10m in length and 0.5m thick (NMS: SL02451). Woodman and Milner took a radiocarbon sample from the site in 2000 which dated it to the Neolithic (Milner and Woodman 2007, 104).

Catalogue ID: SO081
Site: Tanrego West, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057002 **ITM:** 559745, 831961 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was noted in section in 1994.

SO081

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted a layer of oysters measuring approximately 8m in length and 0.1m thick (NMS: SL07226).

Catalogue ID: SO082
Site: Tanrego West, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057003 **ITM:** 559898, 831924 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 1994.

SO082

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$0.6m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted a layer of oysters measuring 0.1–0.3m thick and exposed intermittently for several meters (NMS: SL07227).

Catalogue ID: SO083
Site: Tanrego West, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057004 **ITM:** 560123, 831659 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 1994.

SO083

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$0.6m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted a layer of oysters measuring approximately 2m in length and 0.3m thick (NMS: SL07228).

Catalogue ID: SO084
Site: Tanrego East, Carrowmore, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057005 **ITM:** 560265, 831574 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994; Informant 2000
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay. It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: The site was last noted in 2000.

SO084

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	40m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.2m
Area:	$48m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted a substantial layer of oysters measuring approximately 40m in length and 1–1.2m thick. Winkle and limpet shells were also noted within the deposit. The thickest concentration of winkles occurs as a thin layer at the base of the midden. A hearth was visible containing black, charcoal rich soil bounded by large stones. In 2000, a late-17^{th} century copper alloy token was reported (NMS: SL07229).

Catalogue ID: SO085
Site: Tanrego East, Carrowmore, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057006 **ITM:** 560410, 831497 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 1994.

SO085

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	150m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	120m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted a layer of oysters measuring approximately 0.2–0.8m thick exposed intermittently for 150m (NMS: SL07230).

Catalogue ID: SO086
Site: Tanrego East, Carrowmore, Dromard, Tireragh

SMR: SL019-057007 **ITM:** 560546, 831365 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985; Survey 1994
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a shoreline on the west side of Ballisodare Bay in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 1994.

SO086

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	150m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	1.2m
Area:	180m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1994 noted an almost continuous layer of oysters measuring approximately 100–150m in length and 0.4–1.2m thick (NMS: SL07231).

Catalogue ID: SO087
Site: Settlement 11, Seafield, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-007002 **ITM:** 563597, 832569 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1979; Phosphate survey 1980; Survey 1992
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This is one of Burenhult's settlement sites in Seafield. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: Only a few shells within collapse material was noted in 1992.

SO087

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	643–872 AD				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	1310±50 BP; 643–872 AD (Lu-1757) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult indicated an enclosure and a midden at this site (1980). During his phosphate survey of the area in 1980, Burenhult dated the site to the Early Medieval period and noted bones. On inspection in 1992, the enclosure was noted to be a stone cashel and a depression near the western end of the platform was interpreted as a possible souterrain. A few shells were noted in the collapsed material within the depression. This was interpreted as remains of the reported midden (NMS: SL02716).

Catalogue ID: SO088
Site: Breeoge, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-039003 **ITM:** 565001, 831461 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1887/8; Survey 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found on a rise over Ballysadare Bay next to a bivallate ringfort (SL020-039001-). It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was greatly destroyed in 1991.

SO088

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Wood-Martin described this site in 1887/8 with a focus on the enclosure marked on the historic maps at this location. He noted that the owner of the land had dug into the inner bank at the northern end in order to restore a fallen fence. Here, human bones were identified along with animal teeth and a large number of oyster shells. These finds were within a black, greasy matrix (Wood-Martin 1887–8, 258). The site was again visited in 1991. At this time, the northern side of the site had been destroyed (NMS: SL02759).

Catalogue ID: SO089
Site: Breeoge, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-098 **ITM:** 564579, 830536 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Map 1985
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along the southernmost coastline of Inishmore facing southwest into Ballysadare Bay in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: No trace of the midden was noted in 1991.

SO089

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Synge mapped a 'raised oyster bed' at this site in 1985 (Synge 1985, 128). A survey in 1991 saw no traces of a midden site (NMS: SL02804).

Catalogue ID: SO090A-C
Site: Kilboglashy, Ballysadare, Leyny

SMR: SL020-109007 **ITM:** 566546, 829572 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1969, 1970; Survey 1992; Excavation 2004
License Numbers: 04E1470, 04E1472
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: This site is found at the base of the south boundary wall of the extended graveyard (SL020-109002-) at Kilboglashy. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: The site was excavated in 2004.

SO090A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	yes		

SO090B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	1.4m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	42m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

SO090C

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A cut antler artefact was acquired by the National Museum in 1970. It was reportedly found within an area of oyster shells and bones just south of the wall around the Kilboglashy graveyard (SL020-109002-) (1973, 204). The bones were identified as both animal and human by the informant and they also noted cockle shells within the oyster deposit. The midden deposit had been revealed by a shallow excavation made by a sewerage contractor (NMS: SL02822). One year prior to this acquisition, a hammerstone and unfinished rotary quern stones had been found within the midden deposit (1972, 204).

The site was surveyed in 1992 when traces of deposits containing bone and shells were noted in the area of the ecclesiastical enclosure. The bank itself had many animal bone inclusions (NMS: SL02822).

Two excavation took place at the site in 2004 as part of assessments related to developments at the Abbeytown quarry. The first excavation, 04E1470, was focused on the graveyard (SL020-109002-). Two cuttings were opened, both measuring 30m long and 1.4m wide. Cutting 1 revealed small areas of bone and shell throughout the trench. Cutting 2 revealed three distinct concentrations of shell and bone near the north-eastern and the remains of a wall and slab floor were seen along the western end. The wall and flooring were interpreted as being part of an 18th or early 19th century farm building (Wiggins 2004b).

The second excavation, 04E1472, focused on the known midden deposit. One 80m long trench was opened measuring 1.4m wide. This revealed an area of redeposited topsoil used to level the steep slope that naturally led to the bay. Below this fill, three areas of shell and bone were identified. A recently constructed concrete fence most likely cut into some of the midden deposits from both excavations (Wiggins 2004a).

Catalogue ID: SO091*
Site: Kilboglashy, Ballysadare, Leyny

SMR: SL020-109012 **ITM:** 566519, 829642 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1995, Survey 2002
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found near the north-east wall of Kilboglashy graveyard (SL020-109002-). It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: No trace of the site was noted in a survey of the site in 2020.

SO091

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 2002, Martin Timoney noted that there was a midden outside of the northeast wall of the Kilboglashy graveyard made up primarily of oysters. Oysters had also been noted on the surface of the graveyard during a 1995 clean up scheme (Timoney 2002, 150).

Catalogue ID: SO092
Site: Kilboglashy, Ballysadare, Leyny

SMR: SL020-109013 **ITM:** 566583, 829442 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1999
License Numbers: 99E0245
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found just over 200 metres south south-east the Kilboglashy graveyard (SL020-109002-) in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1999.

SO092

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.4m	**Width:**	0.3m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$0.12m^2$	**Volume:**	$0.01m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Prior to a sewage development at this site, four test trenches were excavated. They were placed in order to investigate a possible enclosure (trenches A and B) and a possible linear earthwork (trenches C and D). Trench A measured 10m long and 1.1–1.8m wide (Crumlish 1999). Beneath topsoil, a loose rubble backfill containing some bone was encountered which made further investigation impossible. Trench B measured 10.1m long and 0.4–1.6m wide. A 3m second of the trench showed natural subsoil directly below subsoil. Along the remainder of the trench, a redeposited material containing some bone was noted. A shell midden was identified outside of the redeposited material. This measured 0.4m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.1m thick. Trench C measured 10m long and 0.9–1.2m wide. Trench D measured 10.4m long and 0.9–1.1m wide. In both trenches, the topsoil sat directly above natural subsoil and bedrock.

Catalogue ID: SO093
Site: Streamstown, Ballysadare, Leyny

SMR: SL020-133003 **ITM:** 562929, 829296 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1992
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in the inner bank of Streamstown cashel (SL020-133001-). It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in section in 1992.

SO093

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.4m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
During a survey of the ringfort (SL020-133001-) in 1992, an area of digging was noted parallel to the entrance passage, which cut through both banks. Midden material was noted within the inner bank section measuring 0.4m thick. The material included shells and sheep bone. A 2002 survey did not location midden material, but the site was grassed over at the time (NMS: SL02901).

Catalogue ID: SO094
Site: Breeoge, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-228001 **ITM:** 564800, 831500 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1970
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies on the north shore of Ballysadare Bay in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: No midden evidence was noted in 1991.

SO094

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Two rotary querns were acquired by the National Museum in 1970 after their recovering from the digging of house foundations. The foundation trenches were said to have been dug next to a possible shell midden. A survey in 1991 found the field to be grassed over with no trace of midden material (NMS: SL03032).

Catalogue ID: SO095
Site: Breeoge, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-247 **ITM:** 564674, 831761 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1989
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a field in Breeoge located 400 metres north north-east from the nearest coastline of Ballysadare Bay. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: No evidence of the shell midden was noted in 1991.

SO095

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	3.66m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Martin Timoney reported oyster, cockle, and razor shells at various depths at this site. Some of the deposits were noted to be up to 12ft (3.66m) long. A survey in 1991 found the area to be grassed over with no midden evidence (NMS: SL03050).

Catalogue ID: SO096
Site: Breeoge, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-248 **ITM:** 564579, 831885 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Informant 1989
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found in a field in Breeoge located 500 metres north north-east from the nearest coastline of Ballysadare Bay. It is in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was last reported in 1989.

SO096

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Martin Timoney reported a midden at this site in 1989 (NMS: SL03051).

Catalogue ID: SO097
Site: Balladrihid, Carrowgobbadagh, Ballysadare, Kilmacowen, Tireragh, Carbury

SMR: SL020-256 **ITM:** 567408, 830376 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Building 1991
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found at the east end of Ballysadare Bay, 100 metres south-east from an unclassified castle (SL020-106----). It is in an area of limestone bedrock geology.
Exposure: No midden material was noted in 1991.

SO097

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
During bore-hole testing for the N4, midden material was encountered. This included oysters and winkles within a concentration of shell debris. A survey in 1991 found no remaining trace of the midden material (NMS: SL03058).

Catalogue ID: SO098*
Site: Lisheenacooravan, Kilmacowen, Carbury

SMR: SL020-258 **ITM:** 562593, 832298 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Survey 1992
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found along a west facing shoreline to Ballysadare Bay in Lisheenacooravan, west of a ringfort (SL020-001----). It is in an area of limestone geology.

Exposure: This site was recorded with full dimensions in 1992. It was unfound during the author's survey in 2020.

SO098

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	30m	**Width:**	3m	**Thickness:**	1m
Area:	$90m^2$	**Volume:**	$90m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1992, a shell midden was identified at this site. It measured 30m long, 1m thick, and up to 3m wide (NMS: SL03060).

Catalogue ID: SO099
Site: Luffertan, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 566800, 829300 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Phosphate survey 1980
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies just south of the Glen, north of Ballysadare Bay in an area of limestone geology.
Exposure: This site was located within a deep test trench in 1980.

SO099

Period:	Mesolithic	**Date Grade:**	D		
Date:	9190–8461 BC				
Method:	Radiocarbon (charcoal)				
C14:	9440±100 BP; 9191–8461 BC (Lu-1809) charcoal				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult dug a test pit in a field in 1980 as part of his phosphate survey of the area around the Culleenamore Passage Tomb Cemetery. This pit uncovered a layer of shells. Charcoal from within the pit produced a very early date of 9th century BC (Burenhutl 1980).

Catalogue ID: SO100

Site: Woodpark, Killaspugbrone, Carbury

SMR: N/A **ITM:** 562600, 833000 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: Highland West
Research Methods: Phosphate survey 1979; Excavation 1980
License Numbers: 1980
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site lies just south of the Glen, north of Ballysadare Bay in an area of limestone geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 1980.

SO100

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	11m	**Width:**	5m	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$55m^2$	**Volume:**	$5.5m^3$		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Burenhult noted this site during his phosphate survey of 1979 and excavated the site in 1980. The midden material measured 11m by 5m in plan and 0.1m thick (Burenhult 1984).

County Waterford

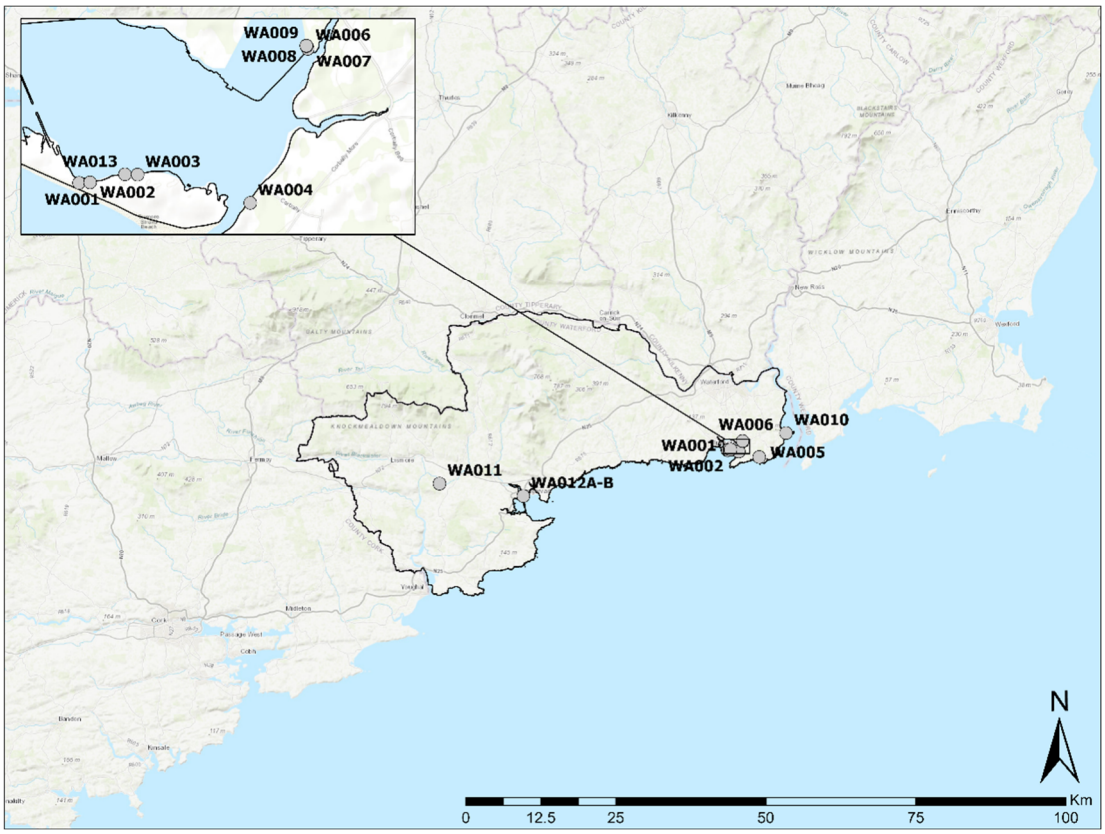


Figure WA.1: Distribution of shell midden sites in Co. Waterford.

Catalogue ID: WA001*
Site: Tramore Burrow, Drumcannon, Middlethird

SMR: WA026-066 **ITM:** 660712, 600573 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1914; Survey 1989, 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located at the isthmus connecting the Burrow Island sand dunes with a western sand spit. This is in an area of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.
Exposure: The site was extant during survey in 2019.

WA001

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	12m	**Width:**	8m	**Thickness:**	2m
Area:	$96m^2$	**Volume:**	$192m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Rev. Power reported middens at this site in 1914 (Power 1914, 158). This site was visited in 1989 for the Archaeological Survey of County Waterford. It measured approximately 12m by 8m in plan and had a thickness of 0.3m. It contained burnt and broken shells in a black matrix (Moore 2004, 250). In 2008, the Waterford County Council enclosed the area with a meshed wire fence (Moore 2012).



Figure WA.2: Shell mound as seen in 2019.

Survey

The fence surrounding the site was extremely damaged in 2019 and many walking paths were noted through the midden. Most of the shells are seen in plan, though a small section can be seen in a ridge at the top of the midden mound. The shells were primarily cockle shells with very few samples of oyster, mussel, and land snails. One large mammal bone was identified along with 15 fire cracked rocks.

Catalogue ID: WA002*
Site: Tramore Burrow, Drumcannon, Middlethird

SMR: WA026-086 **ITM:** 660835, 600578 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2006, 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located just east of the isthmus connecting the Burrow Island sand dunes with a western sand spit. It is on the northern shoreline of Burrow Island. This site is in an area of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone bedrock.
Exposure: This site was extant in 2019.

WA002

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	5m	**Width:**	8m	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	$40m^2$	**Volume:**	$12m^3$		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 2008, a conservation project by the Waterford County Council protect this site with a meshed wire fence. The midden was visible in section for approximately 5m and had a thickness of approximately 0.5m. It was overlain by a black layer measuring 0.25m by 0.04m. The shells within the midden were that of cockle (Farrelly and Moore 2012).

Survey

This midden was noted in section measuring 1.15m long and 0.1m thick. The width was exposed for 0.64m. The total number of shells included 17 cockles and 29 land snails. In erosion slump, a red ware sherd, a fire cracked rock, and a bone were noted.



Figure WA.3: The entire exposed section face in 2019.

Catalogue ID: WA003*
Site: Tramore Burrow, Drumcannon, Middlethird

SMR: WA026-092 **ITM:** 661363, 600663 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Informant 2018
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the northern shoreline of Burrow Island in an area of mudstone and siltstone bedrock geology.
Exposure: No evidence of this midden was recorded during the 2019 survey conducted by the author.

WA003

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.5m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	0.15m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Hennessy reported a midden at this site in 2018. It was exposed for approximately 1.5m with a thickness of approximately 0.1m. It consisted of broken shells and stones within a black matrix (Farrelly 2018).

Catalogue ID: WA004
Site: Lisselty, Rathmoylan, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-025003 **ITM:** 662615, 600351 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2008
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is located on the north-western facing shoreline on the eastern side of Tramore Bay in an area of mudstone and siltstone bedrock.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2008.

WA004

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.2m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.2m
Area:	$0.24m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden measuring approximately 1.2m in length and 0.2m in thickness was recorded at this site in 2008. It contained cockles and winkle within a black matrix. Fire cracked rocks were noted within a continuation of the black layer to the northeast of the primary deposit (Moore 2011).

Catalogue ID: WA005
Site: Rathmoylan, Rathmoylan, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-039002 **ITM:** 666001, 599435 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Informant 1983
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 4

Landscape: This site is located approximately 700m north of the shoreline between Brazen Head and Swines Head. It is in an area of mudstone and siltstone.
Exposure: The sites were destroyed in 1983 by ploughing.

WA005

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Four middens containing shells and pottery sherds were reported at this site in 1983. They were recorded prior to ploughing on the site, which then proceeded to destroy the earthworks and middens present. Survey of the area revealed glazed re pottery sherds, an iron spear head, and a brooch pin (Mulholland 1983, 57).

Catalogue ID: WA006
Site: Kilmacleague West, Kilmacleague, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-090 **ITM:** 663248, 602074 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This deposit was found on the site of the parish church of Kilmacleague (WA027-019001) along with three other middens (WA007, WA008, and WA009). The site is in an area of mudstone and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2015.

WA006

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact				
Length:	1.6m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.25m
Area:	0.4m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This site was reported measuring 1.6m in length and 0.25m in thickness. It consisted of cockle shells, bone, and charcoal. One mussel shell was also noted. A red pottery sherd had been noted at the base of the midden prior to the inspection but was not visible at the time of survey (Farrelly 2015). The pottery sherd was most likely medieval in date (NMS: WA04012).

Catalogue ID: WA007
Site: Kilmacleague West, Kilmacleague, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-091 **ITM:** 663255, 602058 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This deposit was found on the site of the parish church of Kilmacleague (WA027-019001) along with three other middens (WA006, WA008, and WA009). The site is in an area of mudstone and siltstone.
Exposure: This midden was seen in section in 2015.

WA007

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.3m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.15m
Area:	0.2m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden measured 1.3m long and 0.15m thick and contained cockle shells and some mussel shells (Farrelly 2015).

Catalogue ID: WA008
Site: Kilmacleague West, Kilmacleague, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-092 **ITM:** 663239, 602087 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This deposit was found on the site of the parish church of Kilmacleague (WA027-019001) along with three other middens (WA006, WA007, and WA009). The site is in an area of mudstone and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2015.

WA008

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.13m
Area:	0.23m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden measured 1.8m in length and 0.06–0.13m in thickness. It was reported as having mostly eroded away, leaving only trace evidence of its cockle shell content (Farrelly 2015).

Catalogue ID: WA009
Site: Kilmacleague West, Kilmacleague, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-093 **ITM:** 663237, 602091 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2015
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This deposit was found on the site of the parish church of Kilmacleague (WA027-019001) along with three other middens (WA006, WA007, and WA008). The site is in an area of mudstone and siltstone.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2015.

WA009

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.45m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	0.14m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
This midden measured 0.45m in length and 0.3m in thickness. It contained primarily cockle shells with some mussel and whelk shells also recorded. Stones were included in the midden material (Farrelly 2015).

Catalogue ID: WA010
Site: Creadan, Killea, Gaultiere

SMR: WA027-095 **ITM:** 670475, 603420 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Erosion 2016; Excavation 2016
License Numbers: 16E0079
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located along the southwest shoreline of Fornaght Strand overlooking Waterford Harbour, near Creadan Head. It is in an area of mudstone and sandstone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 2016.

WA010

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	0.9m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.5m
Area:	0.45m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A storm in 2016 stripped sand from Fornaght Strand, revealing a possible wattle structure, a *fulacht fiadh*, and a shell midden. A rescue excavation was undertaken in order to record these features before they were completely eroded away. The shell midden was identified below the *fulacht fiadh*. The midden was comprised only of small cockle shells and some animal bone. Other features of note included stakes, possible wattle, and scatters of animal bone. Three possible wattle features may be the remains of post-medieval fish traps (O'Donoghue 2016).

Catalogue ID: WA011
Site: Bewley, Kilmolash, Decies-without-Drum

SMR: WA029-026002 **ITM:** 612715, 595018 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1881
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This midden is on the site of a rath (WA029-025001) to the east of the River Blackwater. It is in an area of limestone and mudstone bedrock.
Exposure: No midden material was found in a survey in 1991.

WA011

Period:	Early Medieval	**Date Grade:**	B		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	yes		

Site Description:
Ussher excavated a midden located in a rath site in Bewley in 1881. He noted charcoal, slag, fire cracked rocks, bones, pottery sherds, shells, a human bone, and a stone hatchet. The shells were identified as fresh water mussels. The animal bones were identified as ox, goat, pig, horse, and red deer (Ussher 1886, 365). A survey in 1991 could find no trace of the midden material (NMS: SL02527).

Catalogue ID: WA012A-B*
Site: Strandside, Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Decies-without-Drum

SMR: WA031-040005 **ITM:** 626683, 592953 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 2009
License Numbers: 09E0010
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is on the grounds of an Augustinian friary (WA031-04005) at the mouth of Dungarvan Harbour in an area of limestone and mudstone bedrock geology.

Exposure: The site was excavated in 2009 and no evidence of the site was seen in 2019.

WA012A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.85m	**Width:**	1.85m	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	3.42m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	no	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

WA012B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Testing was carried out prior to the construction of two semi-detached houses *c.* 100m west of a medieval abbey in Strandside in 2009 (Moran 2009). Two trenches were opened. The first trench measured 12.7m long and 1m wide. This revealed two service pipe trenches; a rectangular sump filled with rubble, concrete, and mortar; a non-shell midden; and two large pits cut into subsoil. The midden, which overlay subsoil contained bone and red earthenware sherds dated to the 18th–19th century. One of the pits, with a diameter of 1.85m also contained unidentified shell, bone,

earthenware sherds, and charcoal. The other pit had a 2m diameter and was filled with the primary midden material.

Trench two measured 10.8m long and 1m wide. This revealed the remains of a concrete footing, two further non-shell middens, and a deposit of shells. This shell deposit was primarily made up of cockle shells with a few oyster shells also present. This shell layer was noted between the two midden layers, the lower of which contained further red earthenware sherds (Moran 2009).

Catalogue ID: WA013*
Site: Tramore Burrow, Drumcannon, Middlethird

SMR: WA026-093 **ITM:** 661223, 600668 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Survey 2019
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is located in the sand dunes along the Back Strand of Tramore Bay in an area of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone.
Exposure: This site was seen in section in 2019.

WA013

Period:	N/A			**Date Grade:**	N/A
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	8m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.1m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
The site was found in 2019 high in the dunes on the north side of Tramore Bay. It measured 8m in length and up to 0.1m thick. It was primarily made up of cockles and winkles with some oysters also visible. It was in danger of immediate erosion.

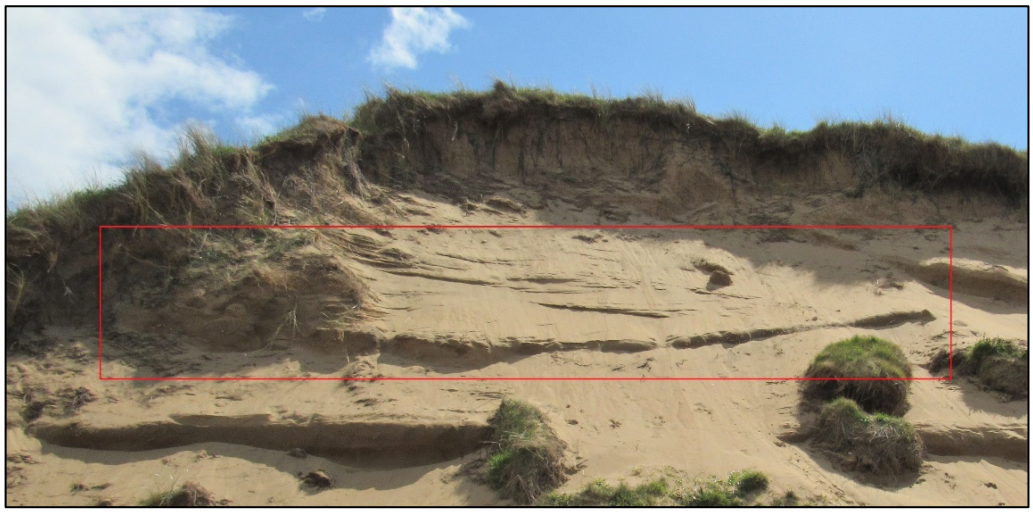


Figure WA.4: Shell deposit in section face in 2019.

County Wicklow

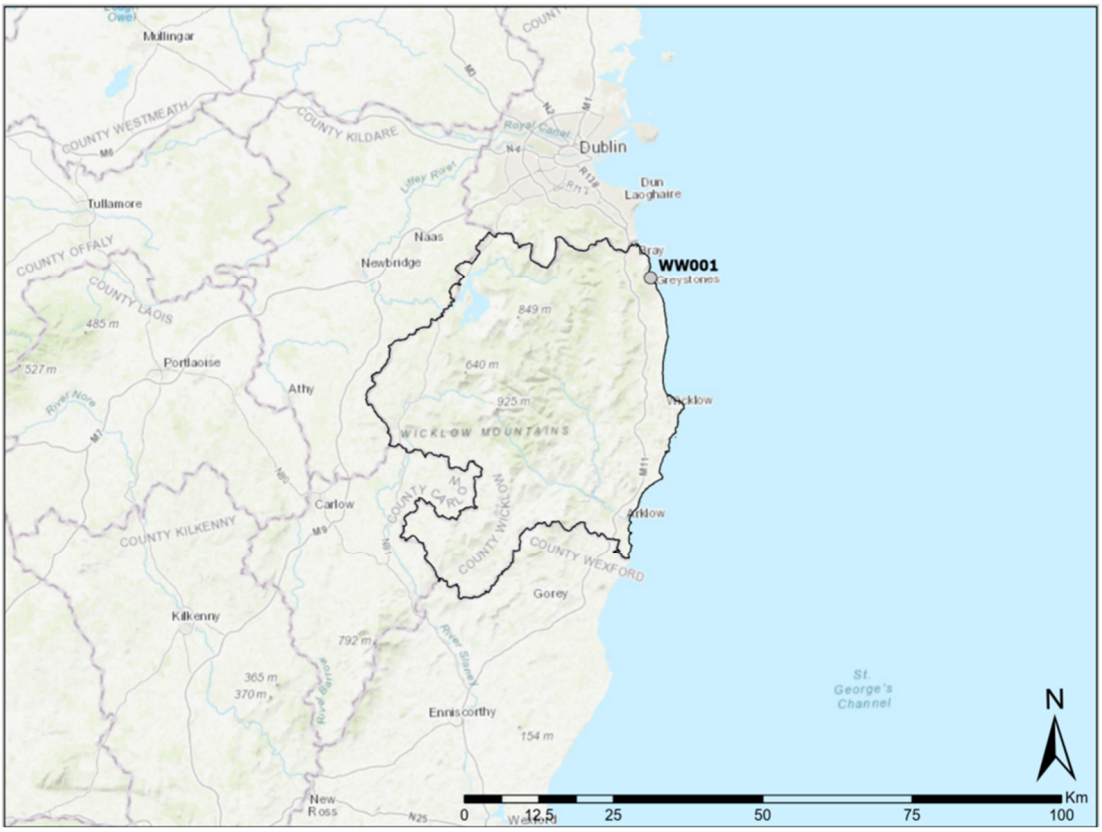


Figure WW.1: Location map of the shell midden site in County Wicklow.

Catalogue ID: WW001
Site: Rathdown Upper, Delgany, Rathdown

SMR: WI008-011003 **ITM:** 728828, 713724 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: This site is found near the site of Rathdown Castle (WI008-011). It was in an area of quartzite bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was extant in 1993 with evidence of erosion.

WW001

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A midden was reported near Rathdown Castle by Smal in 1993 after erosion revealed its presence. The midden contained bones and shells. The bones were that of cow, sheep/goat, and horse. Some of the bones had noticeable cut marks. The shells were that of sea snail, winkle, oyster, mussel, cockle, and limpet (O'Brien 2018).

County Wexford

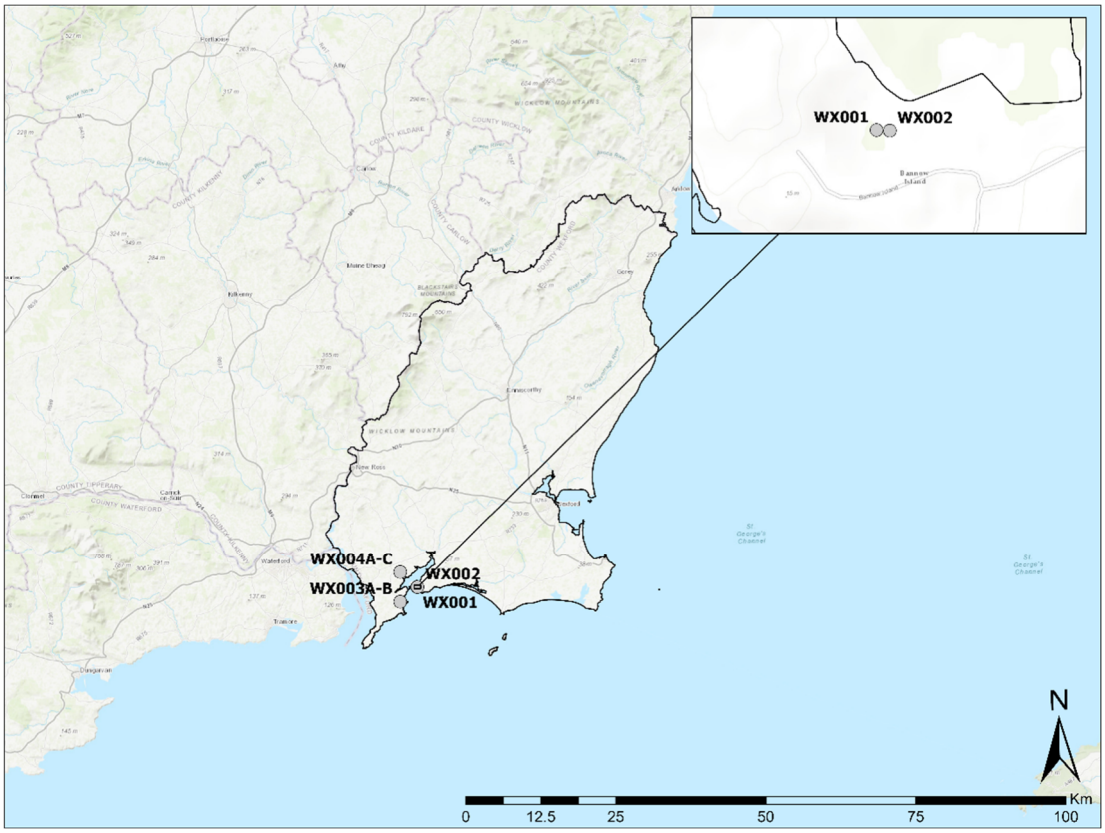


Figure WX.1: Distribution map of shell midden sites in Co. Wexford.

Catalogue ID: WX001
Site: Townparks, St John's, Forth

SMR: WX037-079 **ITM:** 682200, 607600 **Exact?** estimate
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Informant 1993
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site was located near Spawell Road, Wexford in an area of quartzite and slate bedrock geology.
Exposure: This site was found within a trench in 1971.

WX001

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.3m
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
In 1971, a layer of oyster shells and charcoal was noted within a trench near Spawell Road. The shell deposit measured approximately 0.3m thick (Moore 2012).

Catalogue ID: WX002
Site: Bannow Island, Bannow, Bargy

SMR: WX045-044 **ITM:** 682237, 607598 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Antiquarian 1864; Informant 1971
License Numbers: N/A
Number of Deposits: 1

Landscape: The site is on the west side of Clare Island, Bannow. This is a rock outcrop covered with sediment. It is in an area of mudstone and siltstone geology.
Exposure: The site was noted in section in 1971.

WX002

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	20m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	8m
Area:	160m^2	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
A kitchen midden was first reported here by Mr Lymbery in 1864 to the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society after he noted oyster shells and bones scattered across Clare Island (Lymbery 1864a, 121–122). Investigation of the midden revealed a large amount of bone including deer, ox, and pig (Lymbery 1864b, 181–182). The Archaeological Survey of County Wexford visited the site in 1988 and found that it was made up primarily of oyster with some animal bone and fire cracked rocks. At this time it measured approximately 20m in length and 5–8m thick (Moore 1996, 197).

Catalogue ID: WX003A-B
Site: Grange, Fethard, Shelburne

SMR: WX050-011004 **ITM:** 679364, 605146 **Exact?** exact
Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial Excavation 1996
License Numbers: 96E0116
Number of Deposits: 2

Landscape: This site is found in Fethard-on-Sea village, immediately south of the church site (WX050-011001-). It is in an area of mudstone and siltstone geology.
Exposure: This site was excavated in 1996.

WX003A

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	$0.8m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

WX003B

Period:	N/A		**Date Grade:**	N/A	
Date:	N/A				
Method:	N/A				
Length:	1.1m	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	0.8m
Area:	$0.88m^2$	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	no	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:
Archaeological testing took place at this site prior to the development of ten holiday homes in 1996. Five trenches were excavated. Trench A revealed topsoil with charcoal fragments and iron slag, a band of sandy clay, and boulder clay (NMS: WX003362). Trench B and C were almost identical in stratigraphy. Trench D had the same stratigraphy with a French drain cut through. Trench E revealed a pit cutting into boulder clay which contained the remains of a shell midden. This pit measured 0.8m deep with a maximum width of 1m. The midden fill was primarily made up of cockle shells with some winkle also present. A second pit containing shells was

noted close to this pit. This was made up of cockle and limpet shells and measured 0.8m deep and 1.1m wide. A possible pit measuring 5m wide and 1.05m deep was also noted in this trench. This contained two unglazed pottery sherds (Scully 1996).

Catalogue ID: WX004A-C
Site: Tintern Abbey, Tintern, Tintern, Shelburne

SMR: WX045-027001 **ITM:** 679375, 610107 **Exact?** exact (from other SMR)

Location Category: East
Research Methods: Commercial excavation 1982-2007
License Numbers: E000237
Number of Deposits: 3

Landscape: Found at the site of Cistercian monks religious house (WX045-02700). It is in an area of mudstone and siltstone geology.

Exposure: This site was excavated in 1982–2007

WX004A

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	yes	**Plants:**	yes
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

WX004B

Period:	Late Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

WX004C

Period:	Post Medieval	**Date Grade:**	A		
Date:	N/A				
Method:	Artefact, Stratigraphy				
Length:	N/A	**Width:**	N/A	**Thickness:**	N/A
Area:	N/A	**Volume:**	N/A		
Shells:	yes	**Bones:**	no	**Plants:**	no
Artefacts:	yes	**Human:**	no		

Site Description:

Tintern Abbey was founded in the early thirteenth century (Lynch 2010, 3), following the same design as that at Mellifont and other Cistercian abbeys with an aisled nave, transepts, and a rectangular chancel making up the church, a crossing tower above the transepts, and a square cloister (*ibid.* 15–30). Excavation in 1982–2007 uncovered two shell-bearing deposits were found within thirteenth and fourteenth century contexts. One, a fill of a medieval drain found to the southwest of the cloister (WX004A), included oyster, mussel, cockle, and whelk along with wooden stakes and cut wood, animal bone, ceramics, roofing slates, iron nails, lead fragments, and window glass. The monks appear to have used this drain for general rubbish disposal *c.*1250–1300 AD (*ibid.* 91).

The other shell-bearing deposit (WX004B) was contained within a pit just north of the medieval drain. The pit was filled with a large number of oysters, scallops, and land snails. Two possible iron nail shanks and two sherds of Wexford-type ware were also found in the pit. The pit had been truncated in the fourteenth-century during clearance of the area, but prior to this time it would have been used as a refuse pit (Lynch 2010, 95). Unlike the deposit in the drain which contained a large amount of non-shell material, this refuse contained little else.

Post-Dissolution refuse (WX004C) was also found to contain shells at the site. A deposit of building debris, bottle glass, clay pipes, stoneware, and oysters was found to the southeast of the medieval deposits (Lynch 2010, 97). This deposit is much further from the abbey itself and has a much more haphazard character than the refuse dump and infill of the drain seen during the medieval period. It also has a distinctive character to that seen in the post-abandonment pilgrimage deposits at High Island, Co. Galway.

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